



GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

TEXT CUM WORK BOOK
(REVISED)



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FIRST STANDARD

ENGLISH MEDIUM



KARNATAKA TEXTBOOK SOCIETY(R.)

100 Feet Ring Road, Banashankari 3rd Stage,
Bengaluru-560 085



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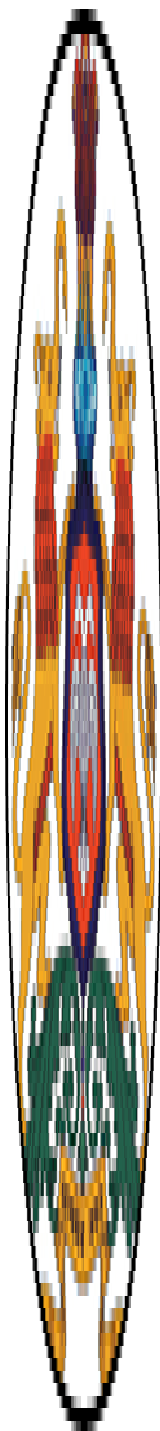
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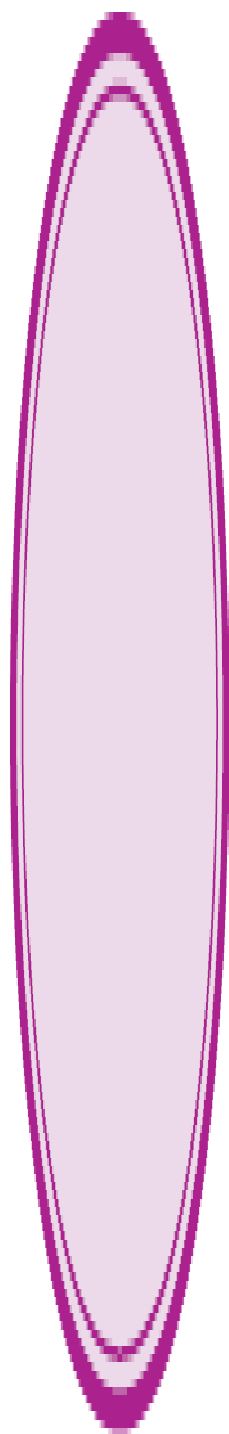
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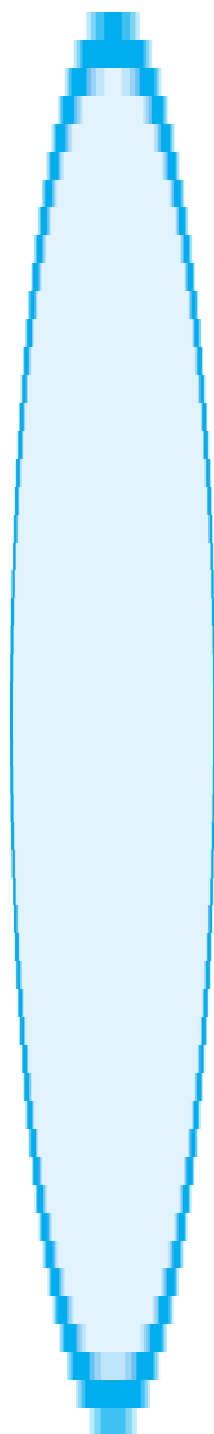
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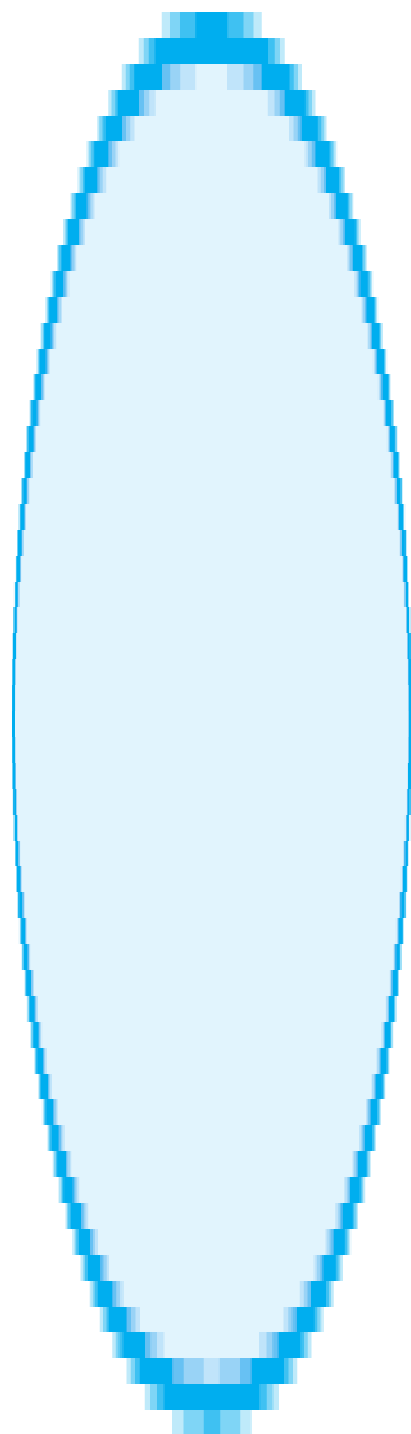
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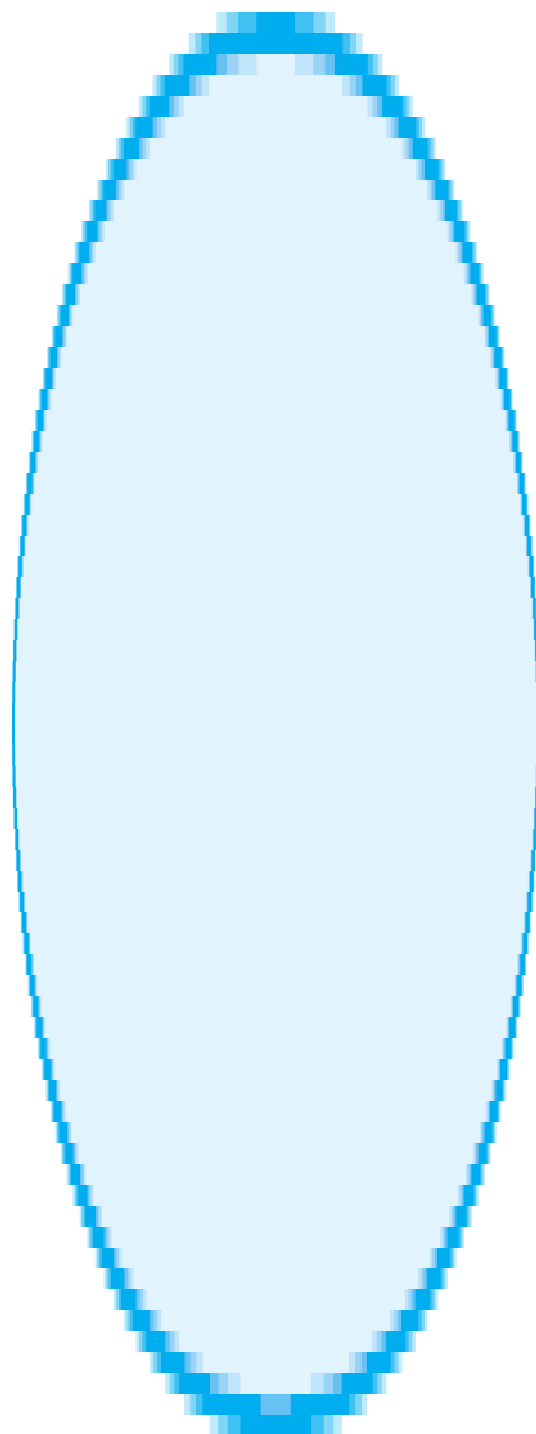
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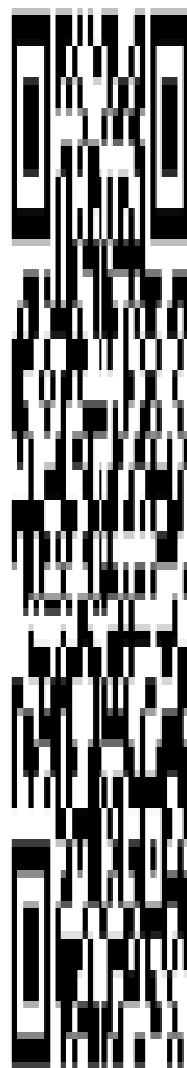
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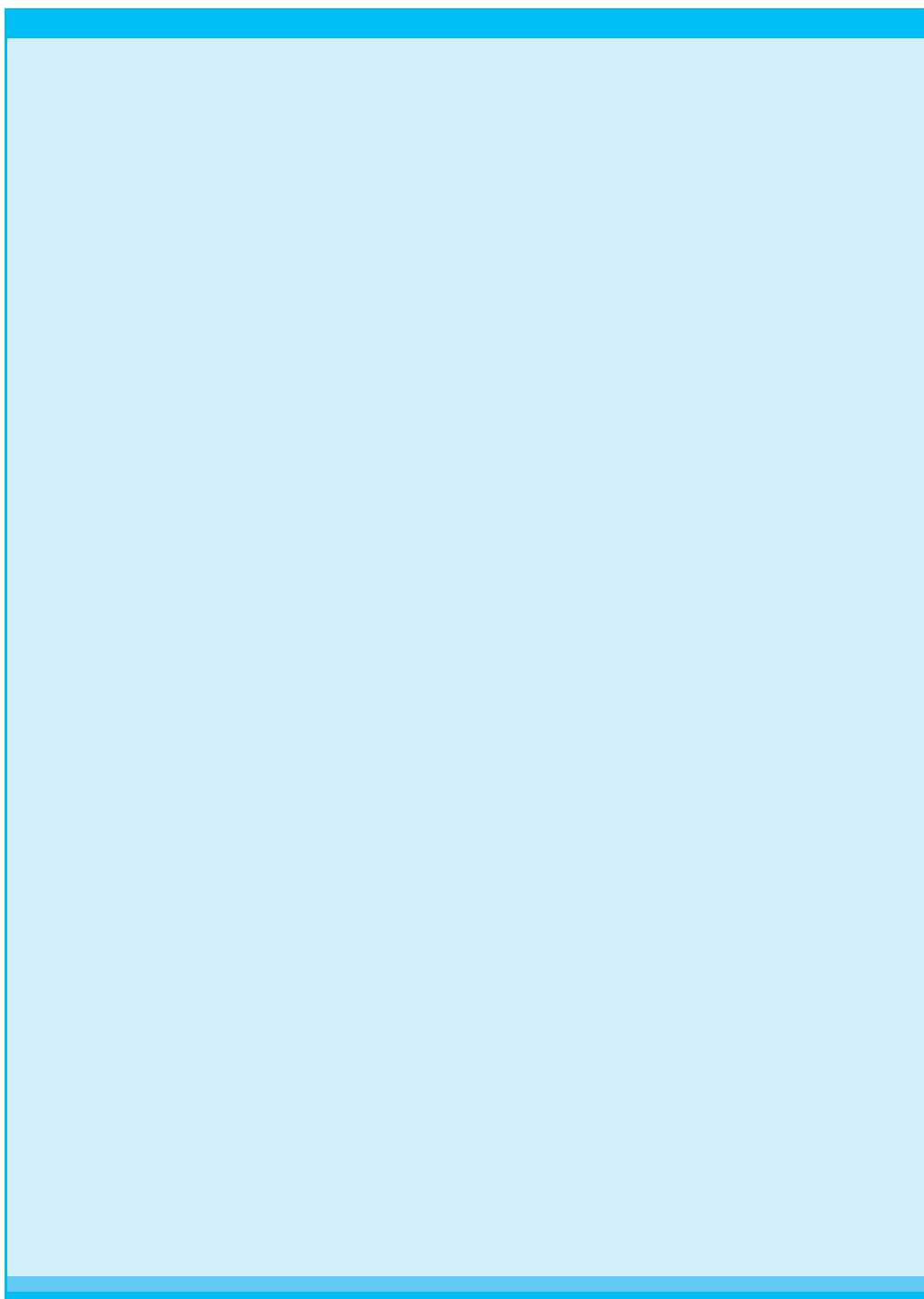
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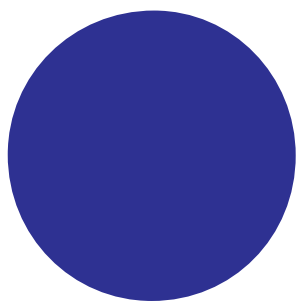


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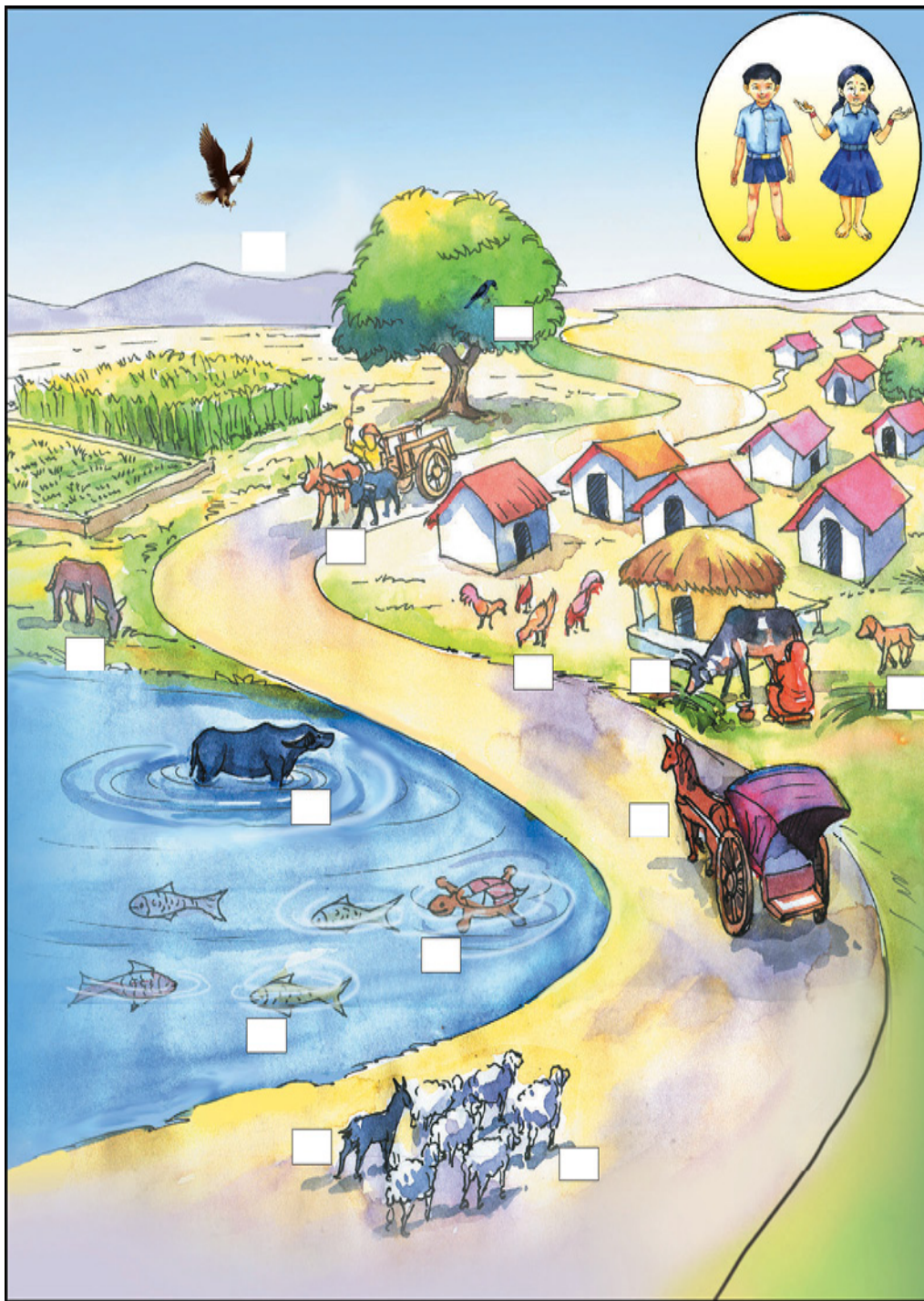
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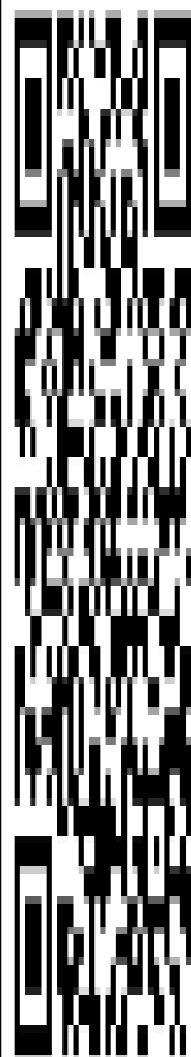


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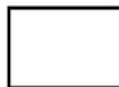
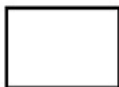




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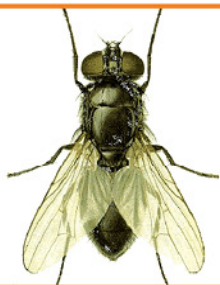






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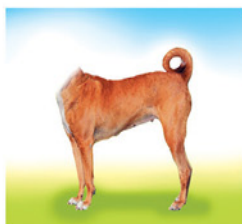






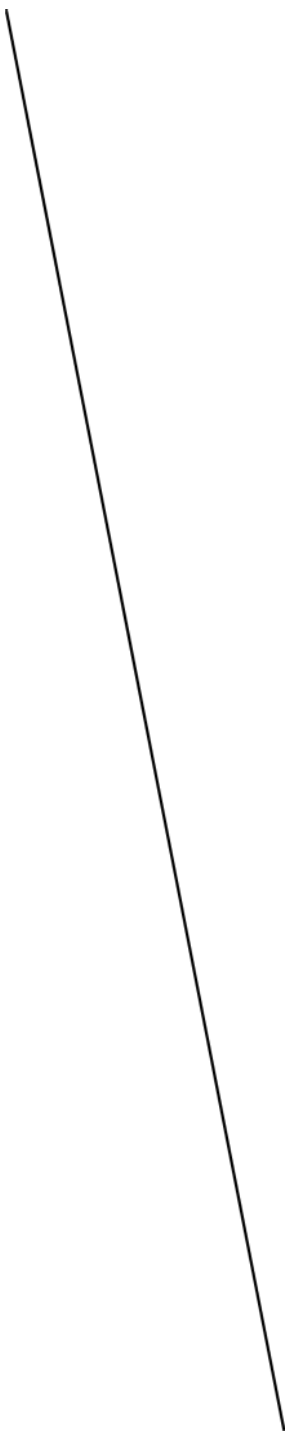
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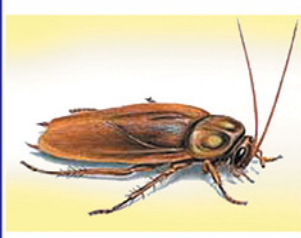








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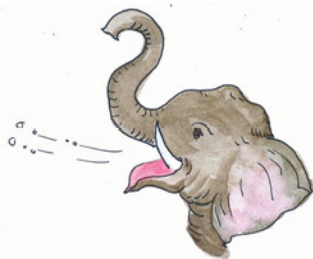
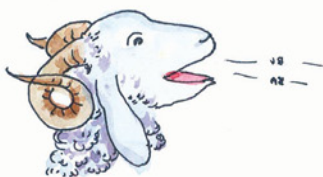
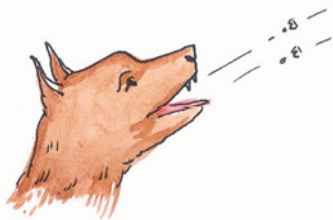


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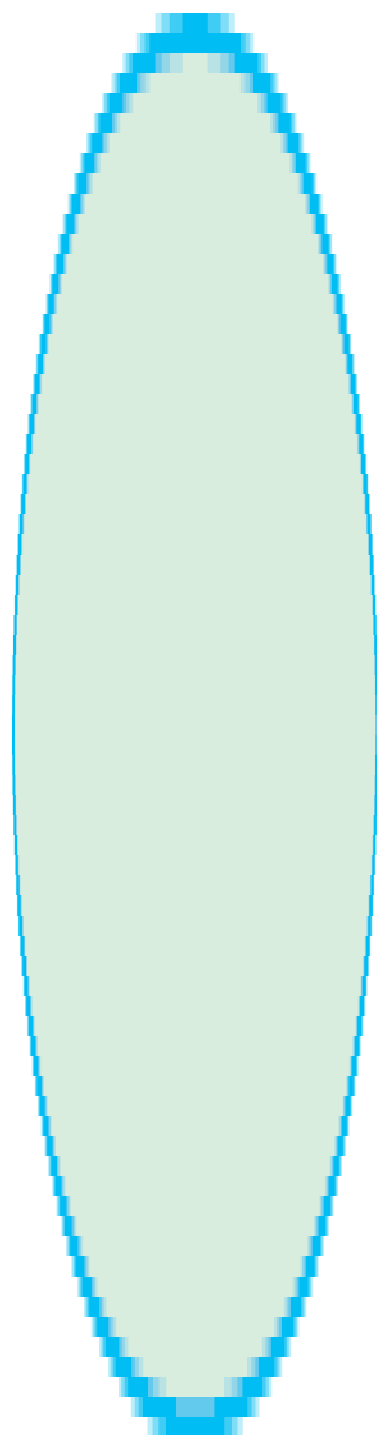
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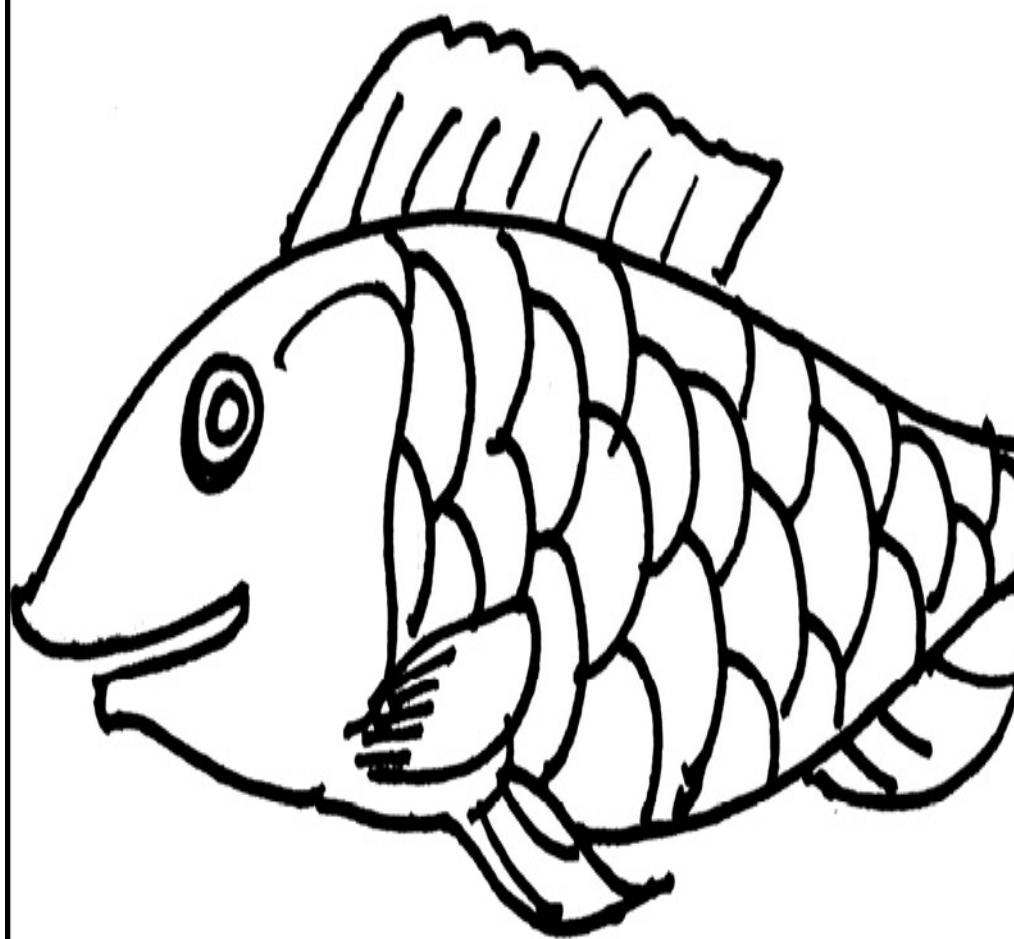
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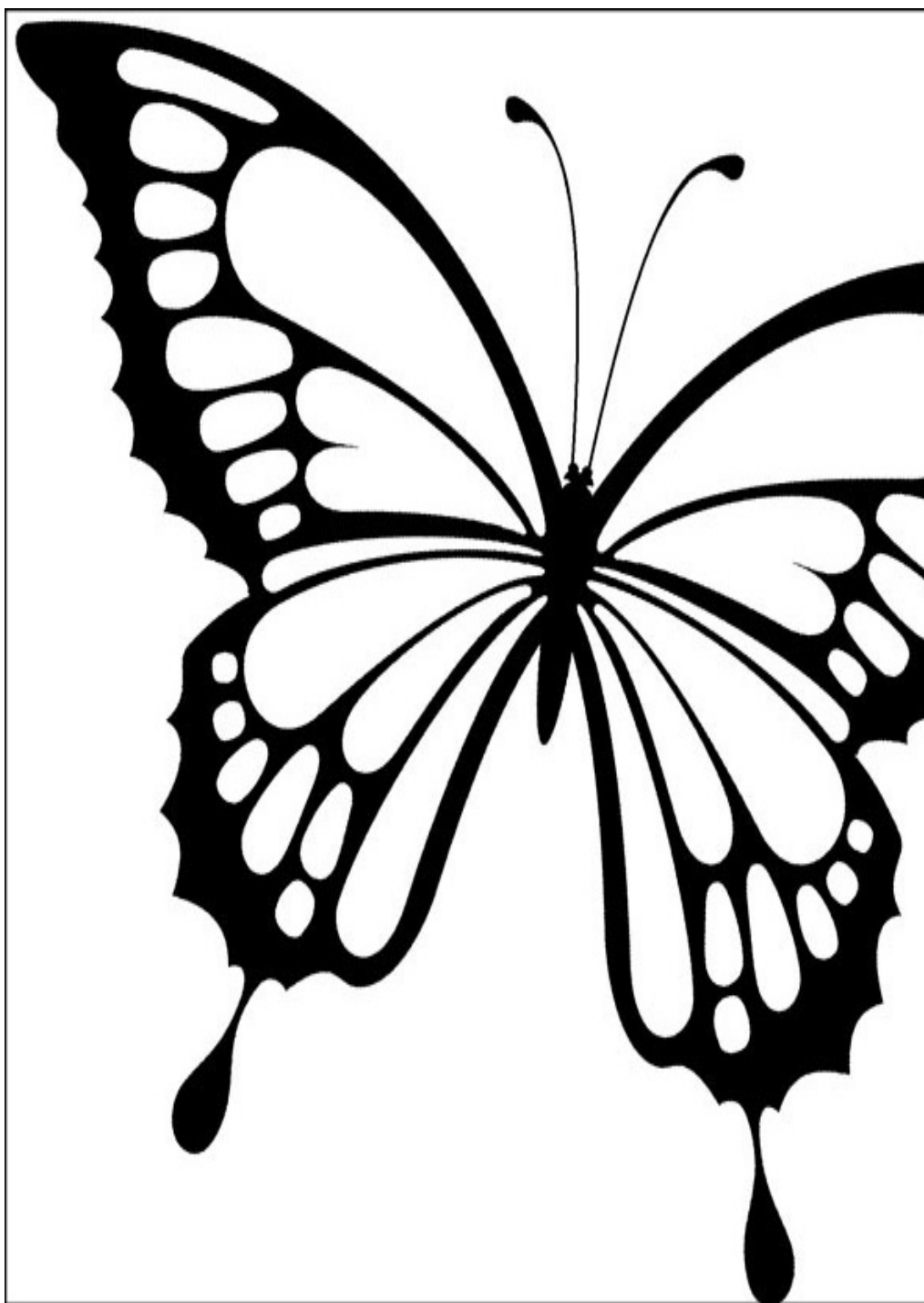
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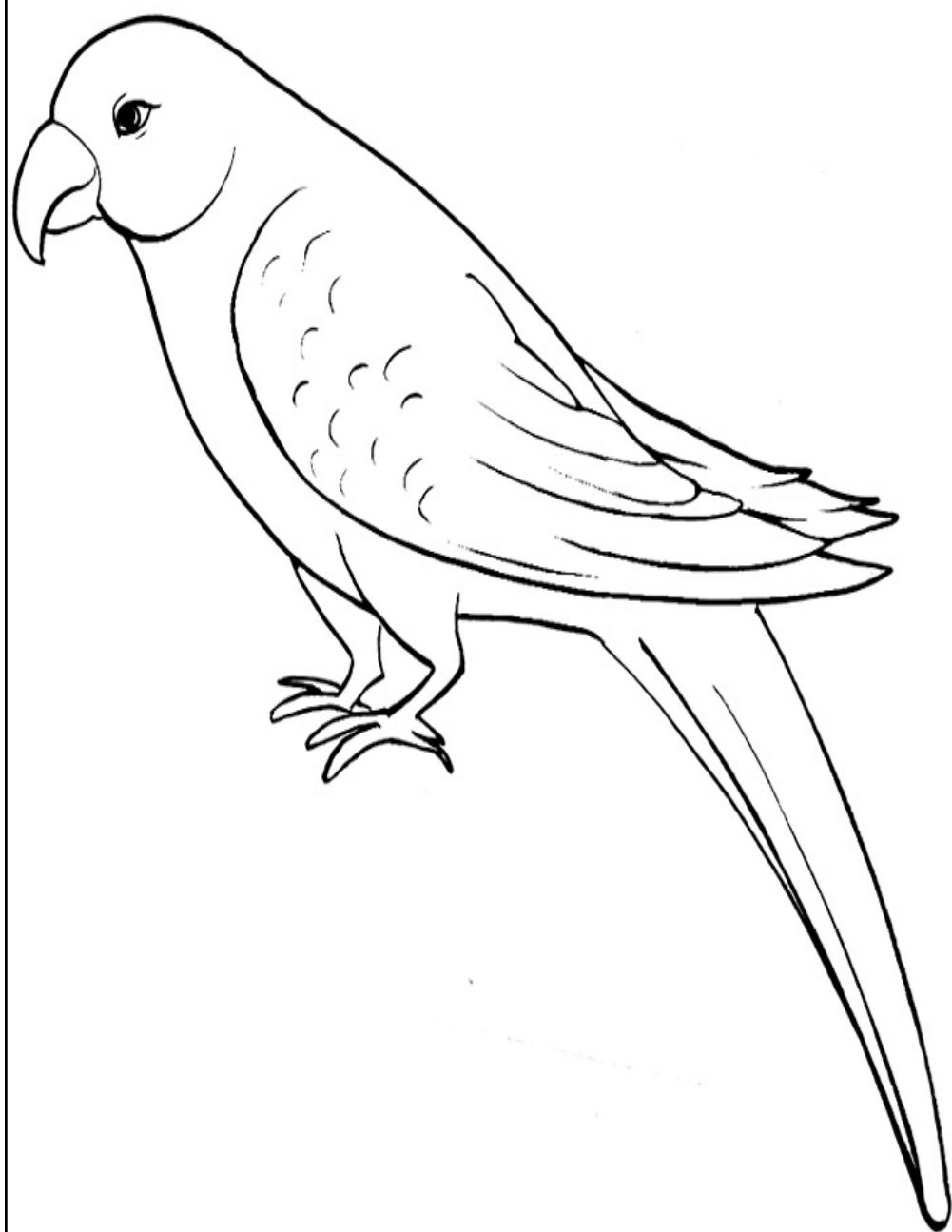
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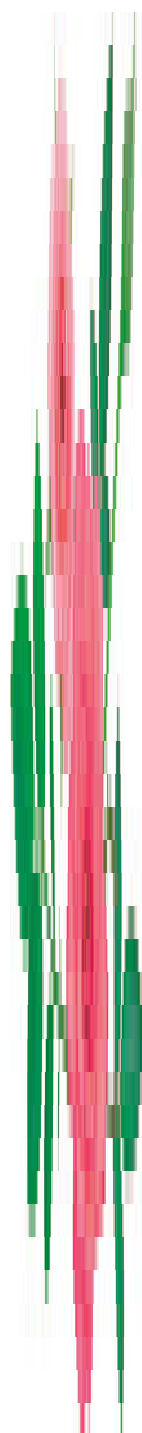
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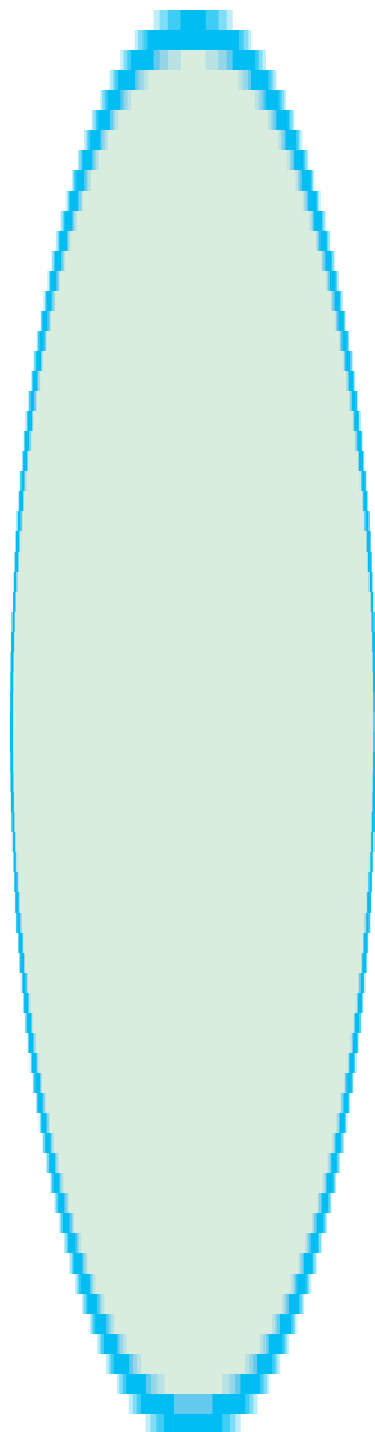
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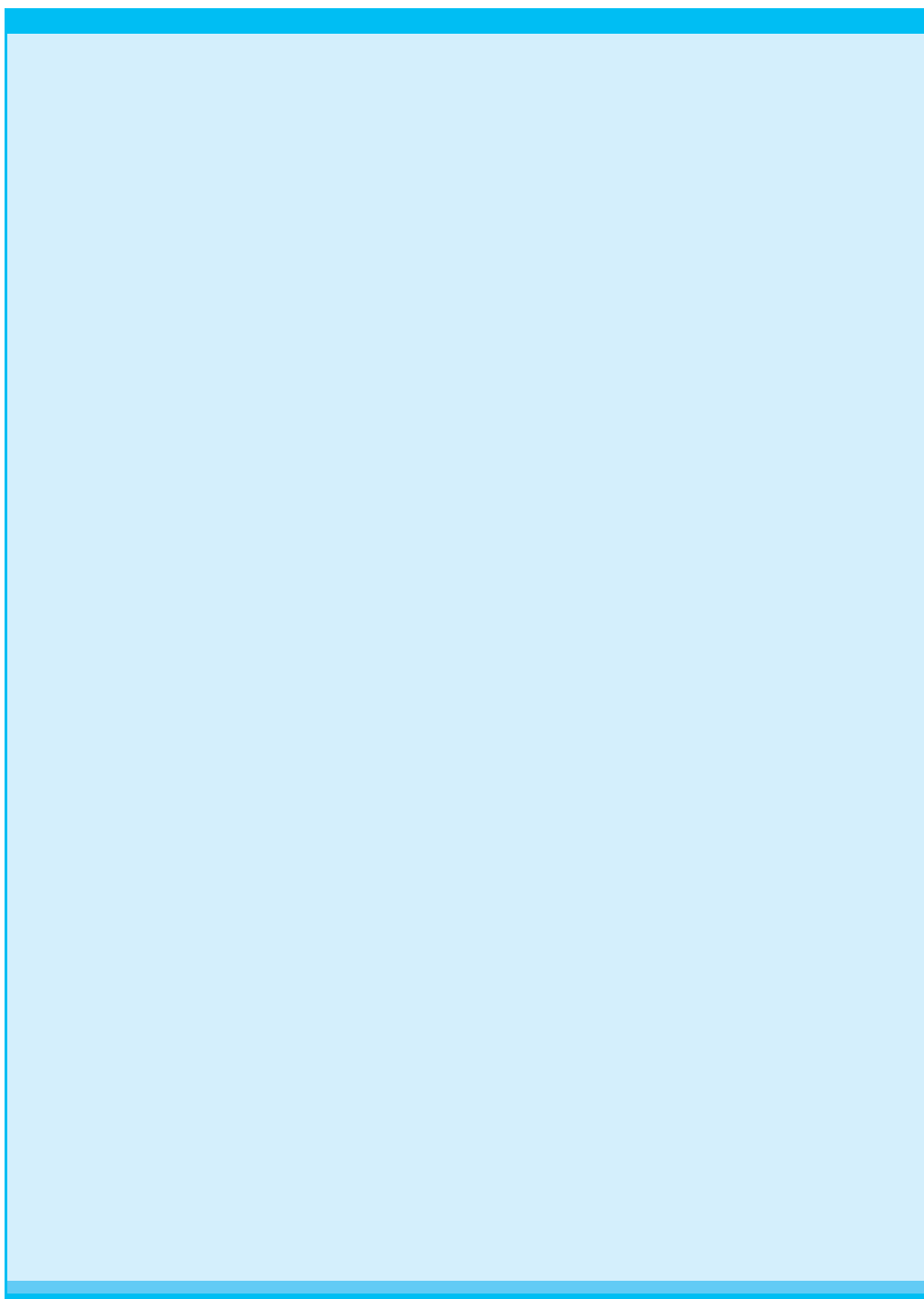


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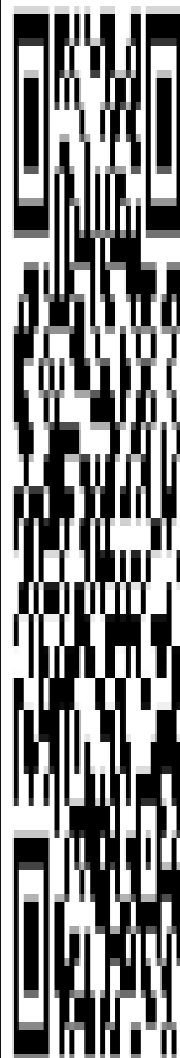
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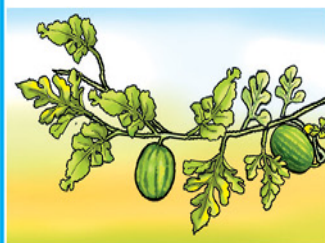
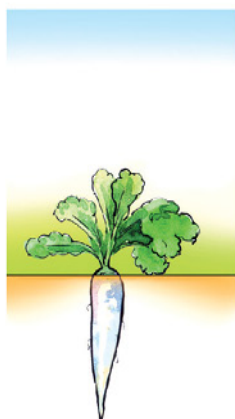
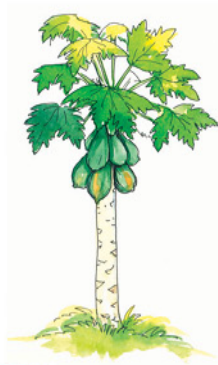


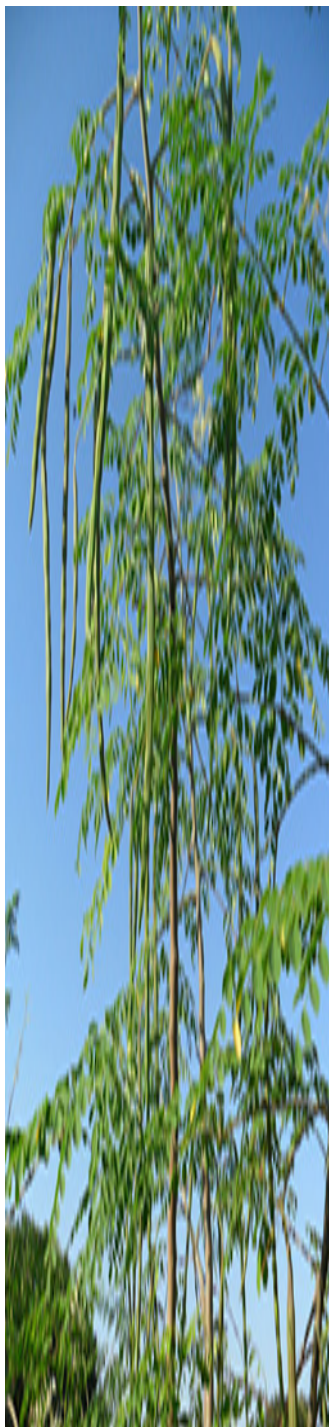


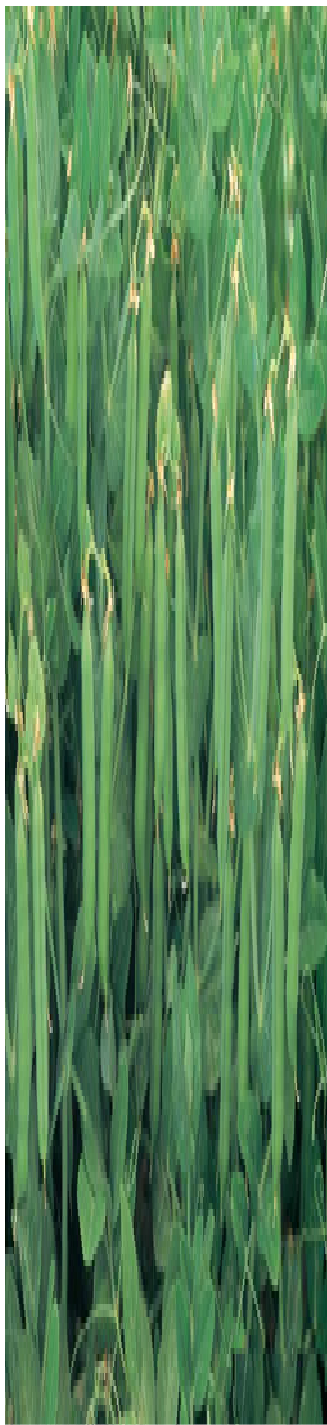
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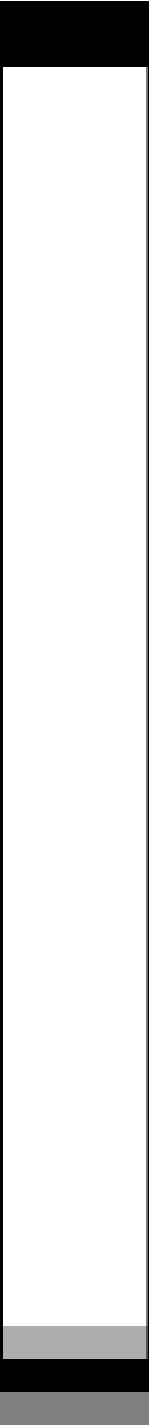
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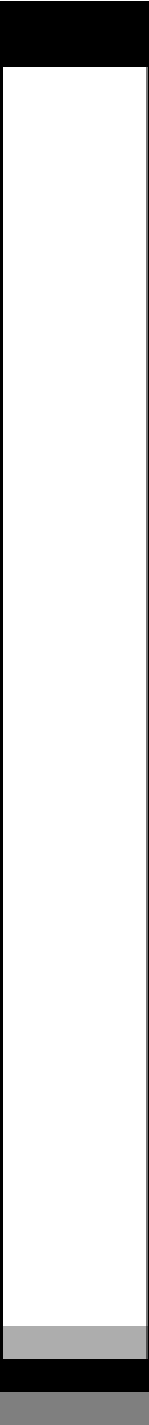
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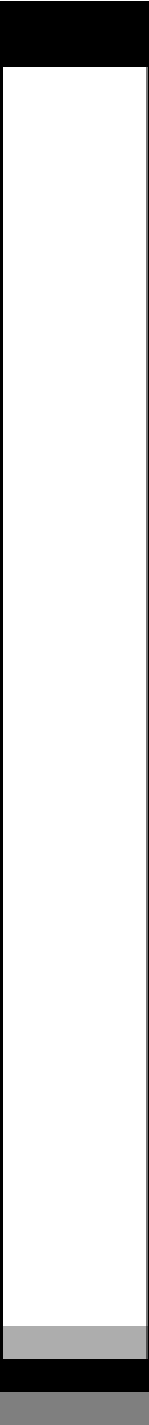


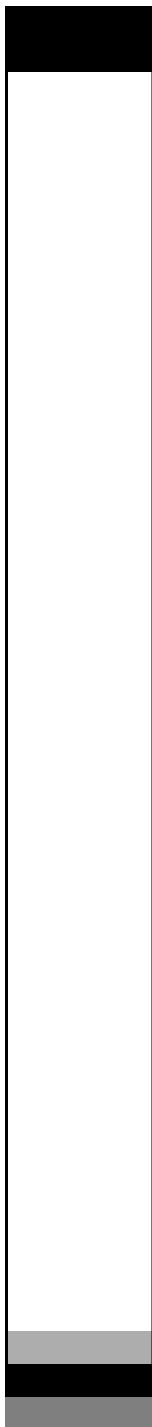


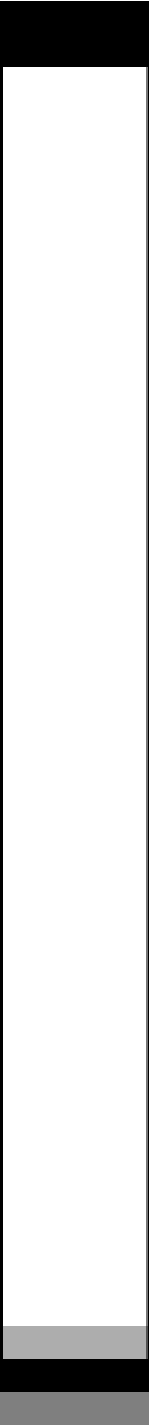


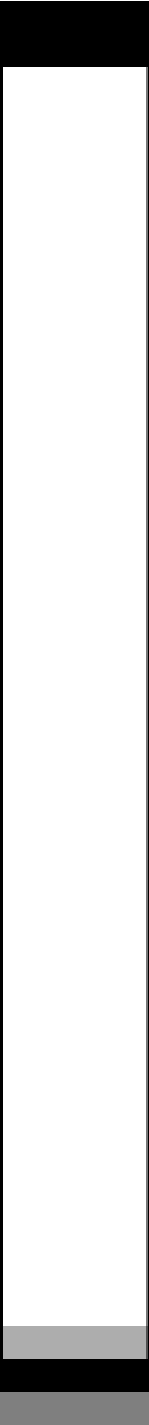


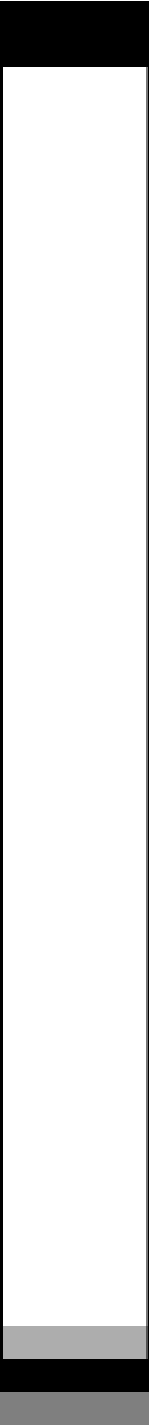


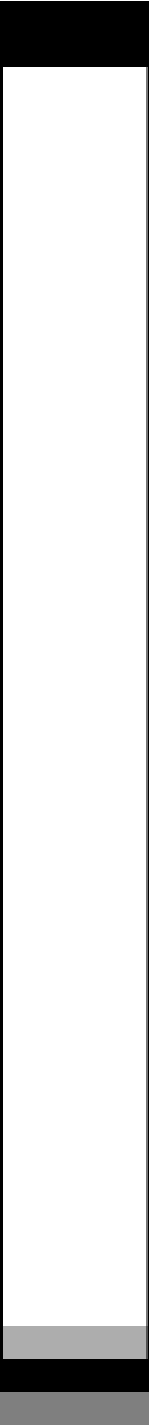


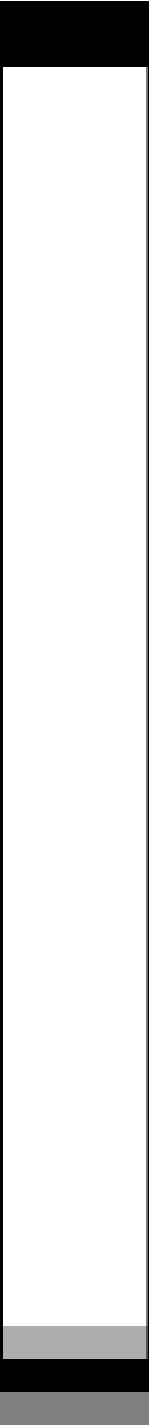










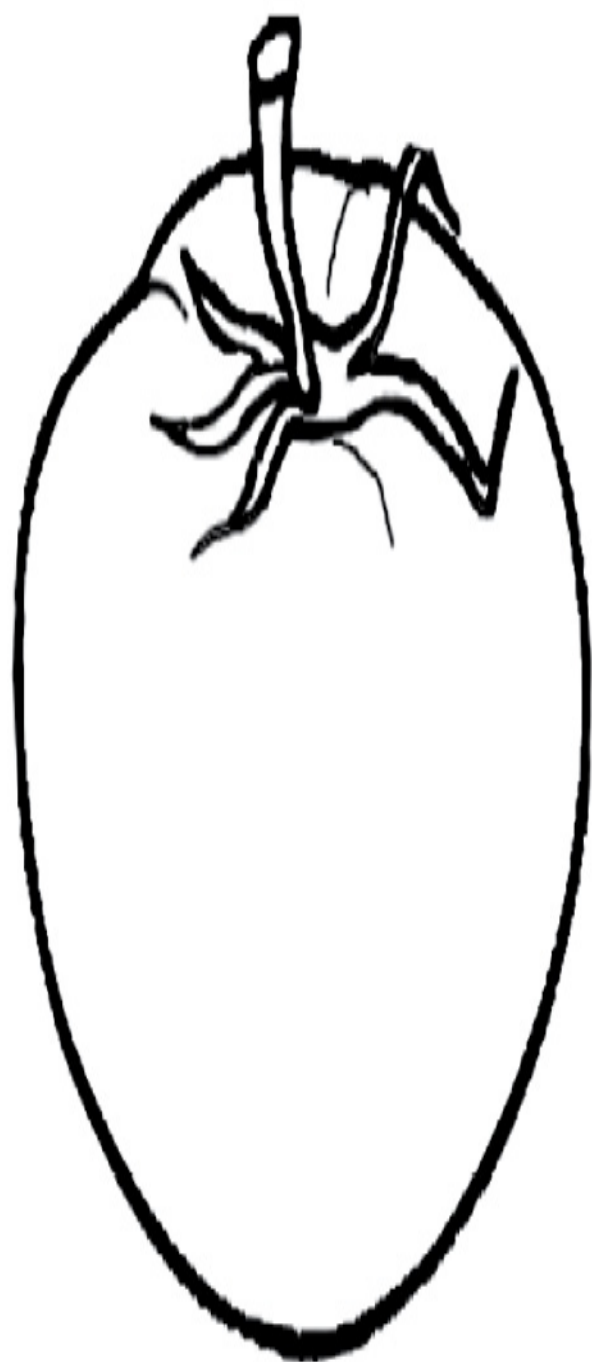


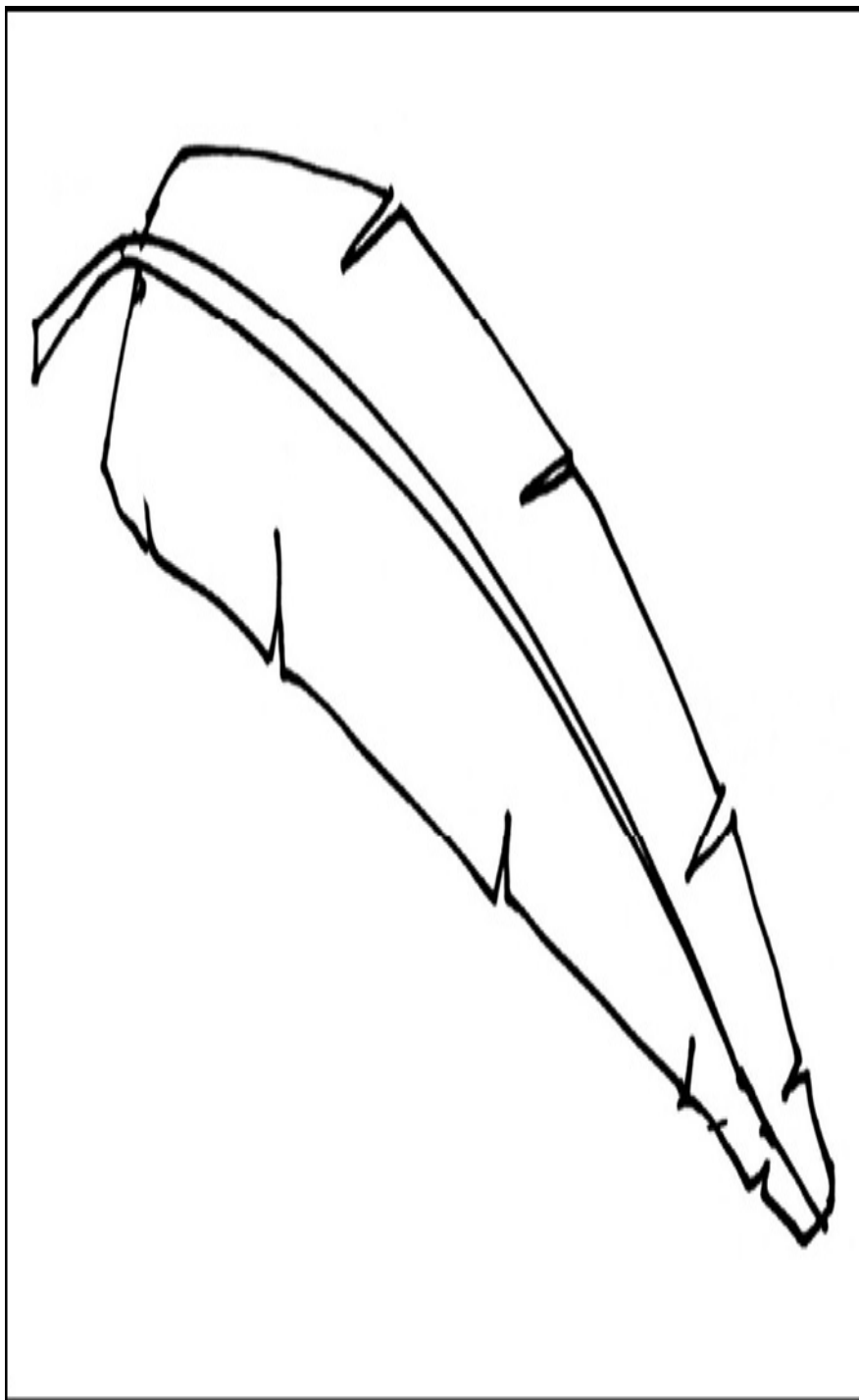






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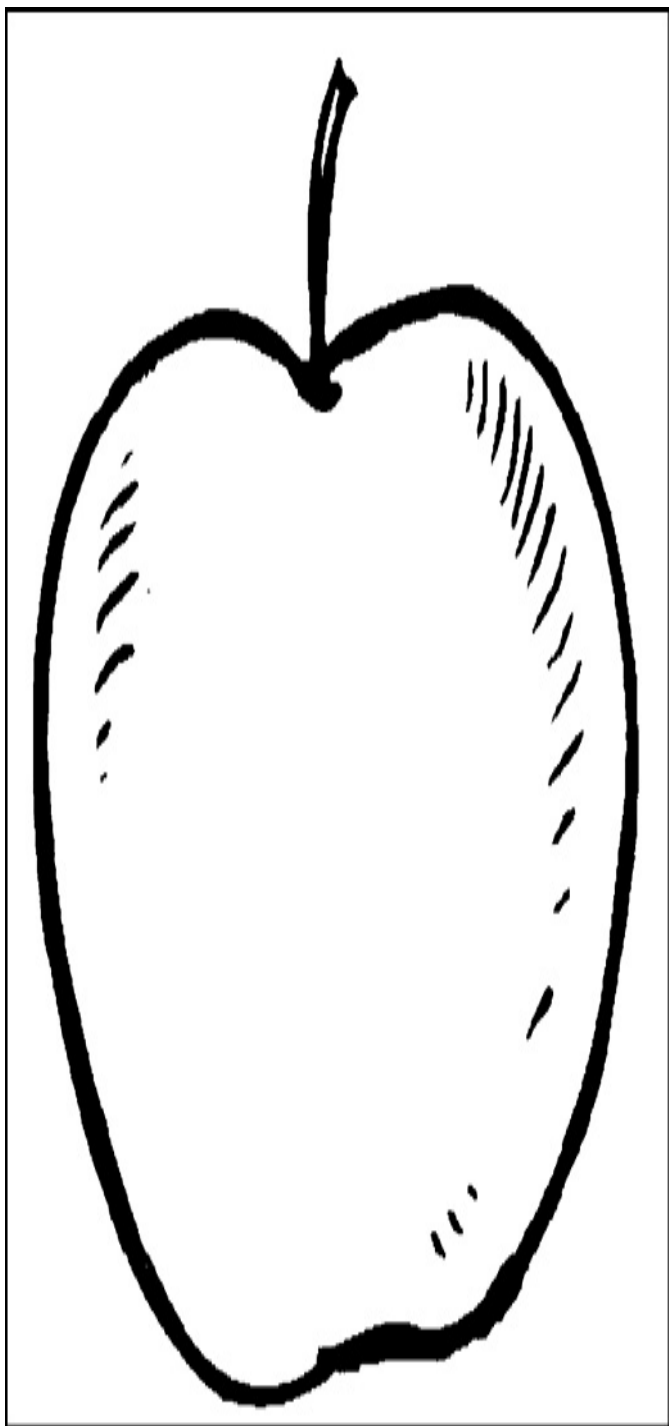


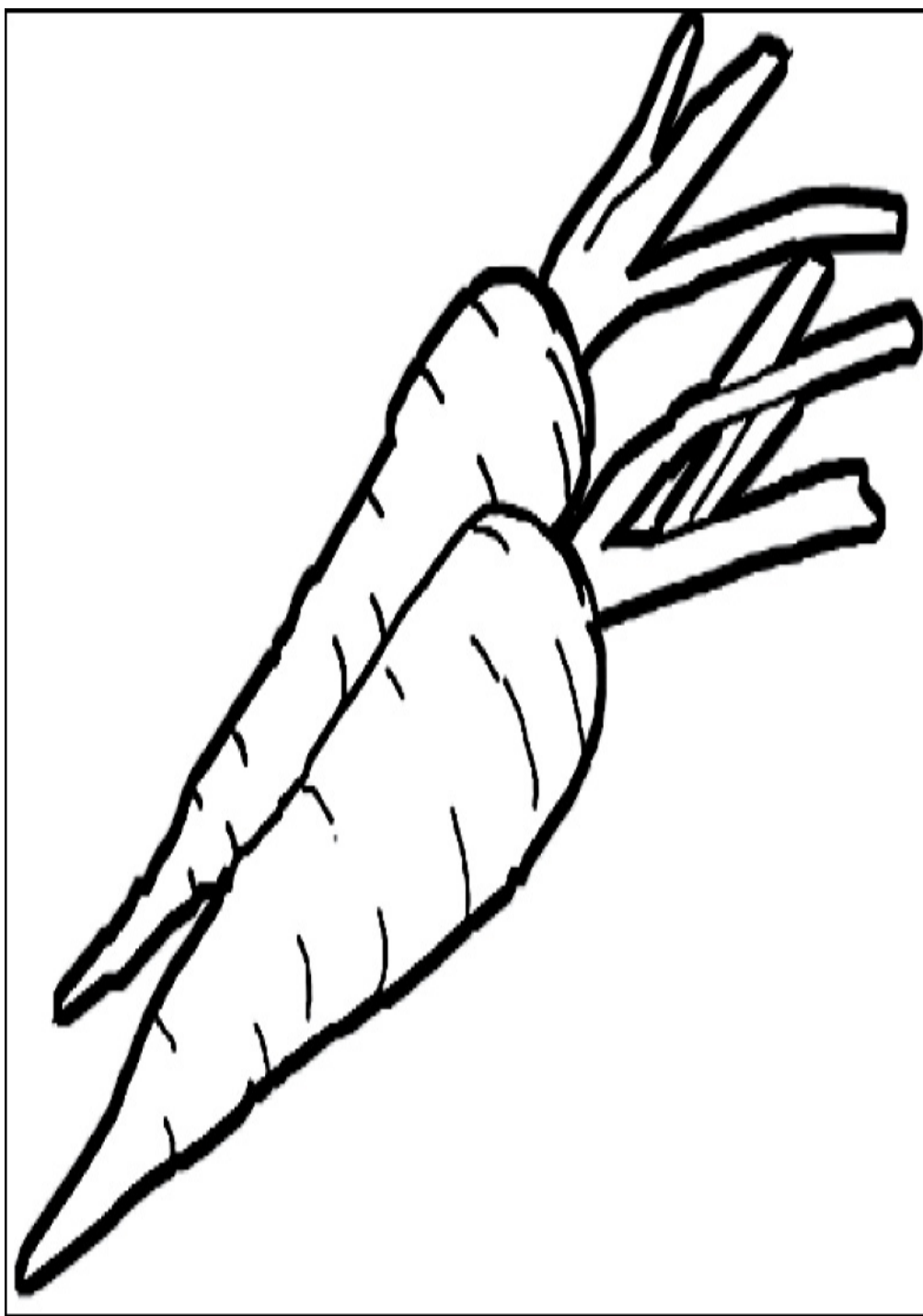
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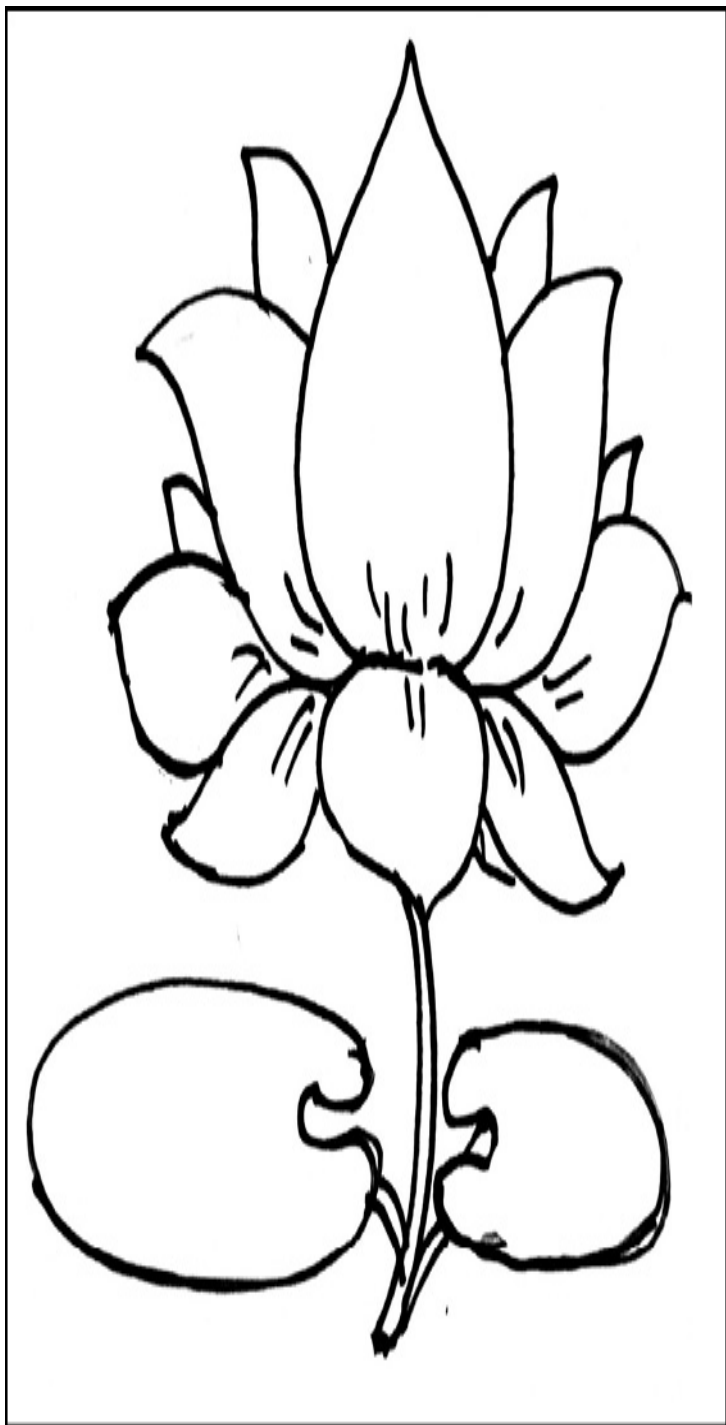








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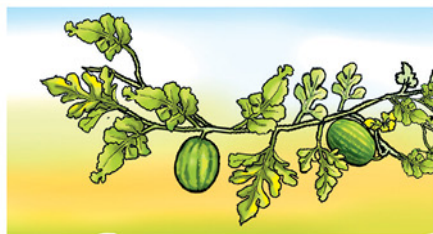
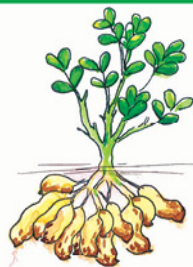




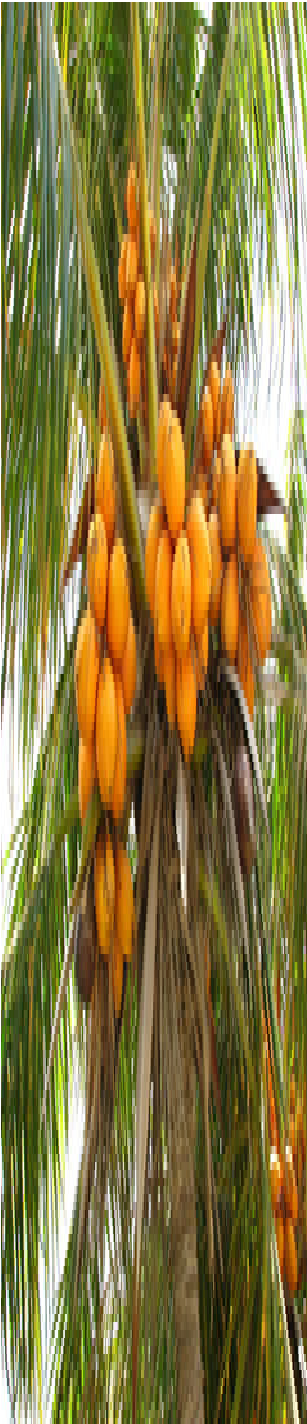




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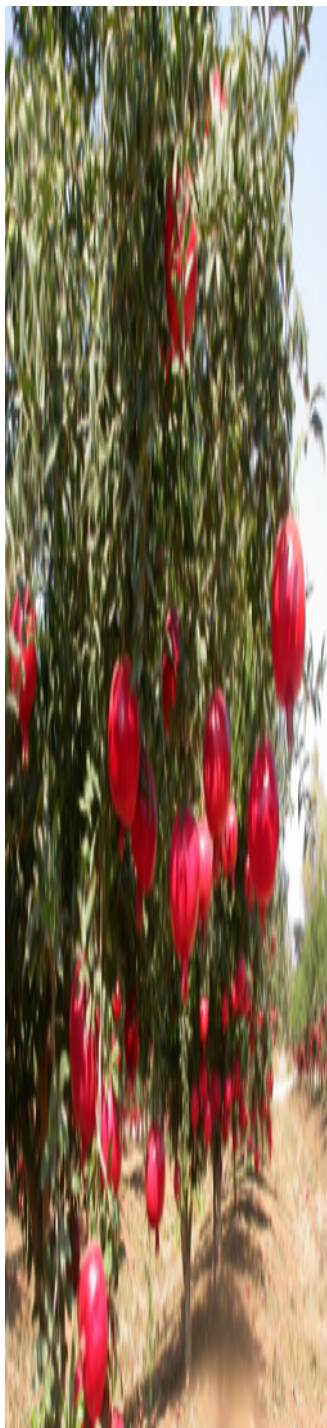


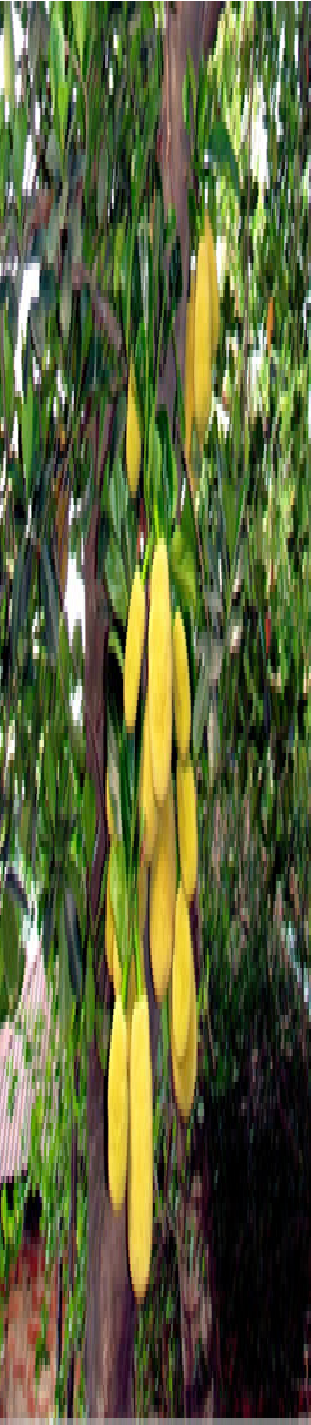


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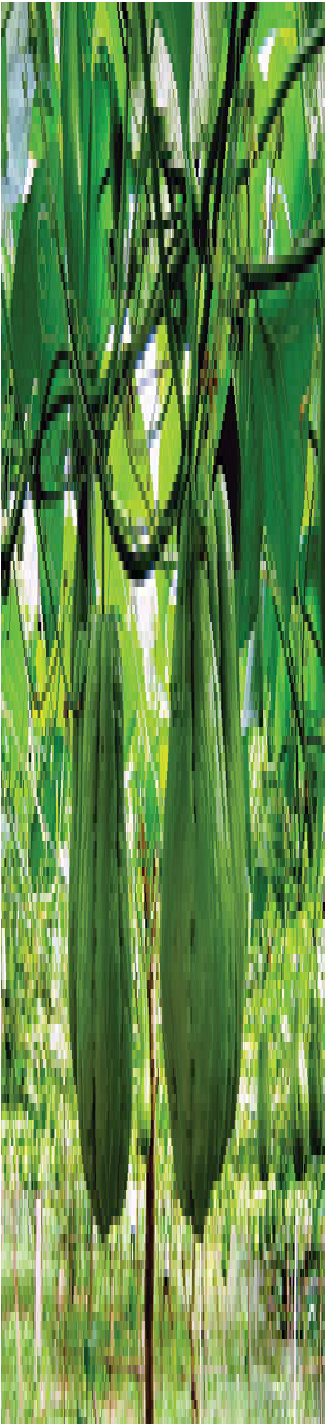


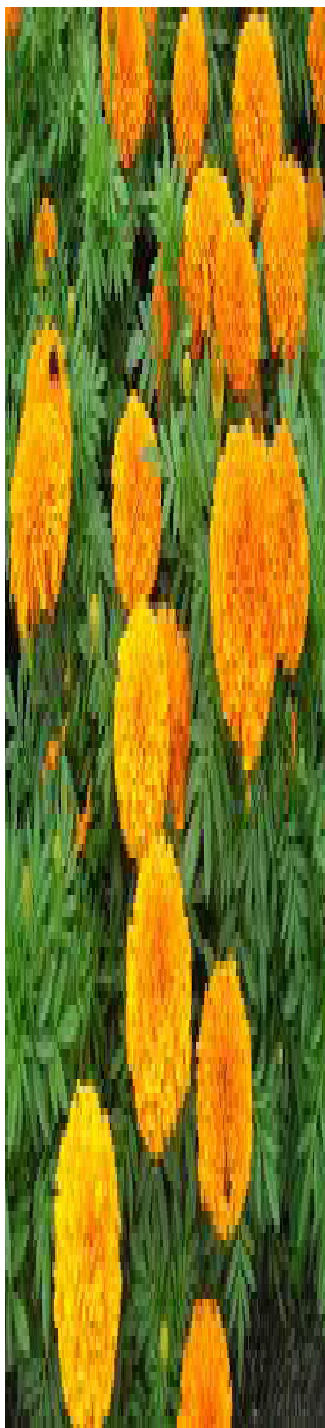










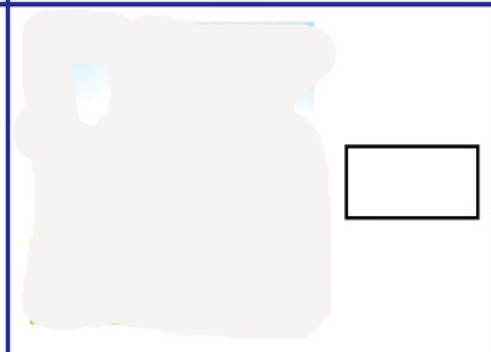
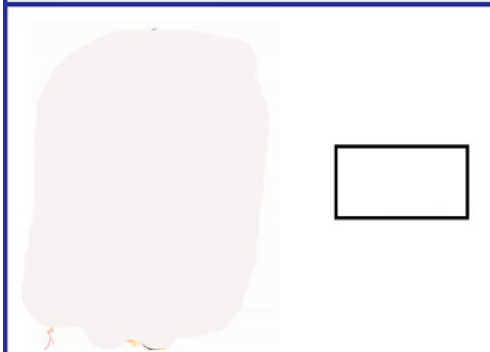
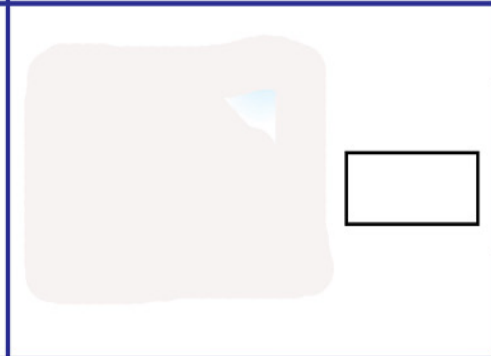
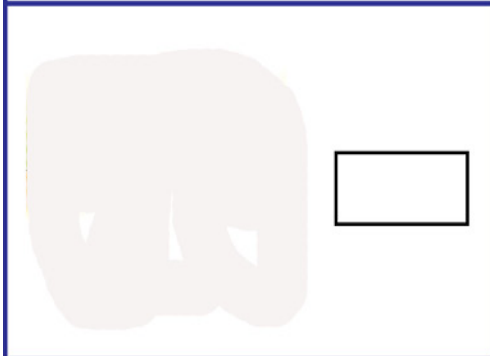
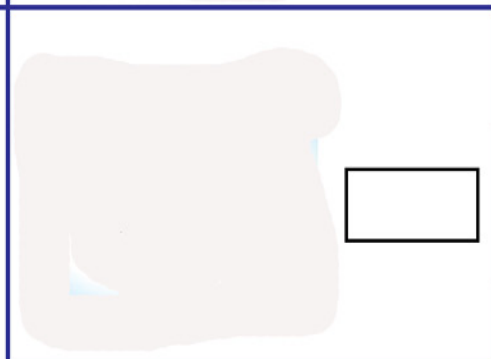
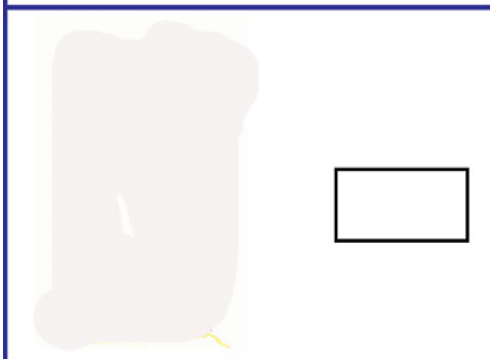
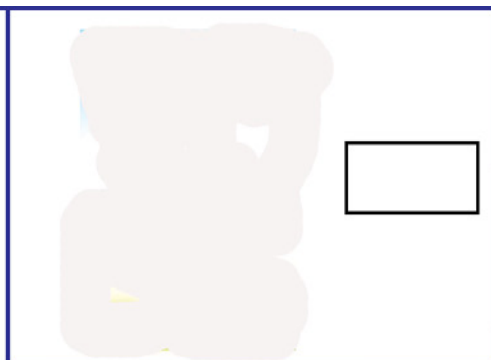
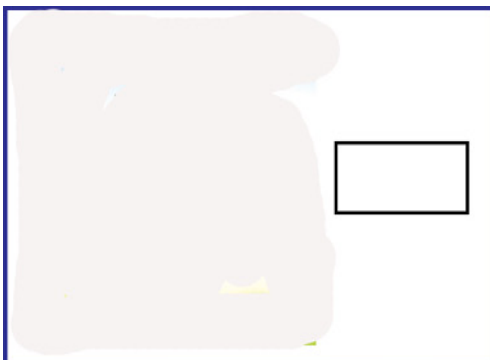




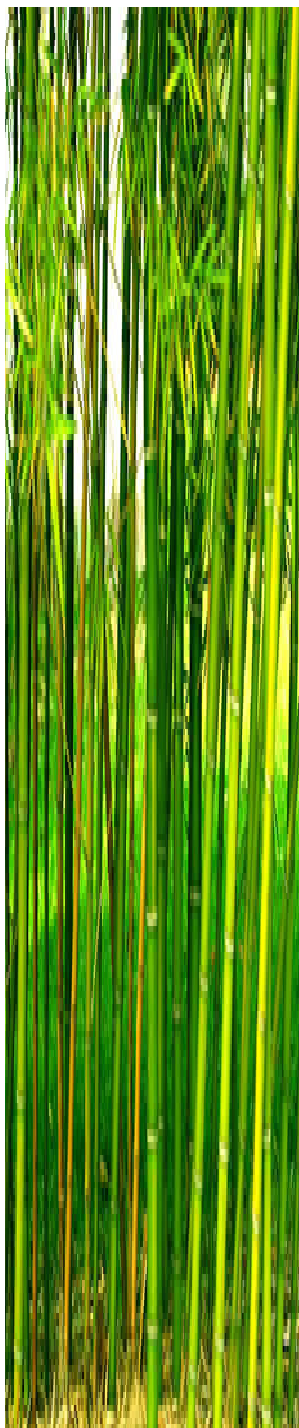


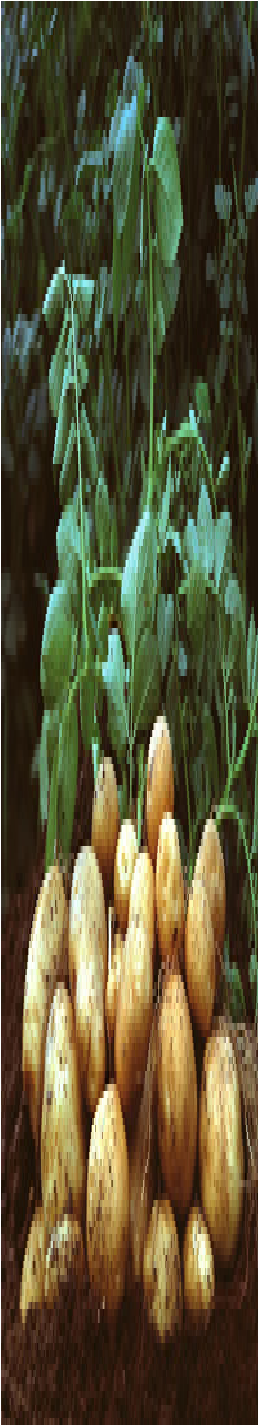
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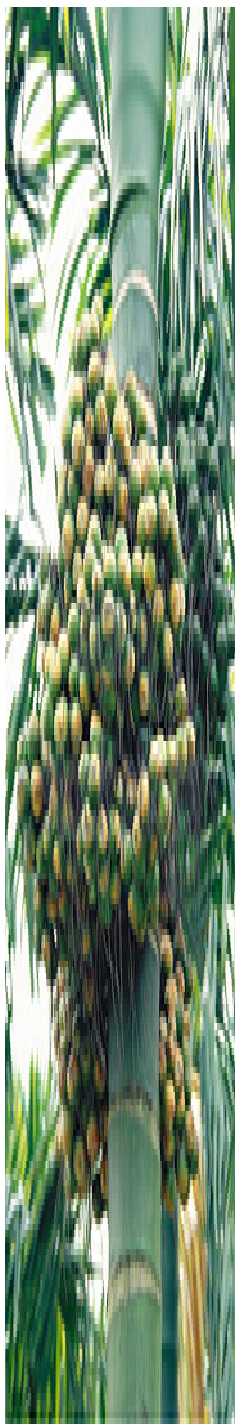
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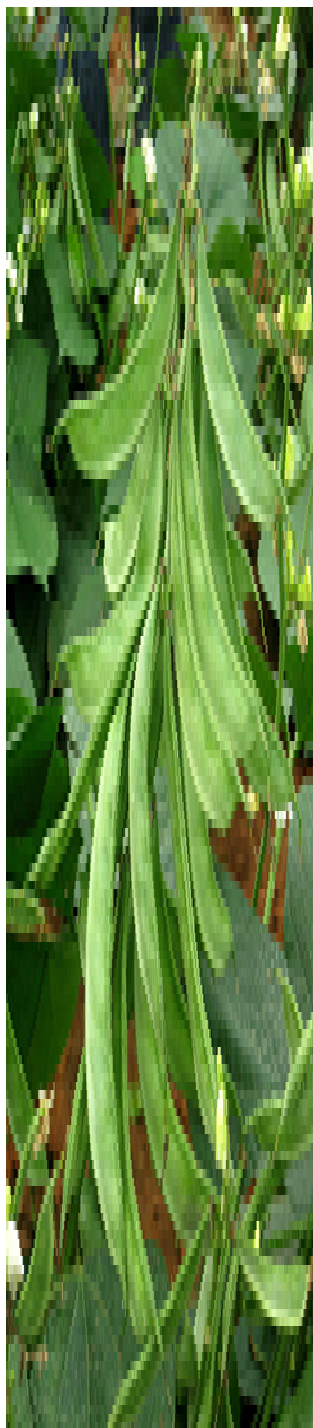




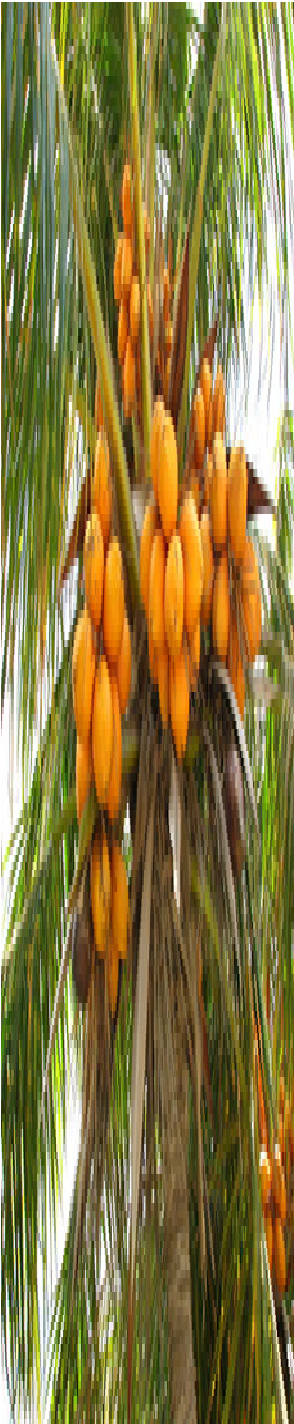


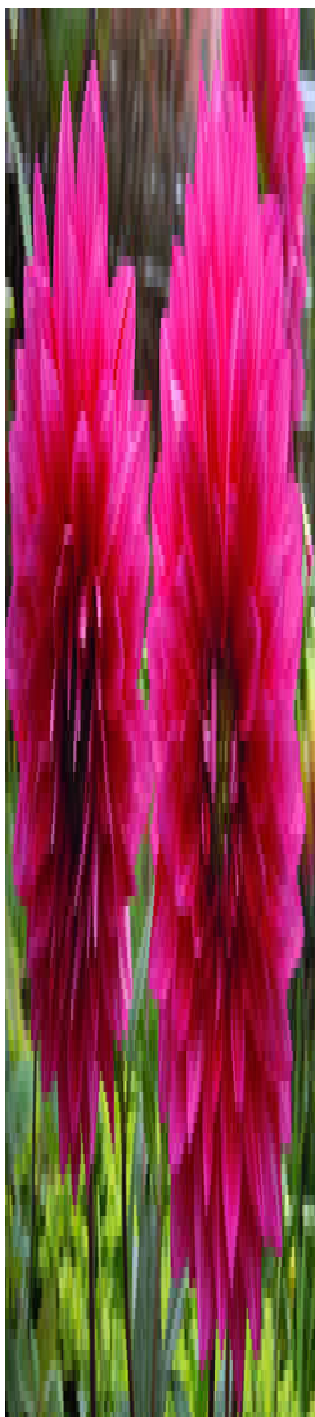










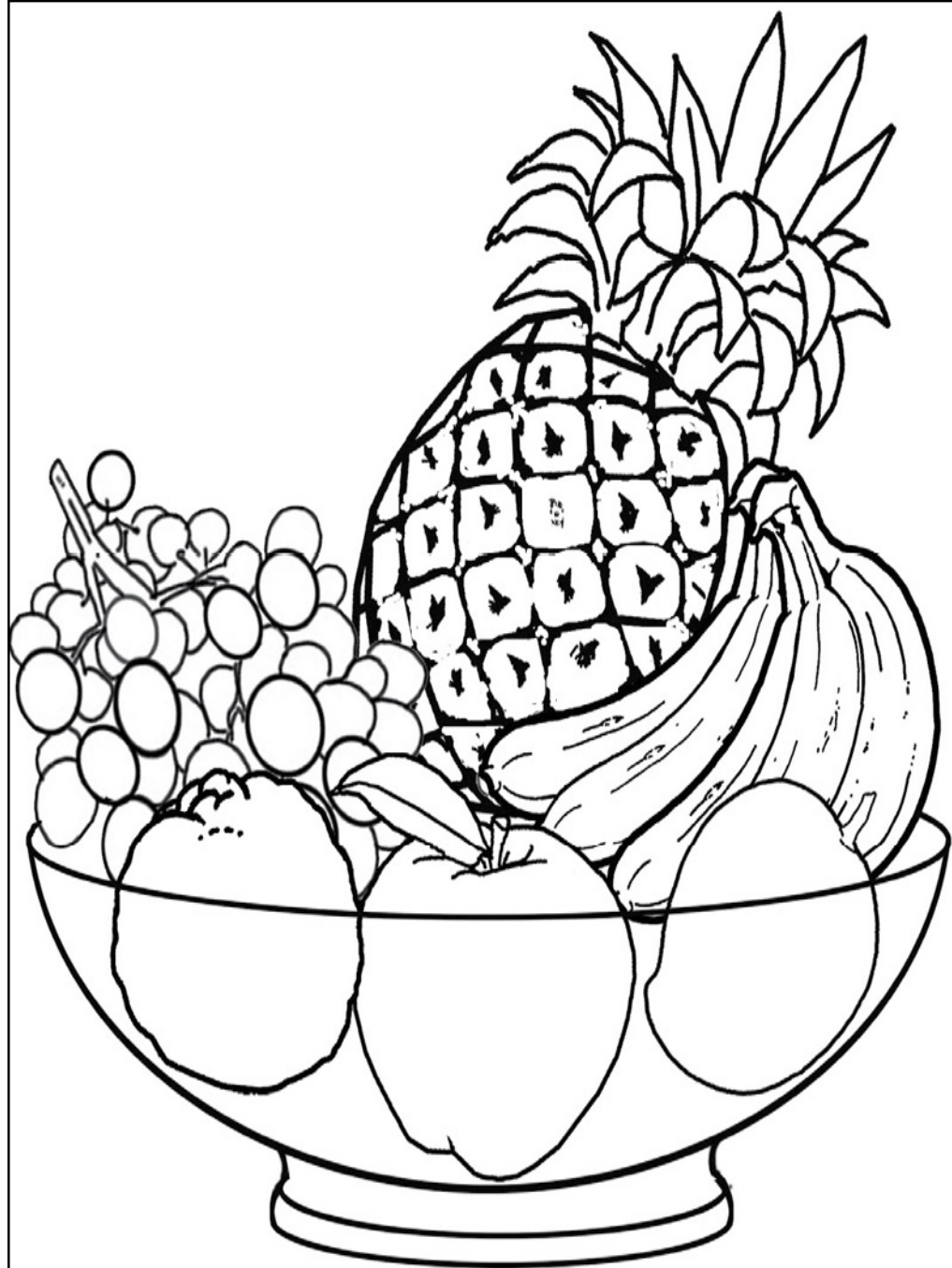






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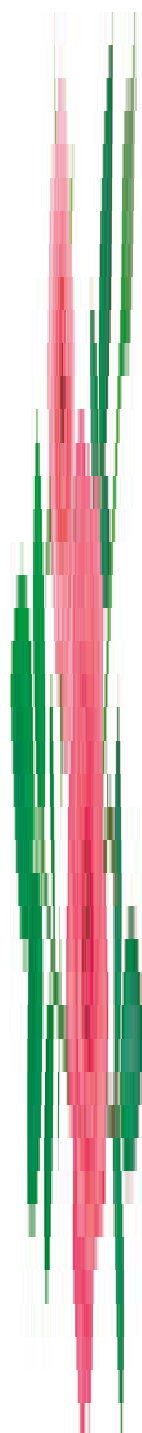
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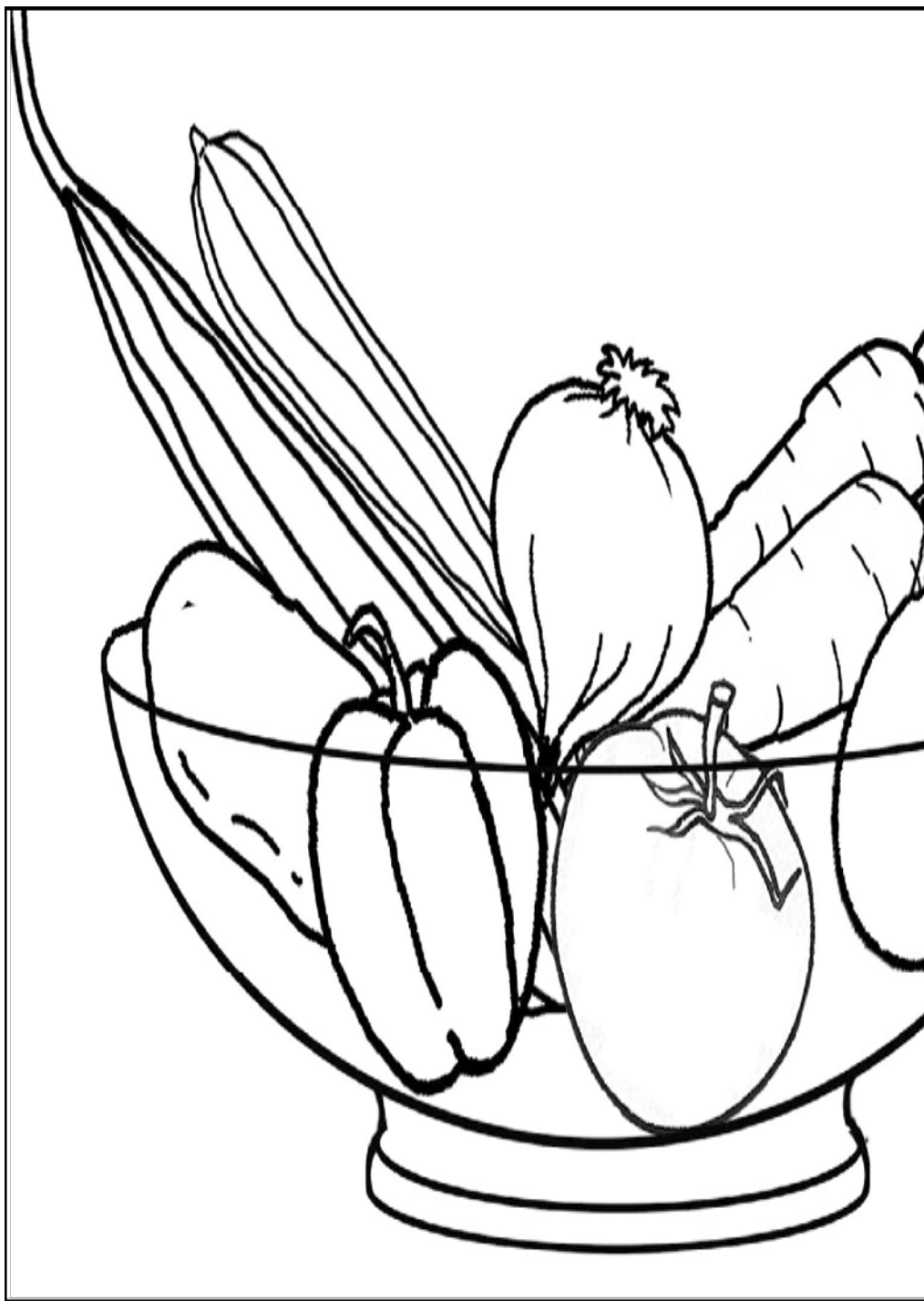






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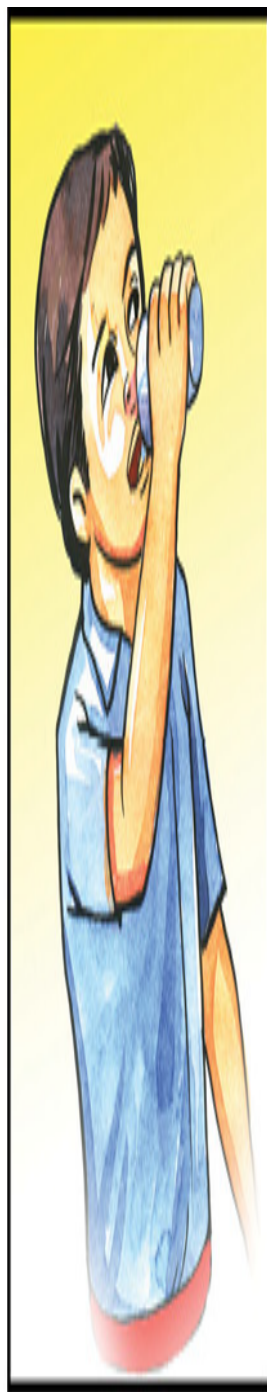


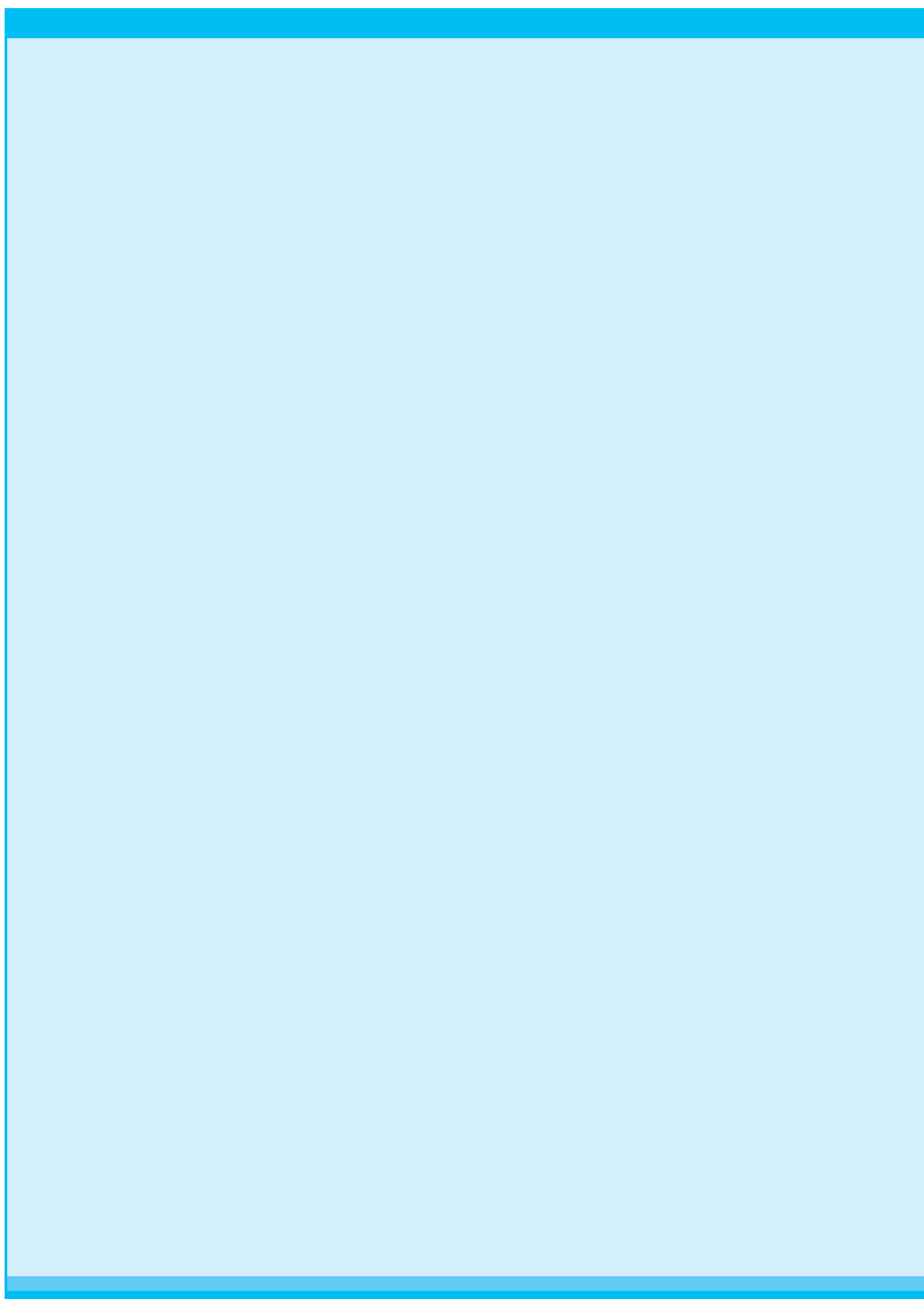






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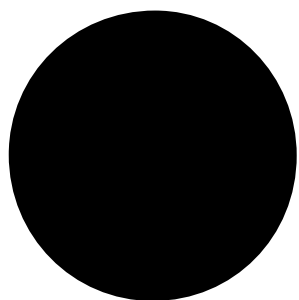




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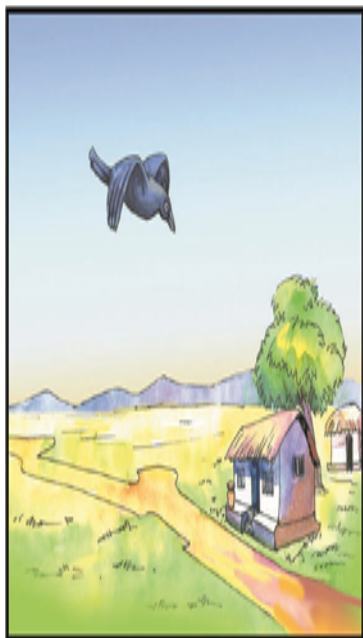


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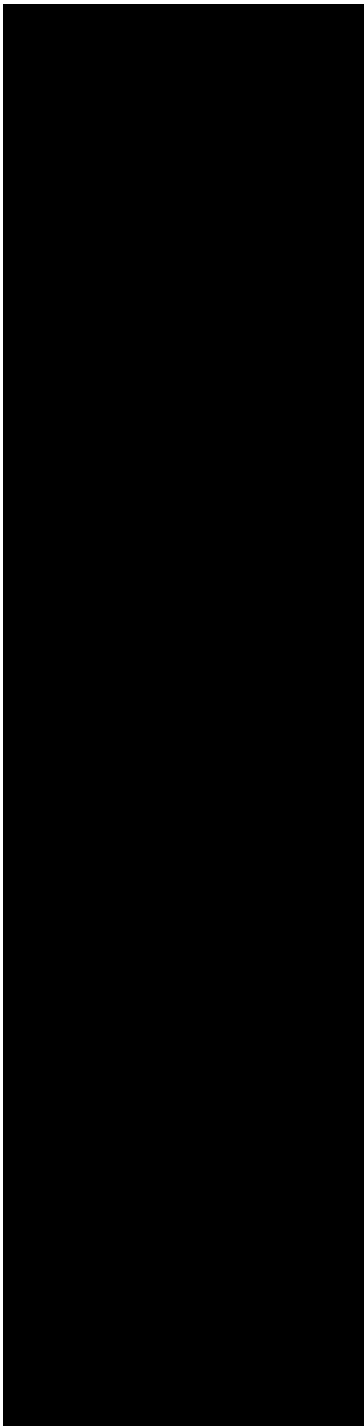


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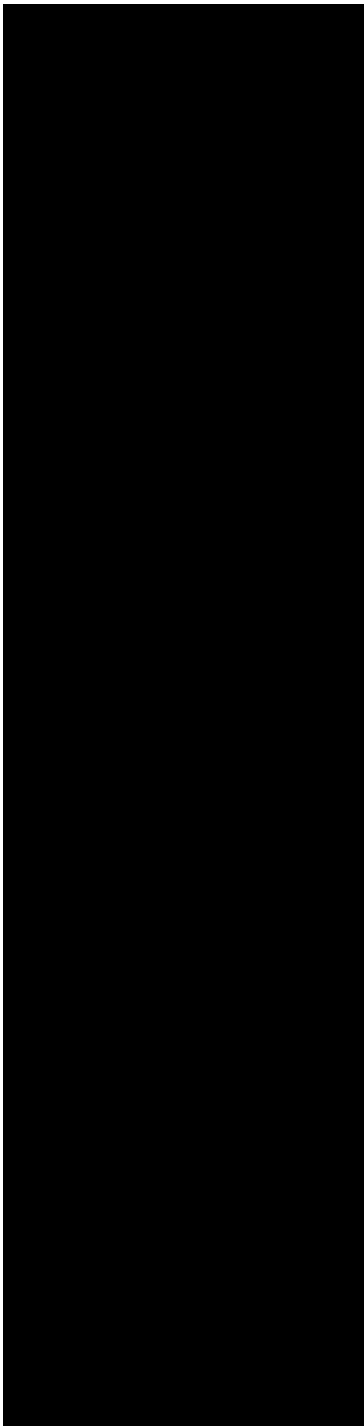


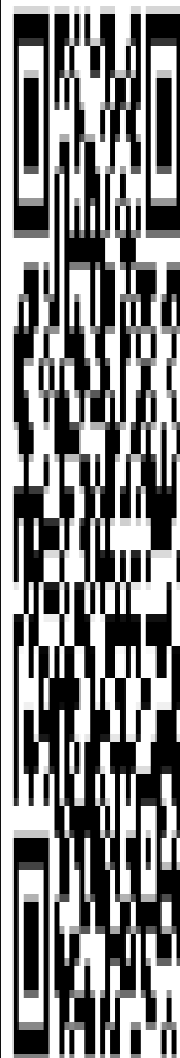
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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the context of the data. This is crucial for interpreting the results correctly. The second part of the paper describes the methodology used in the study. This includes a detailed description of the data collection process and the statistical methods used to analyze the data. The third part of the paper presents the results of the study. This includes a discussion of the findings and their implications for practice. The final part of the paper concludes the study and provides some suggestions for future research.

The data was collected from a sample of 100 participants. The sample was selected using a random sampling method. The data was collected over a period of six months. The data was analyzed using a series of statistical tests. The results of the tests are presented in the following table.

Test	Result
Chi-square test	Significant
F-test	Significant
T-test	Significant

The results of the study indicate that there is a significant relationship between the variables. This suggests that the findings have important implications for practice. Further research is needed to explore the relationship between the variables in more detail.

the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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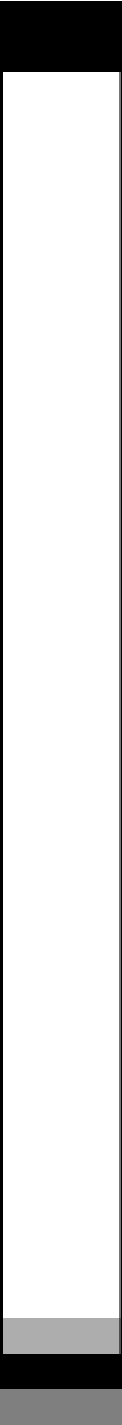
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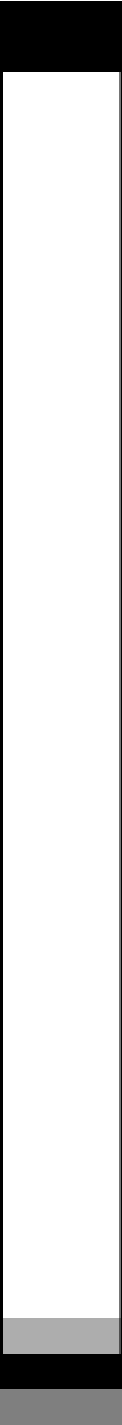
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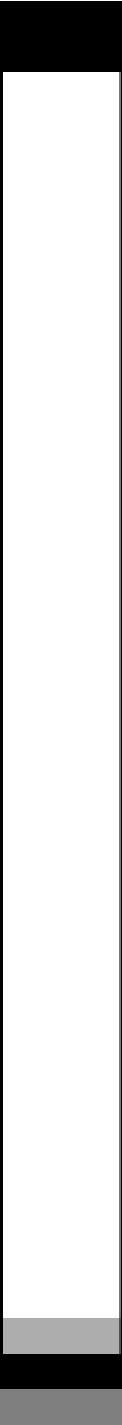


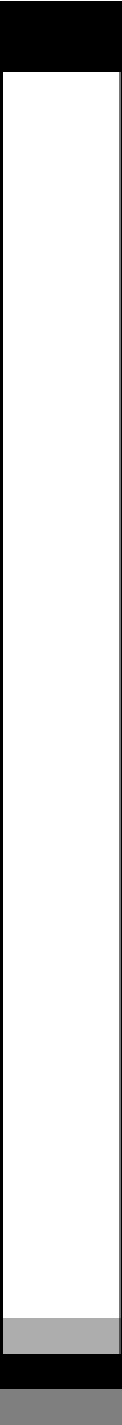














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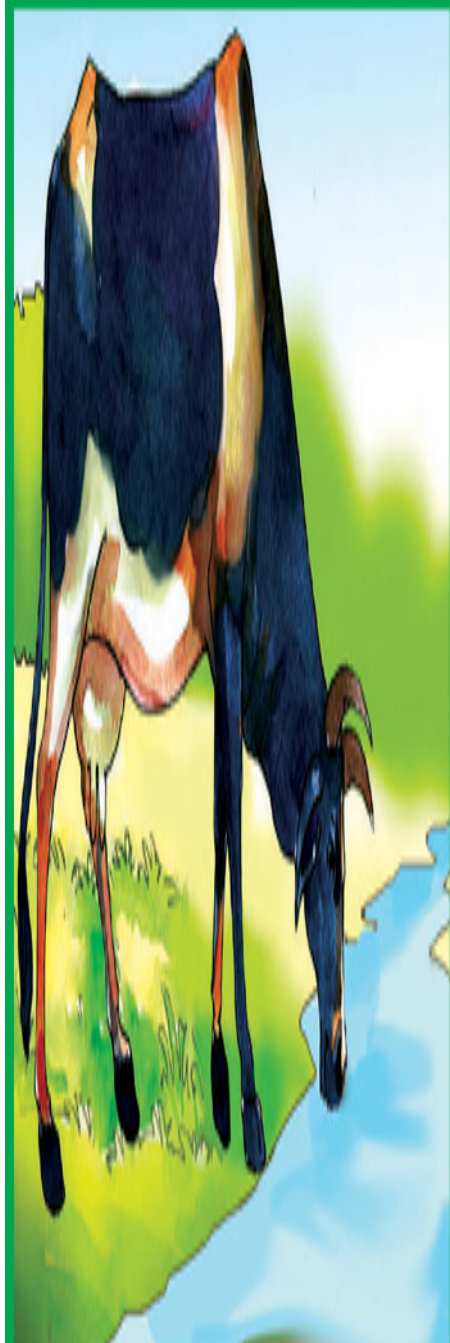


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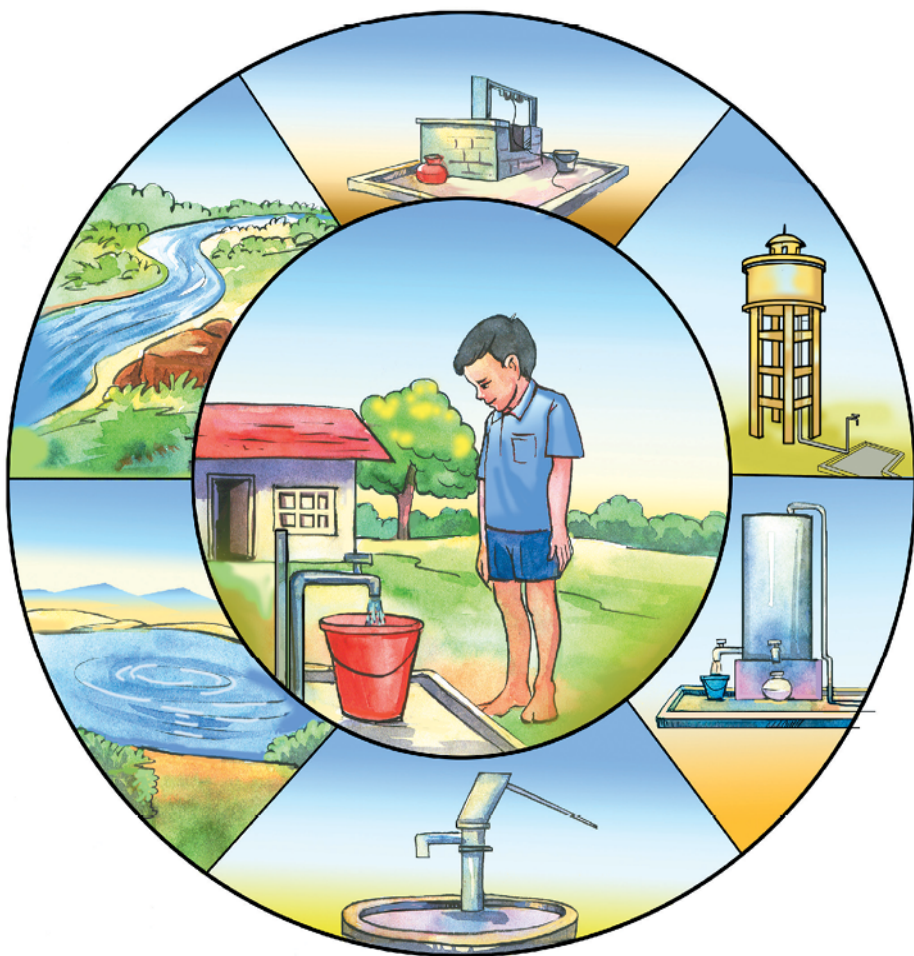
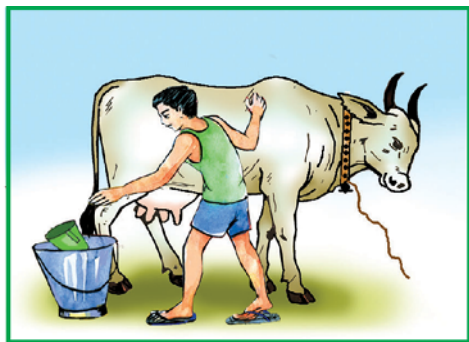
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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

As the world's population grows, the demand for food and other resources will increase. This will put pressure on the environment and on the world's food supply.

One way to meet this demand is to increase the amount of land used for agriculture. This would mean clearing more forests and other natural habitats.

Another way to meet this demand is to increase the efficiency of agriculture. This would mean using more fertilizers and pesticides, and using more advanced farming techniques.

Both of these ways of meeting the demand for food and other resources have their own problems. Clearing more land for agriculture can lead to deforestation and the loss of biodiversity.

Using more fertilizers and pesticides can lead to water pollution and the death of beneficial insects. Using more advanced farming techniques can lead to the loss of traditional knowledge and skills.

There are many other ways to meet the demand for food and other resources. Some of these ways are more sustainable than others. It is important to find ways to meet this demand that do not harm the environment or the people of the world.

One way to do this is to eat less meat. Meat production is a major source of greenhouse gases, which are causing global warming. Eating less meat can help to reduce these emissions.

Another way to do this is to eat more locally produced food. This can help to reduce the amount of food that is transported by plane or ship, which also produces greenhouse gases.

There are many other ways to meet the demand for food and other resources in a sustainable way. It is important to find ways to do this that work for everyone in the world.

One way to do this is to support local farmers and food producers. This can help to ensure that they have the resources they need to produce food in a sustainable way.

Another way to do this is to reduce food waste. This can help to ensure that the food that is produced is actually eaten, and not thrown away.

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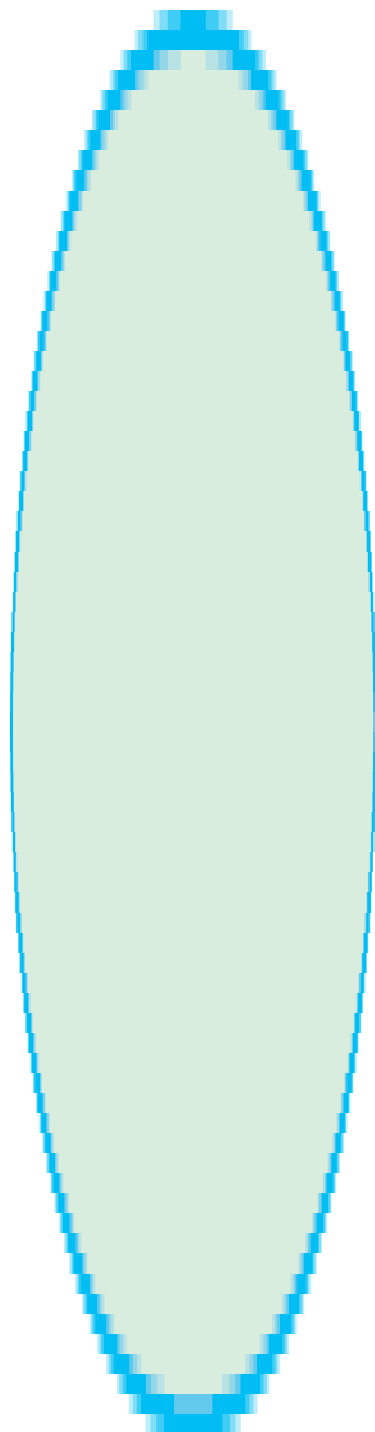
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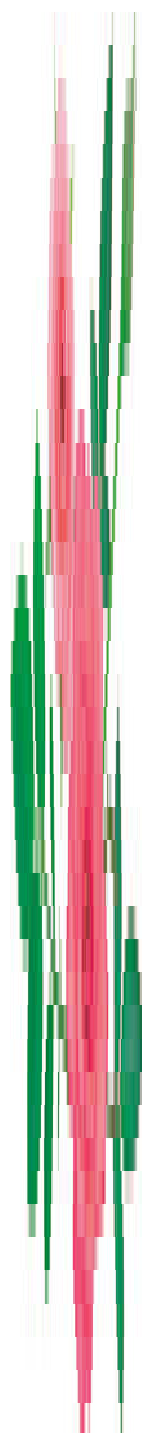
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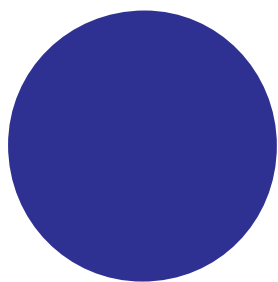
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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the context in which research is conducted. This includes the social, cultural, and political factors that may influence the results of a study. The second part of the paper focuses on the methodology used in the research, including the selection of participants, the design of the study, and the collection and analysis of data. The third part of the paper presents the results of the study, which show that there is a significant relationship between the variables being studied. Finally, the paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of the findings and suggestions for future research.

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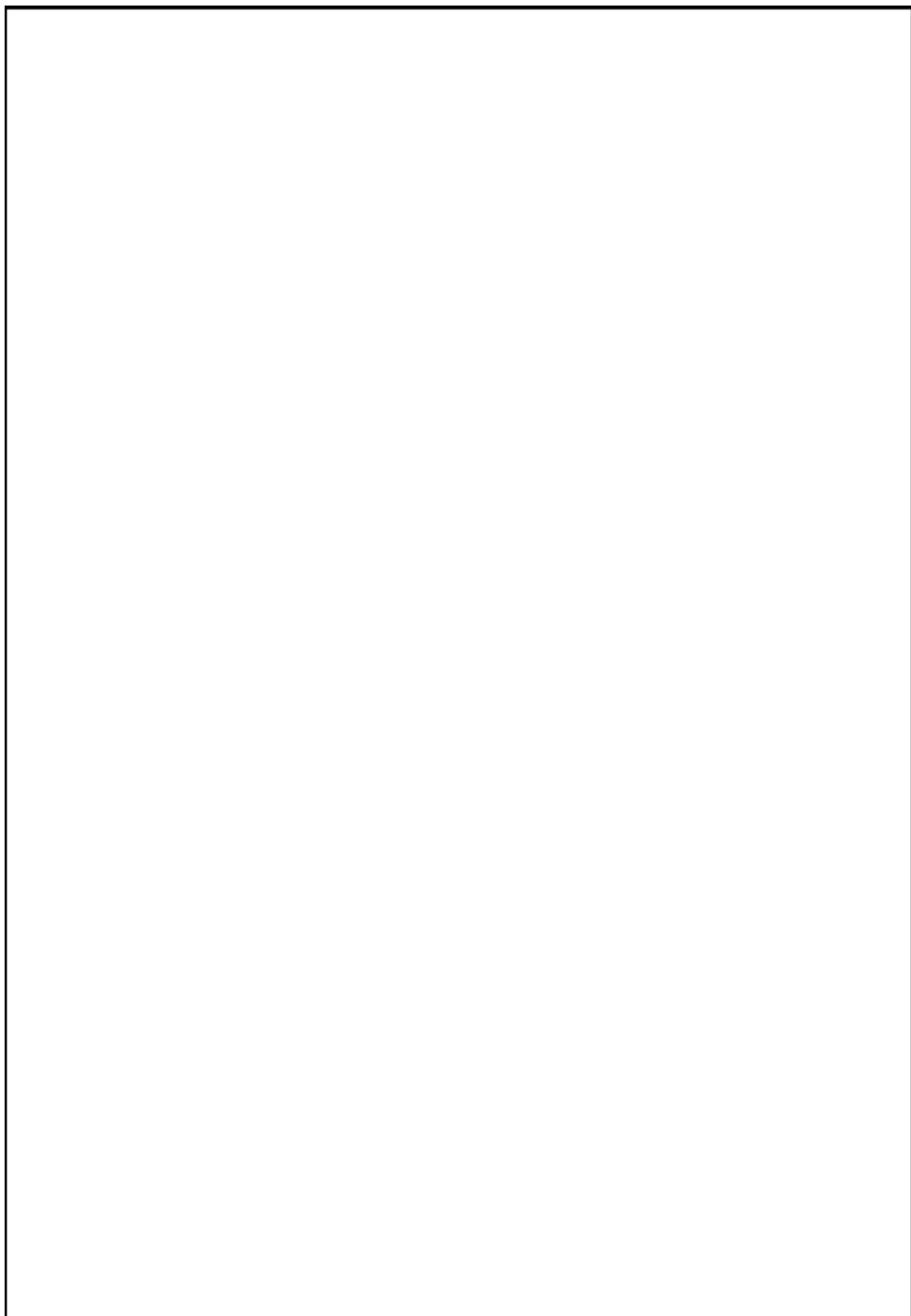
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, only 1.5 million women were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 2.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of women in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, only 0.5 million people with disabilities were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 1.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with disabilities in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, only 0.5 million people from ethnic minorities were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 1.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1980, only 0.5 million people over 50 years of age were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 1.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 50 years of age in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 25 years of age. In 1980, only 0.5 million people under 25 years of age were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 1.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people under 25 years of age in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 65 years of age. In 1980, only 0.5 million people over 65 years of age were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 1.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 65 years of age in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 16 years of age. In 1980, only 0.5 million people under 16 years of age were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 1.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people under 16 years of age in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 75 years of age. In 1980, only 0.5 million people over 75 years of age were employed in the public sector, but by 1995, this number had increased to 1.5 million. This increase has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 75 years of age in the workforce.

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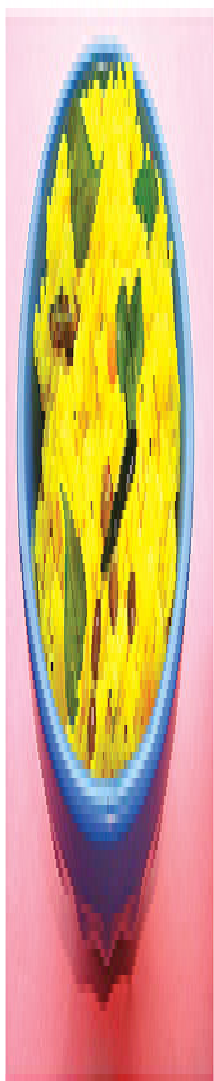












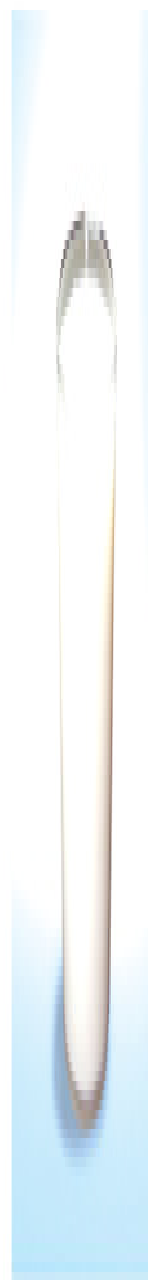






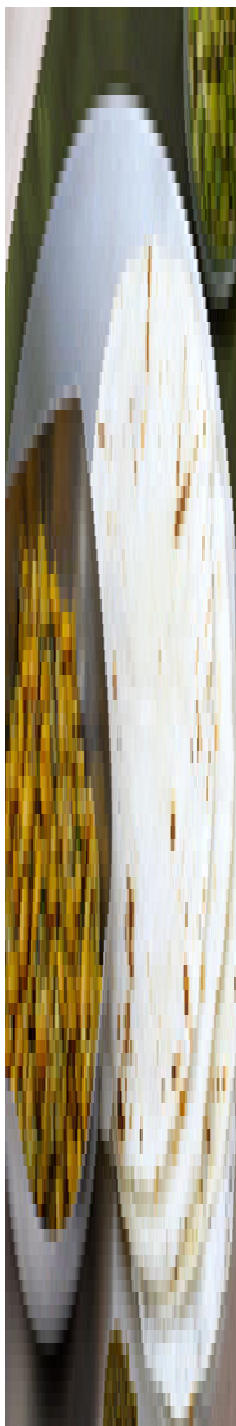




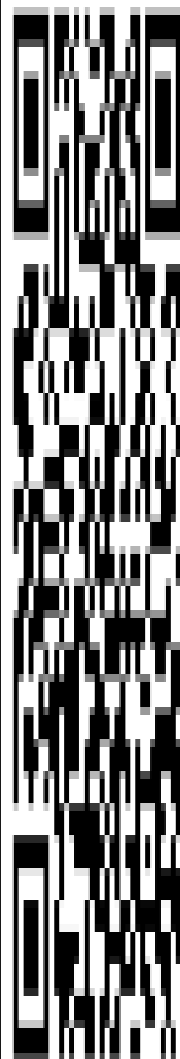












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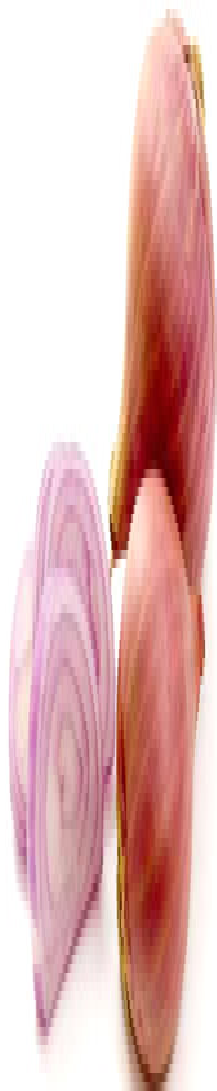


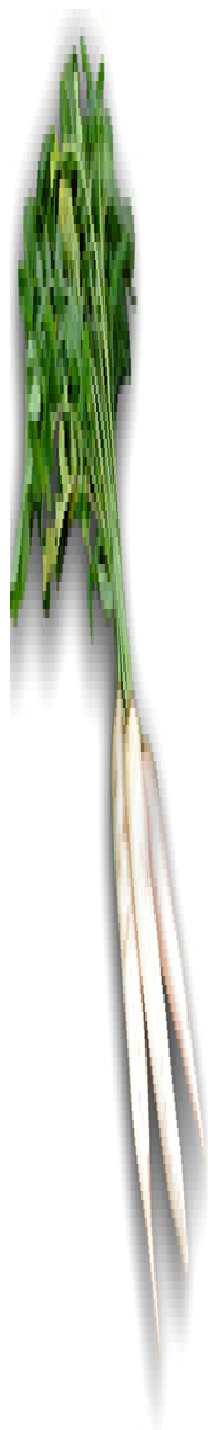
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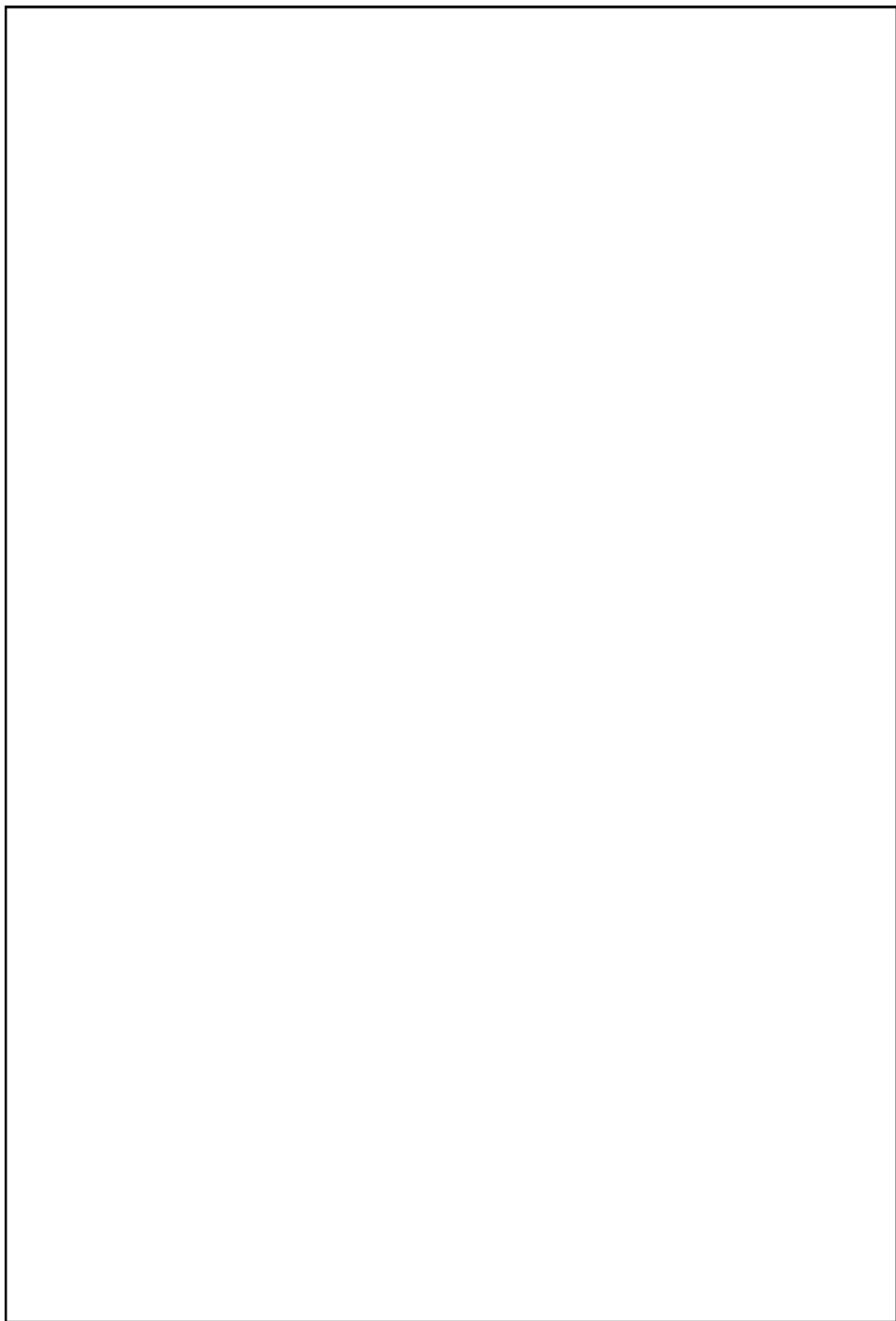
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980. This is a significant increase, and it suggests that the public sector is becoming more gender equal in its senior management.

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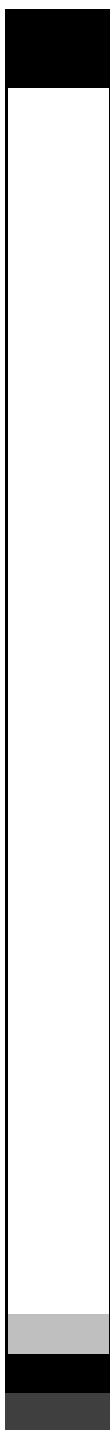








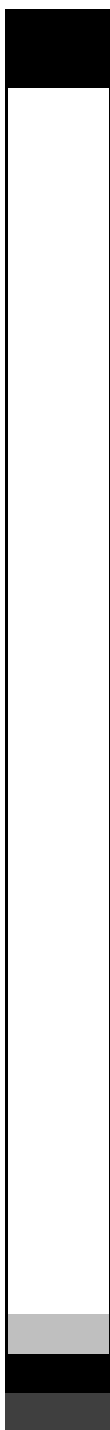








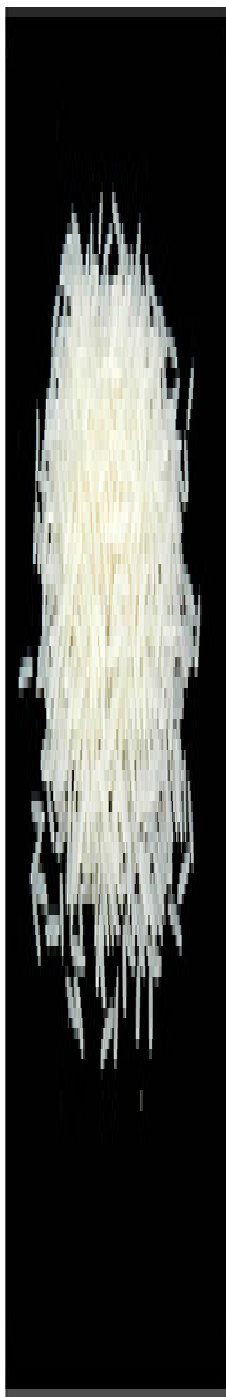


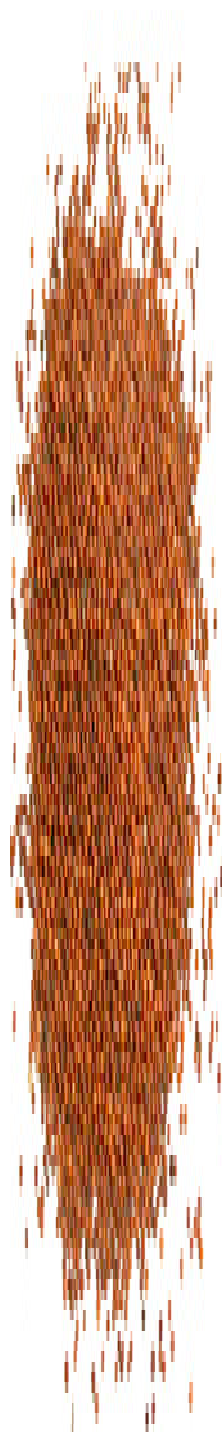






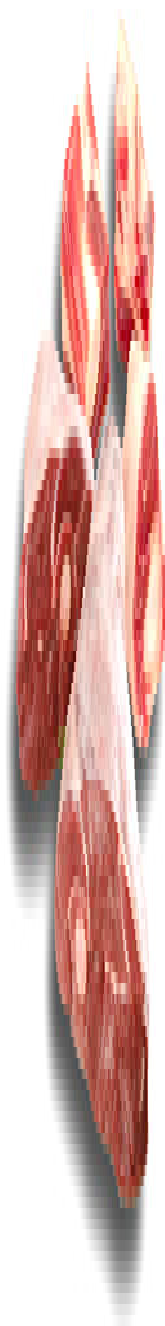




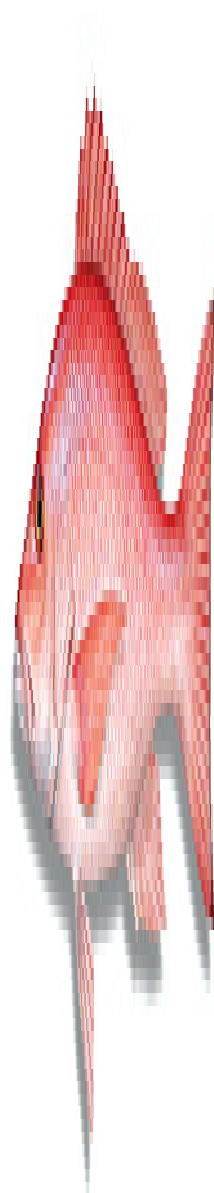




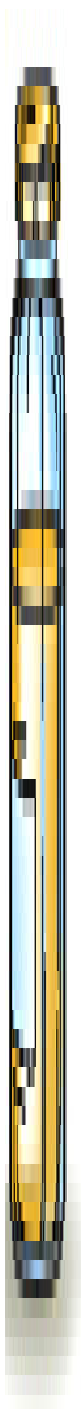




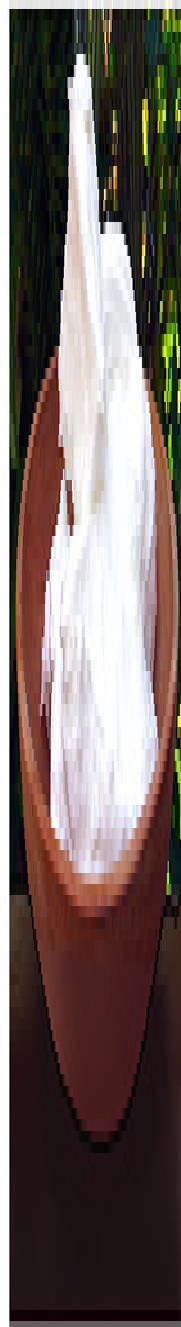










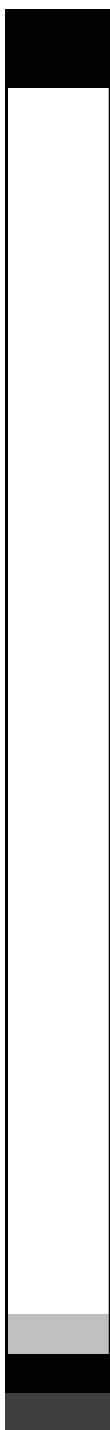






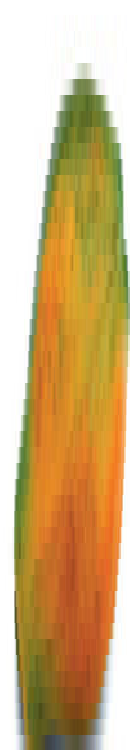




















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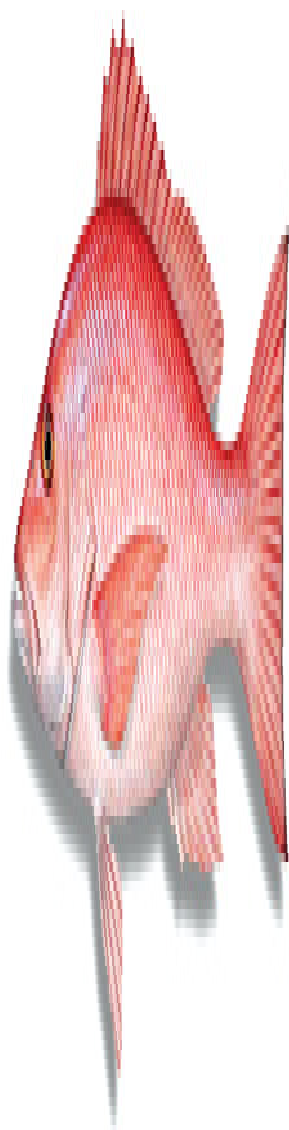




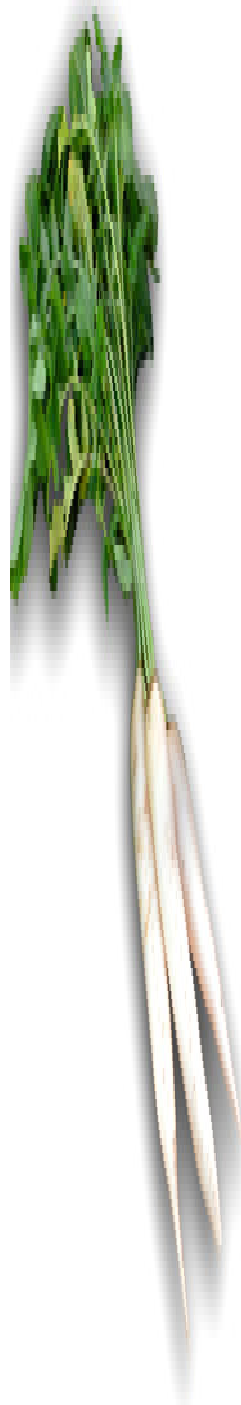


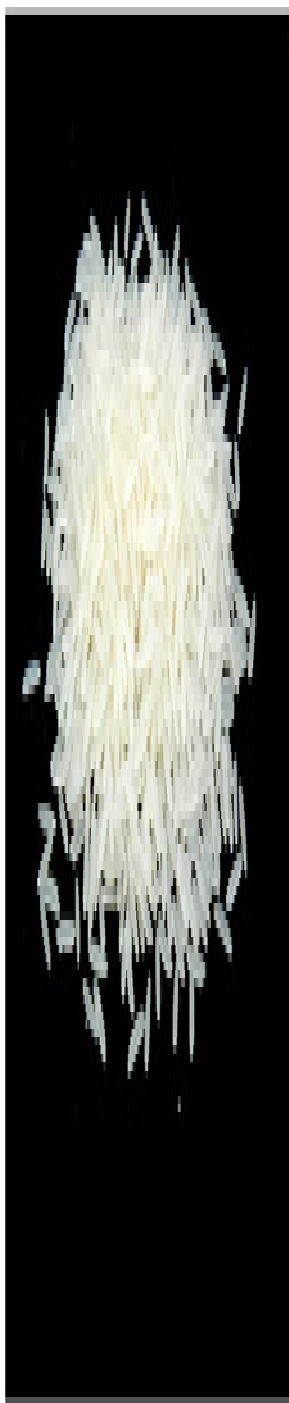








































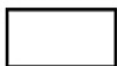
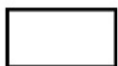
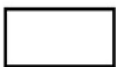
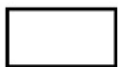
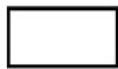
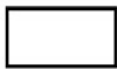
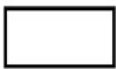
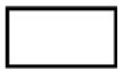
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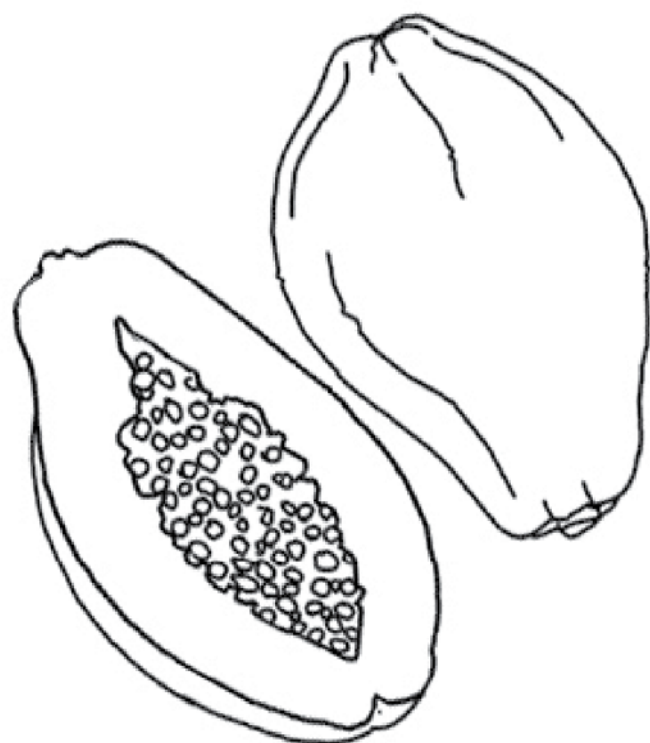
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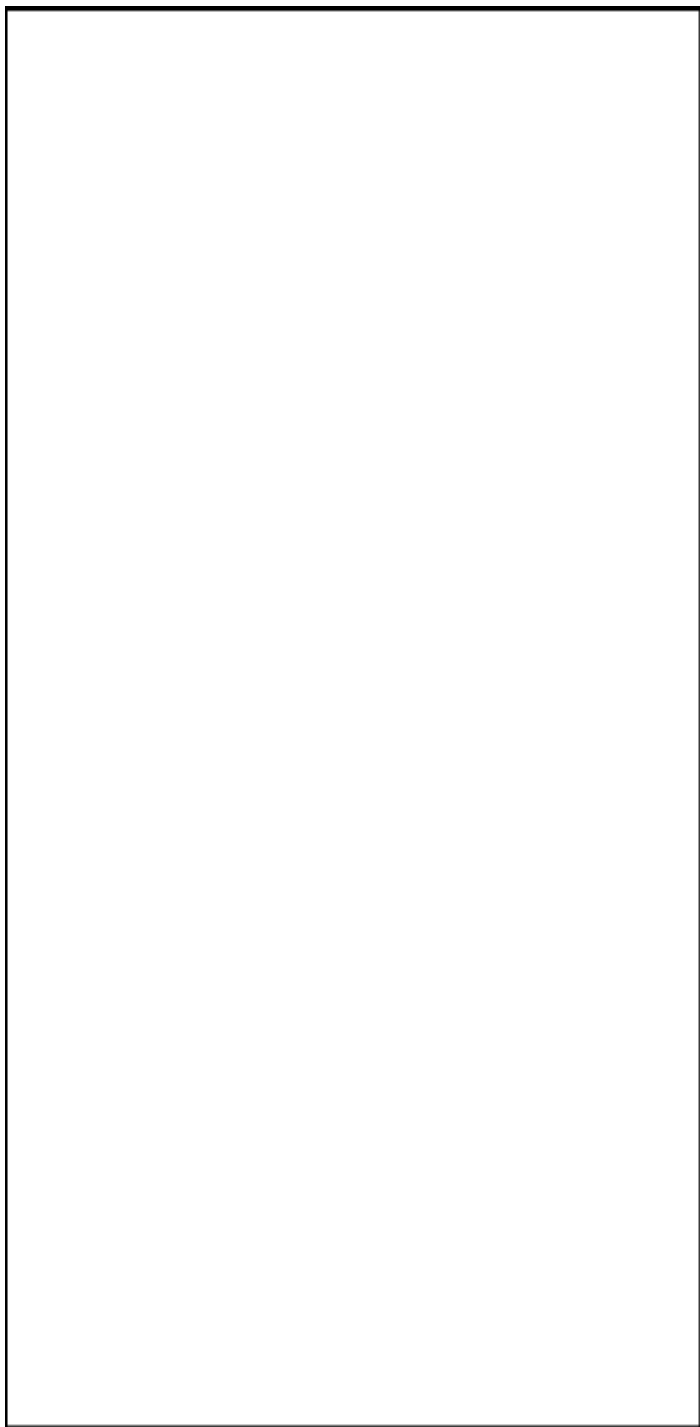




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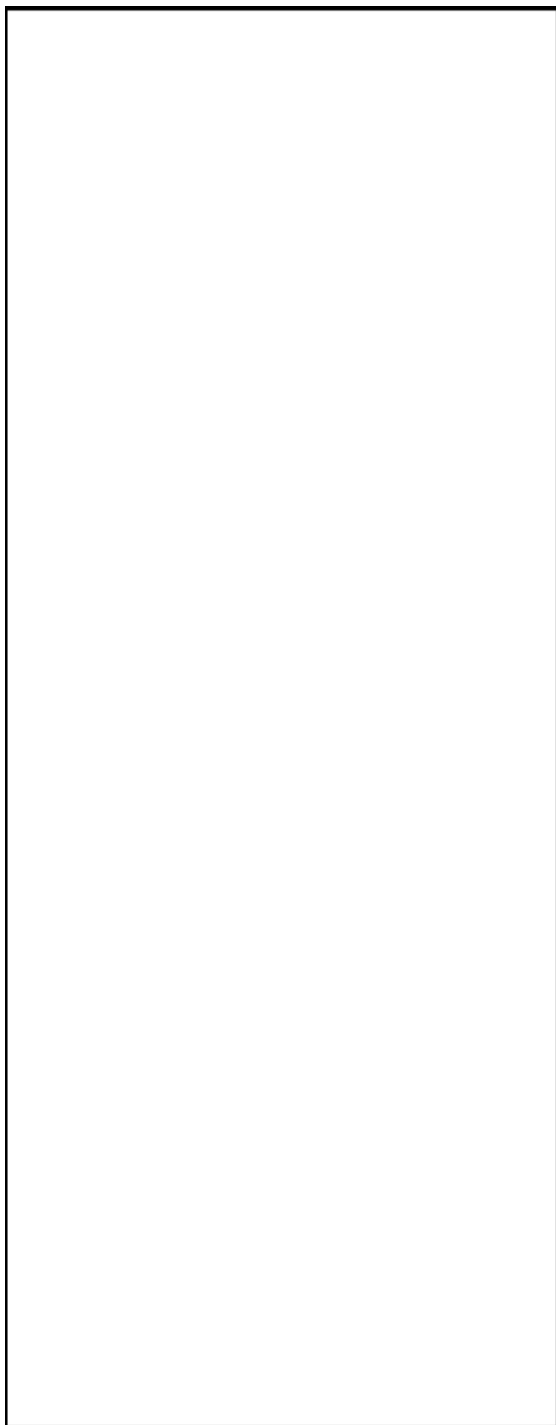
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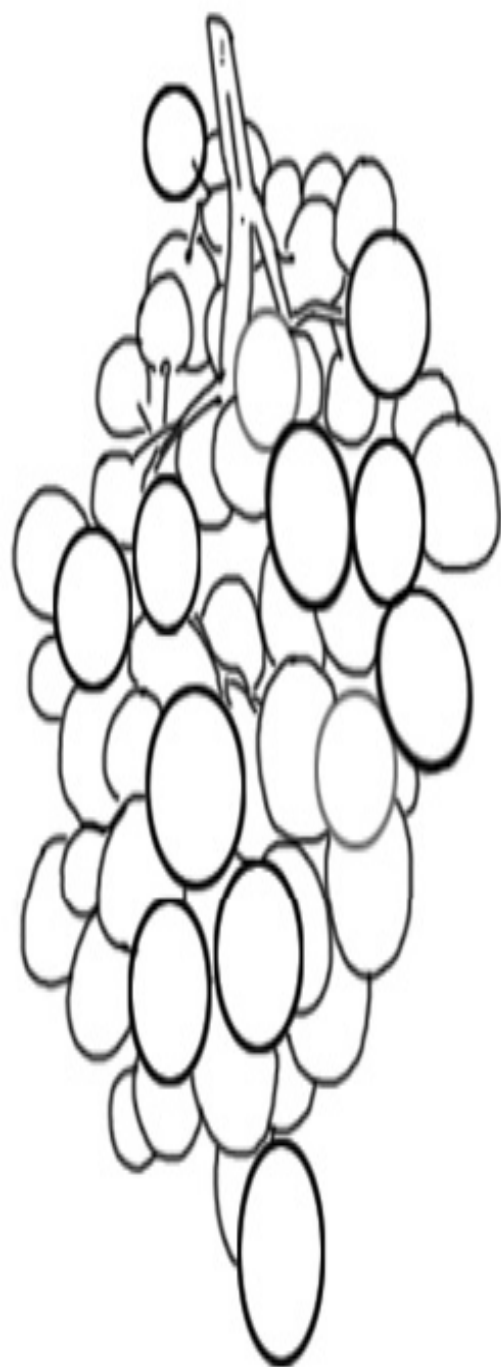




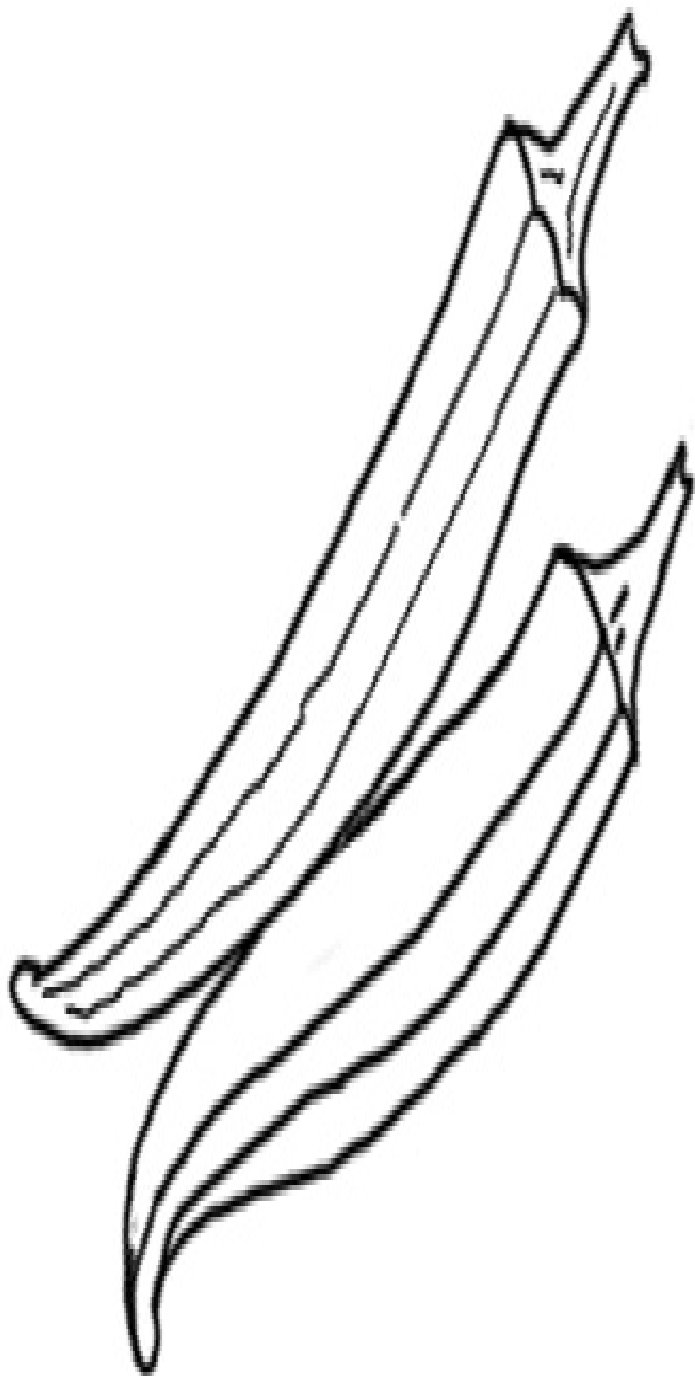


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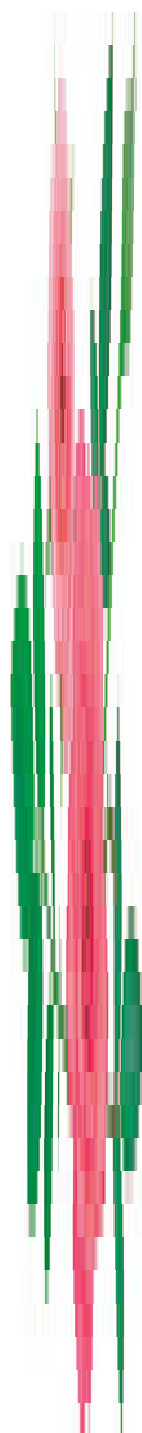
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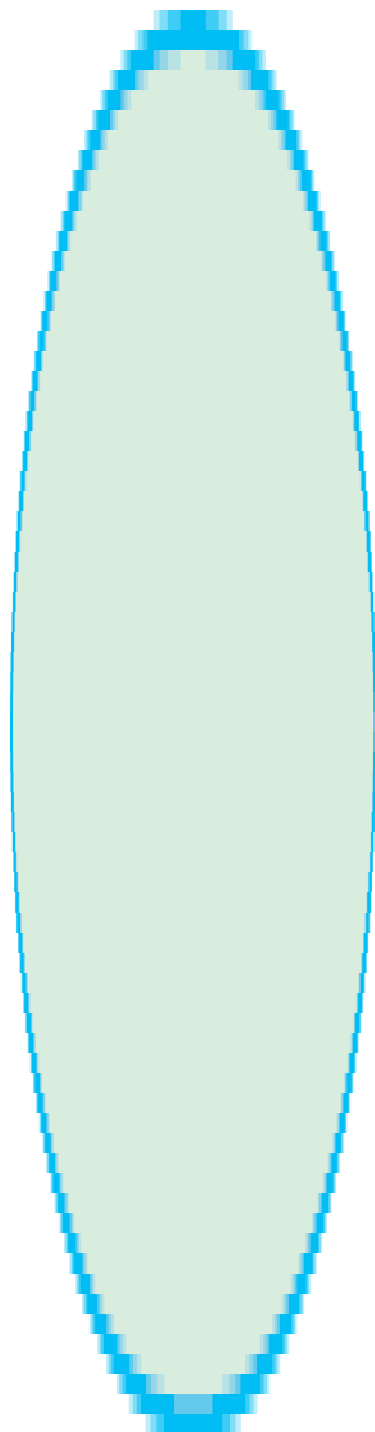
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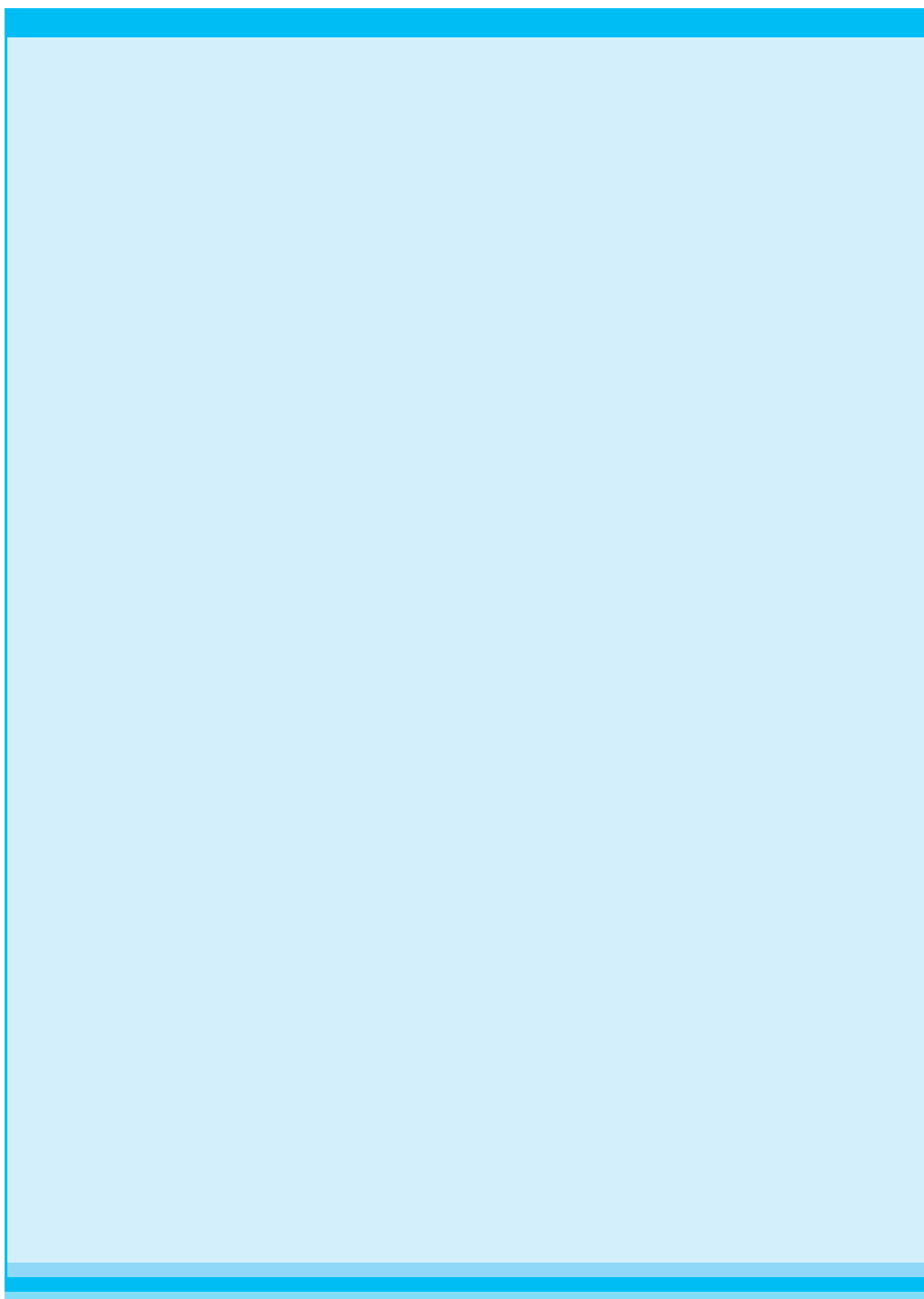


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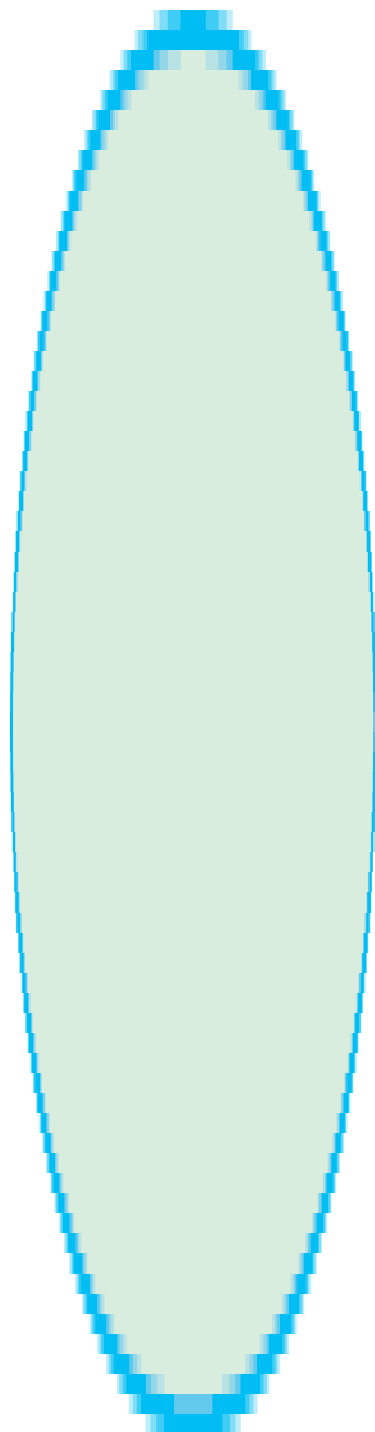
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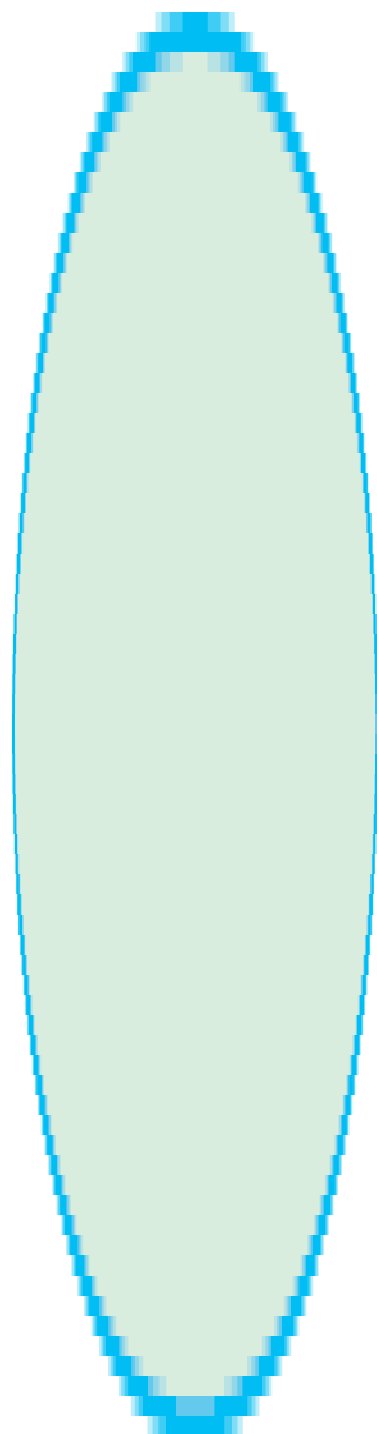
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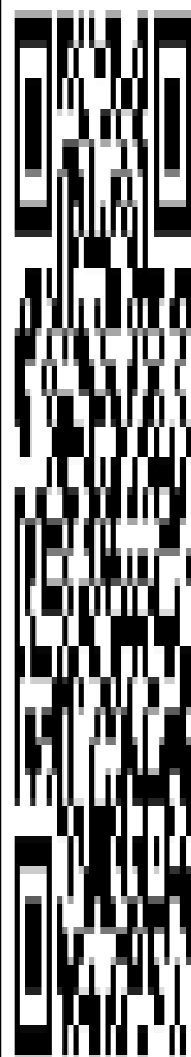
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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the local context in which a project is implemented. This includes a thorough analysis of the social, economic, and cultural factors that may influence the success or failure of the intervention. It is essential to engage with the community from the outset, ensuring that their voices are heard and their needs are addressed. This participatory approach not only fosters a sense of ownership and commitment among the community members but also allows for the identification of potential challenges and the development of strategies to mitigate them.

The second part of the paper explores the role of leadership in driving change. Effective leaders are those who are able to inspire and motivate others, to set a clear vision, and to take decisive action. They are also skilled in building strong relationships and in fostering a culture of collaboration and innovation. Leadership is not a static role; it evolves over time and is shaped by the specific circumstances of the project. Therefore, it is important to provide ongoing support and training for leaders, enabling them to adapt to changing conditions and to continue to drive progress.

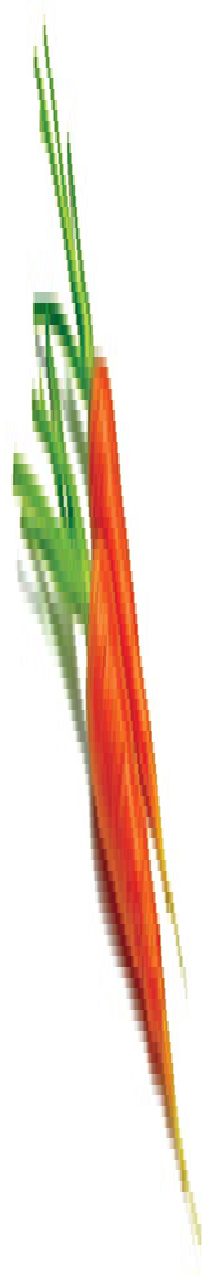
The third part of the paper examines the importance of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) in assessing the impact of the project. M&E is a systematic process that involves the collection, analysis, and use of data to measure the progress and outcomes of the intervention. It provides a means of accountability and a basis for learning and improvement. By regularly monitoring the project, the team can identify areas where the intervention is working well and areas where it is not, allowing them to make adjustments as needed. Evaluation, on the other hand, provides a more comprehensive assessment of the overall impact of the project, taking into account both the intended and unintended consequences.

The final part of the paper discusses the importance of sustainability and the need to build local capacity. The goal of the project should be to empower the community and to ensure that the benefits of the intervention are sustained long after the project has ended. This requires a focus on building the skills and knowledge of the community members, as well as on creating a supportive environment that enables them to take ownership of the project and to continue to work towards their goals. Sustainability is not a one-time achievement; it is an ongoing process that requires continuous effort and commitment.









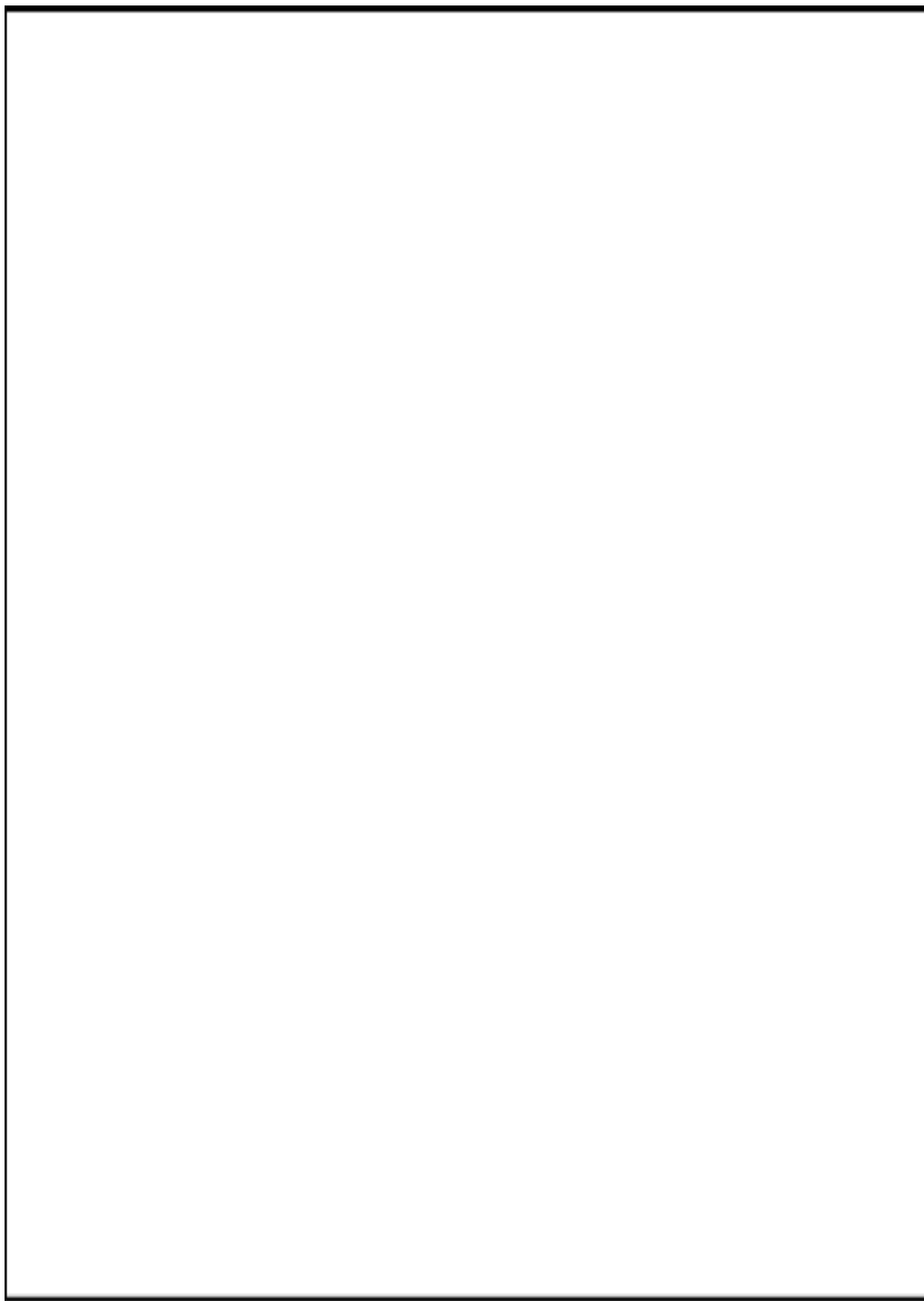






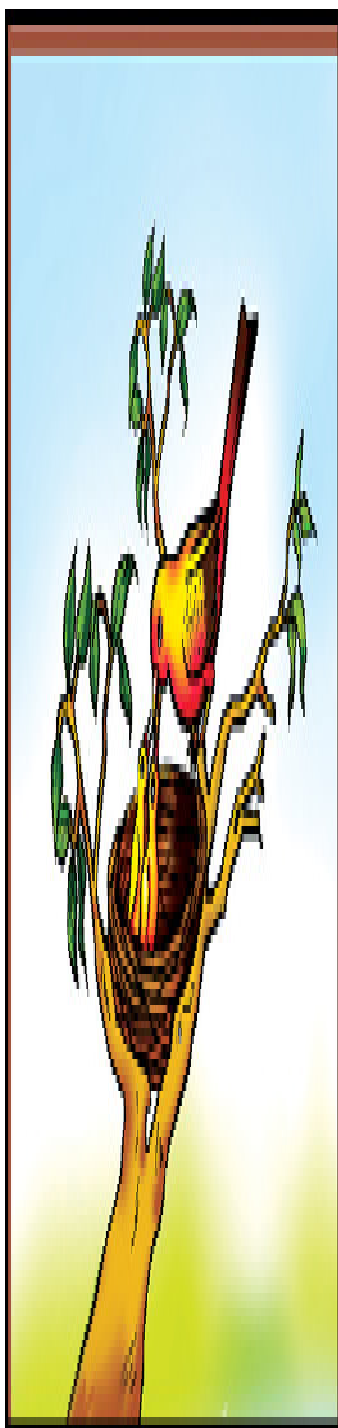






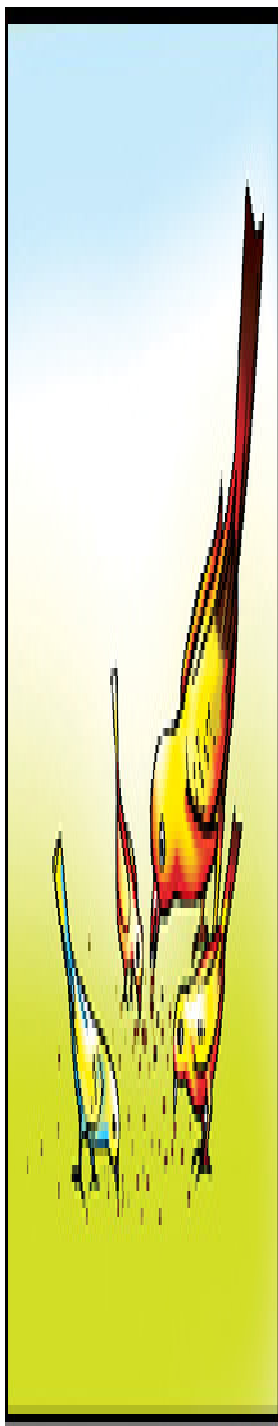


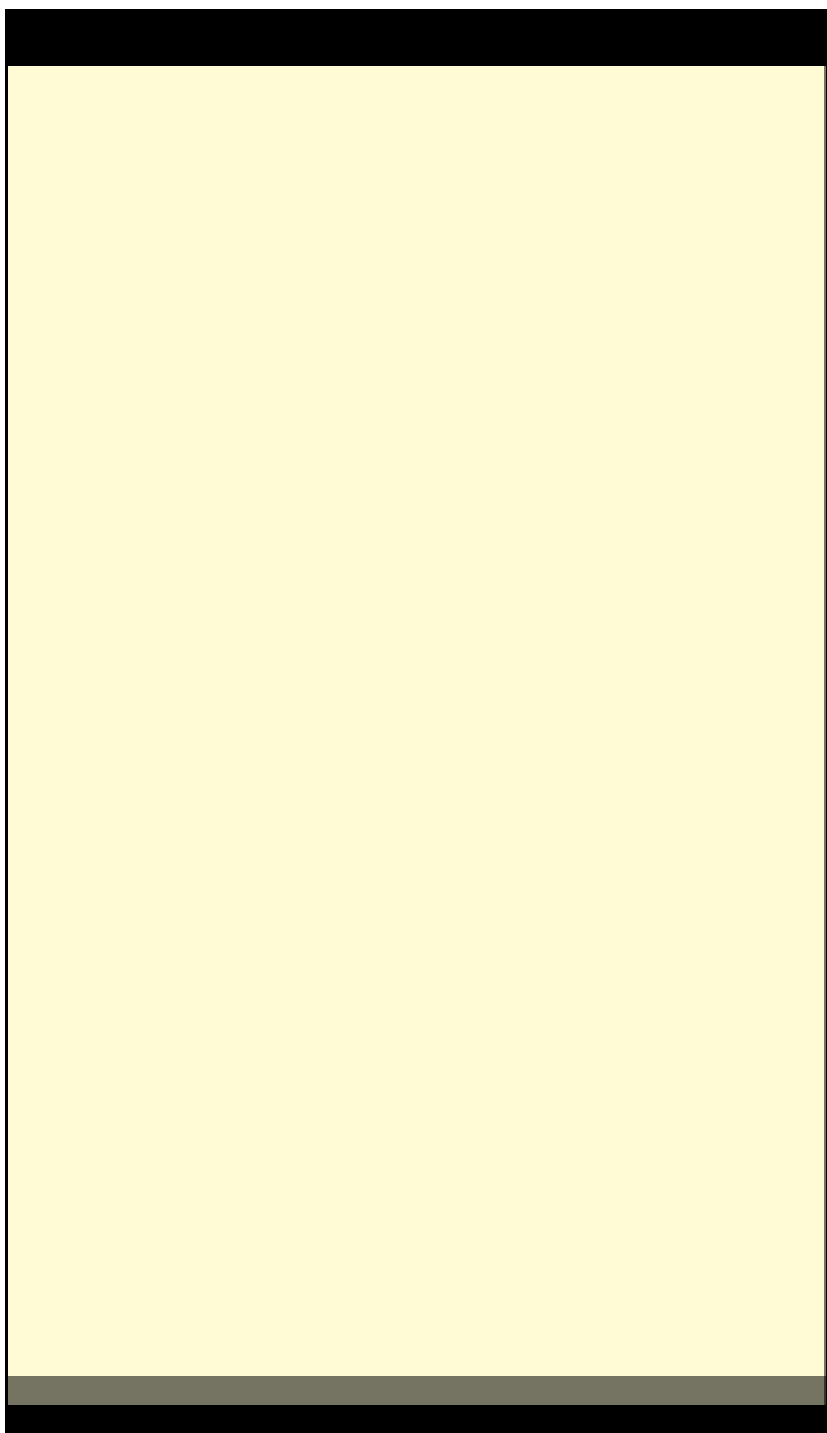












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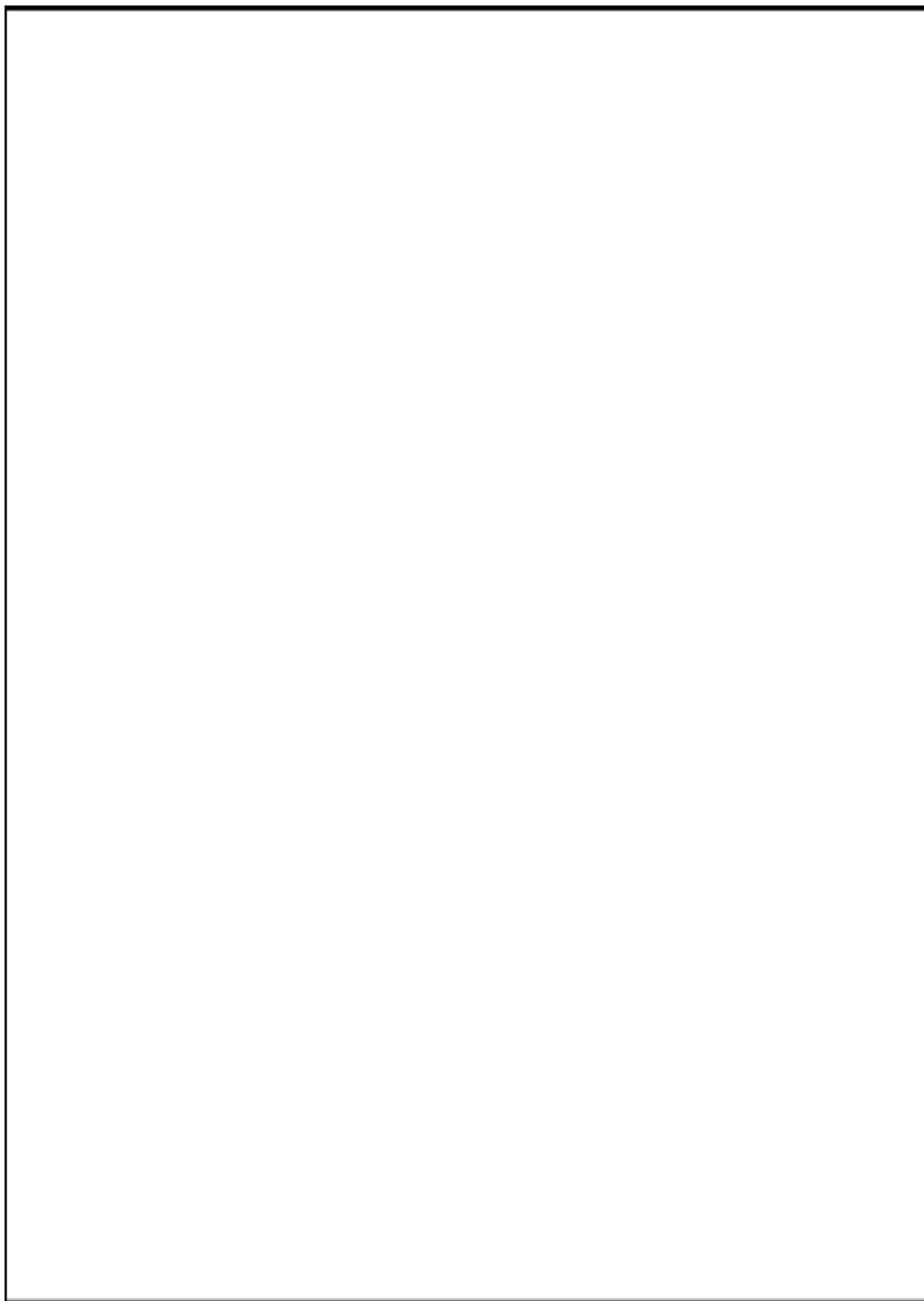
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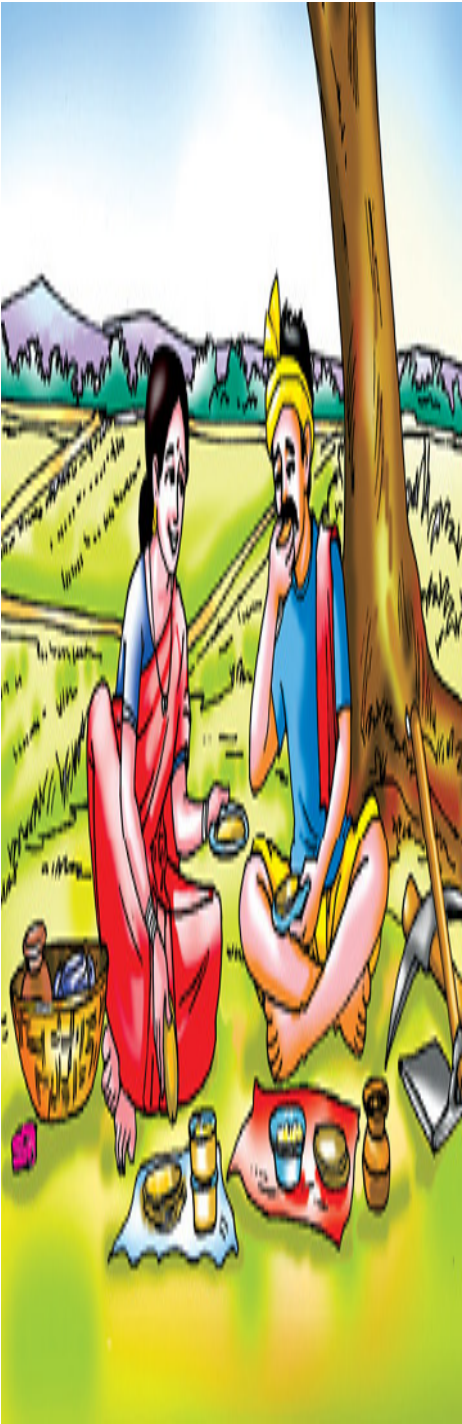
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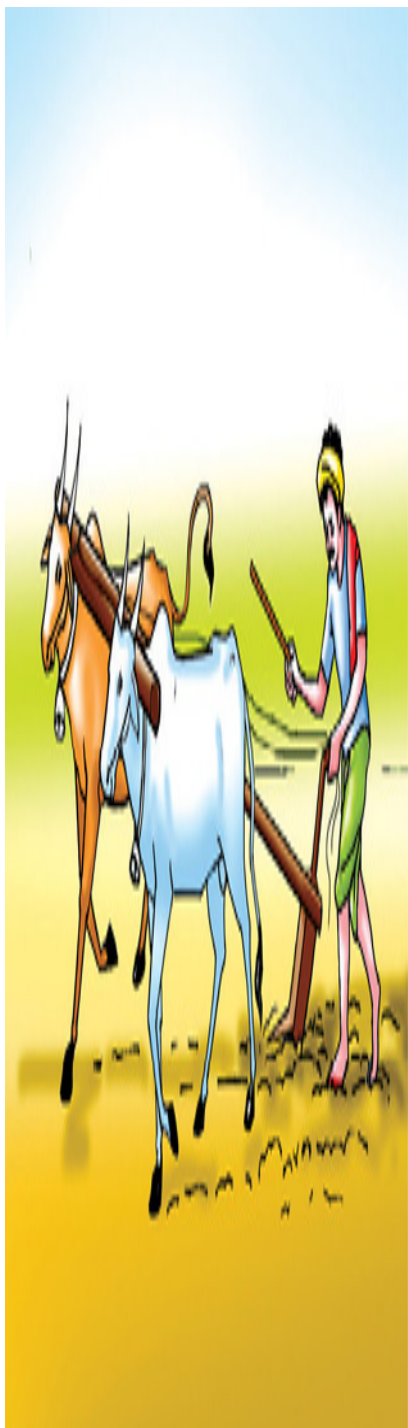


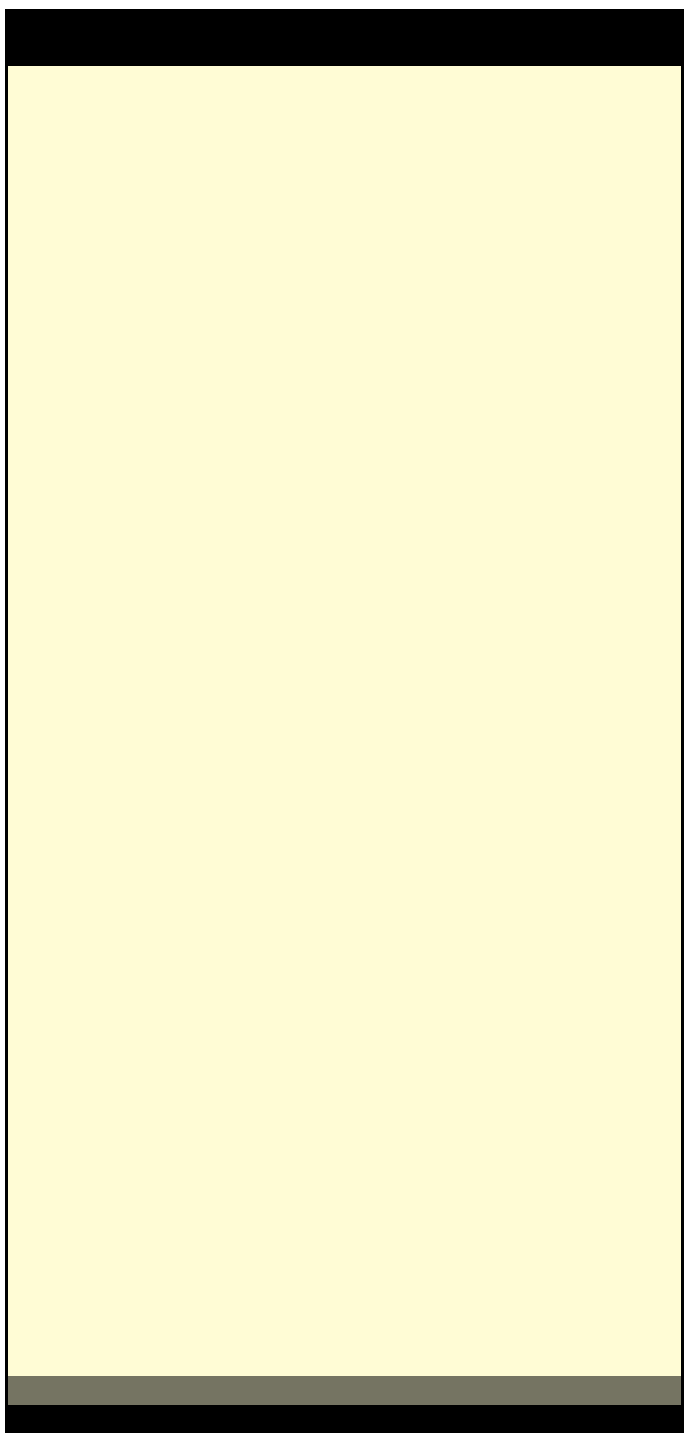




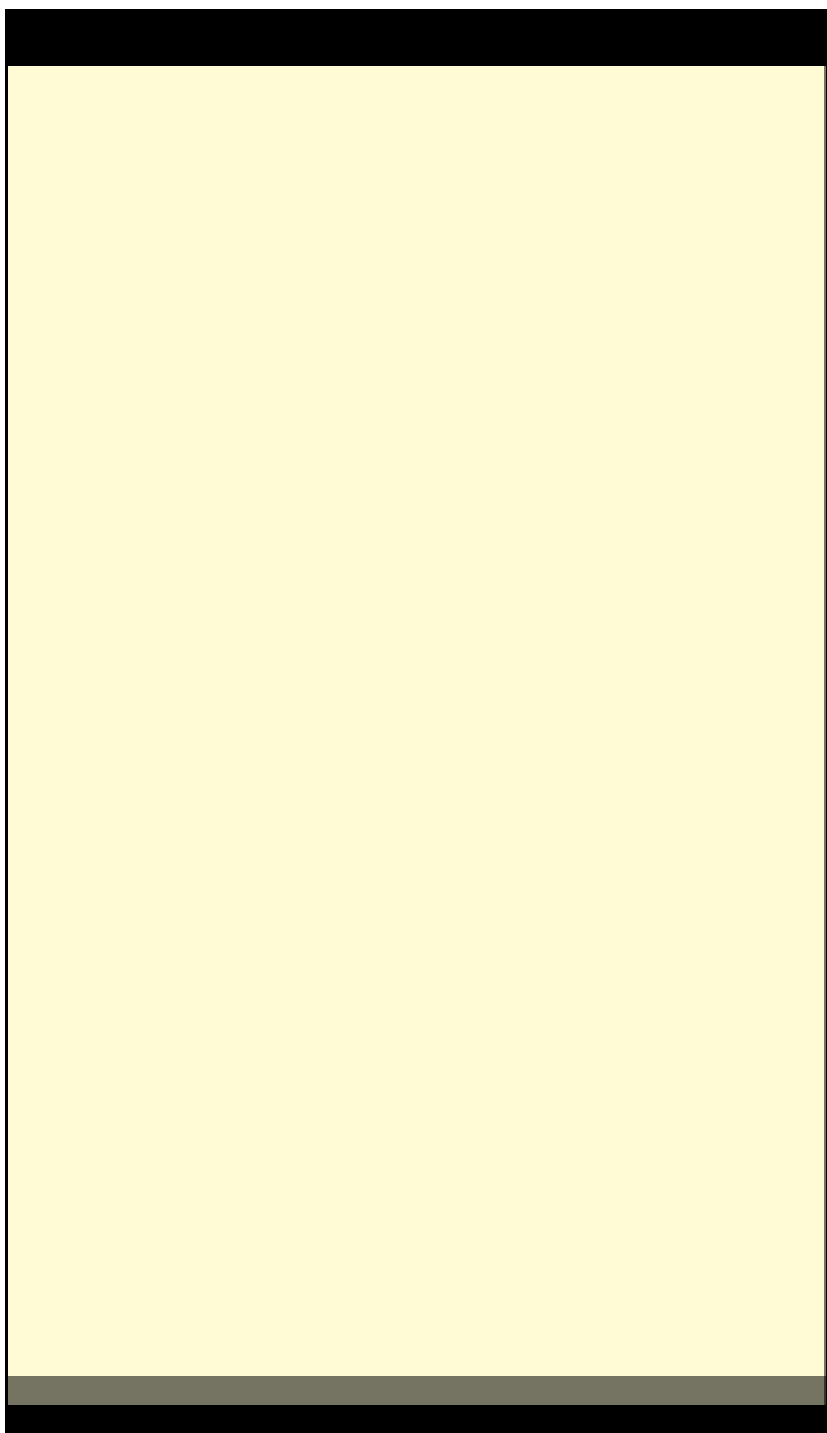




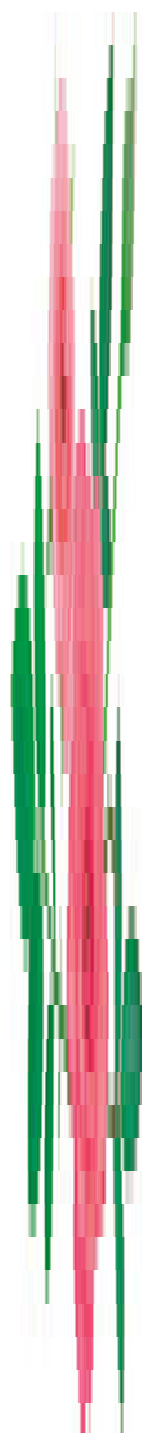




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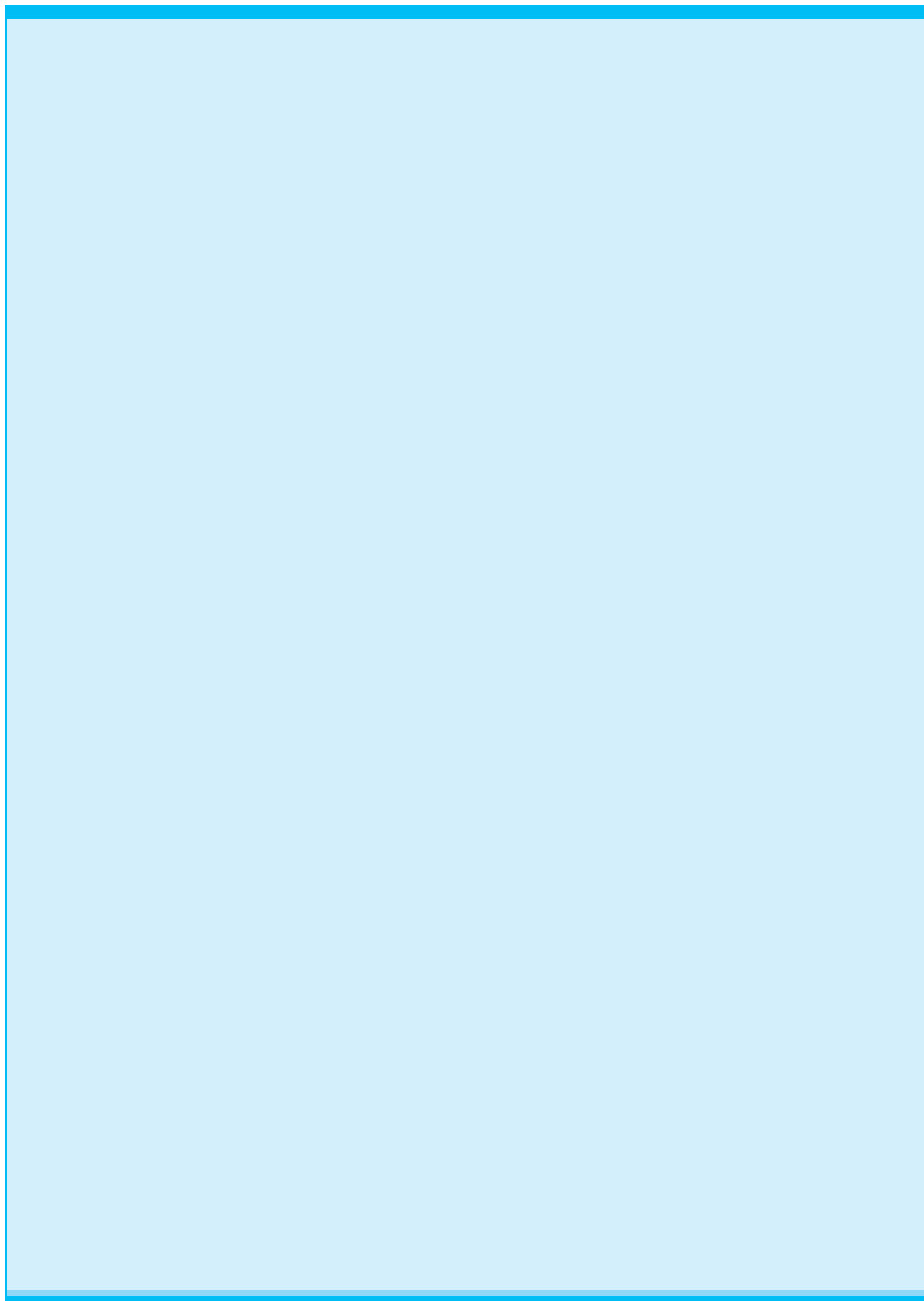
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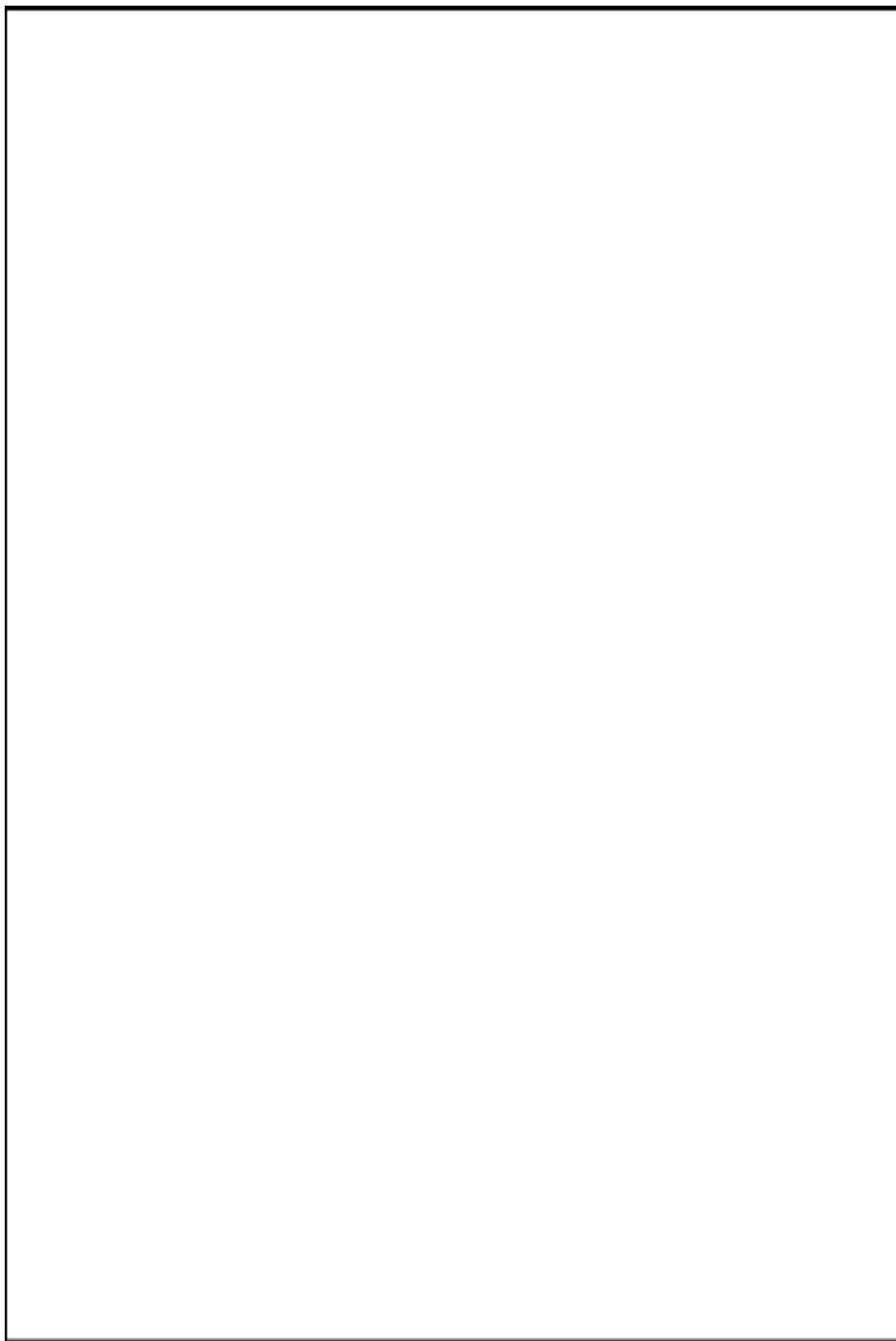
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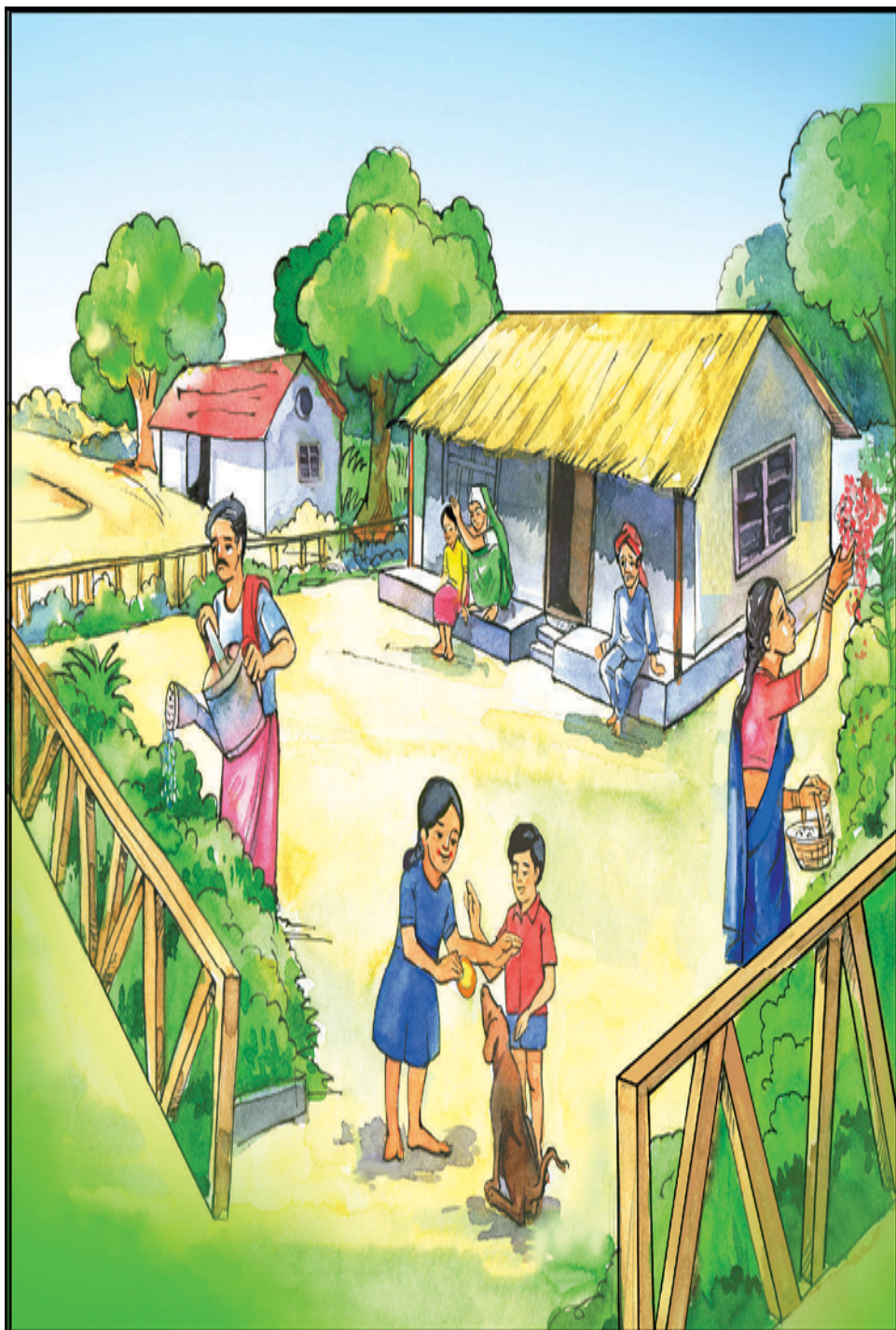
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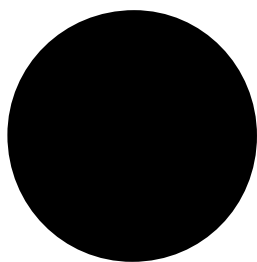
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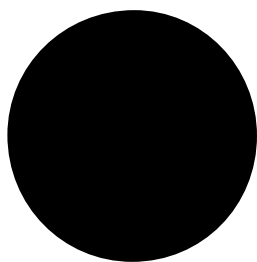




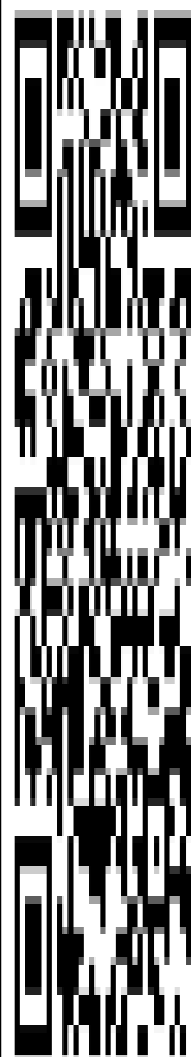
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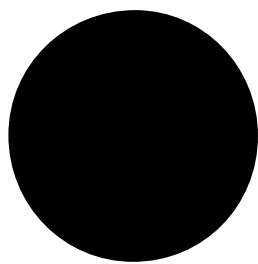


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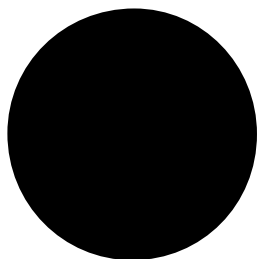




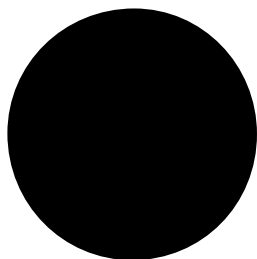
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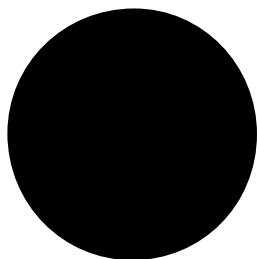
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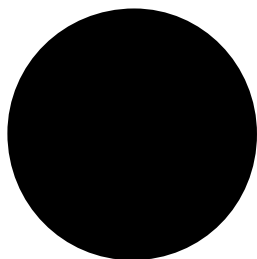


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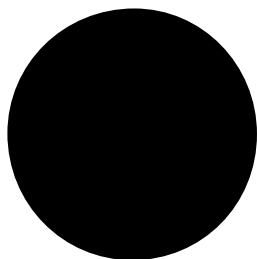


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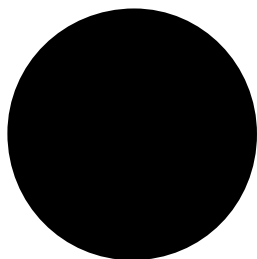
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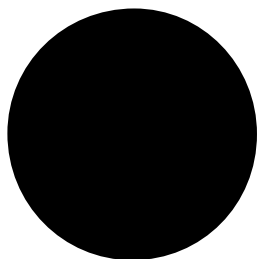
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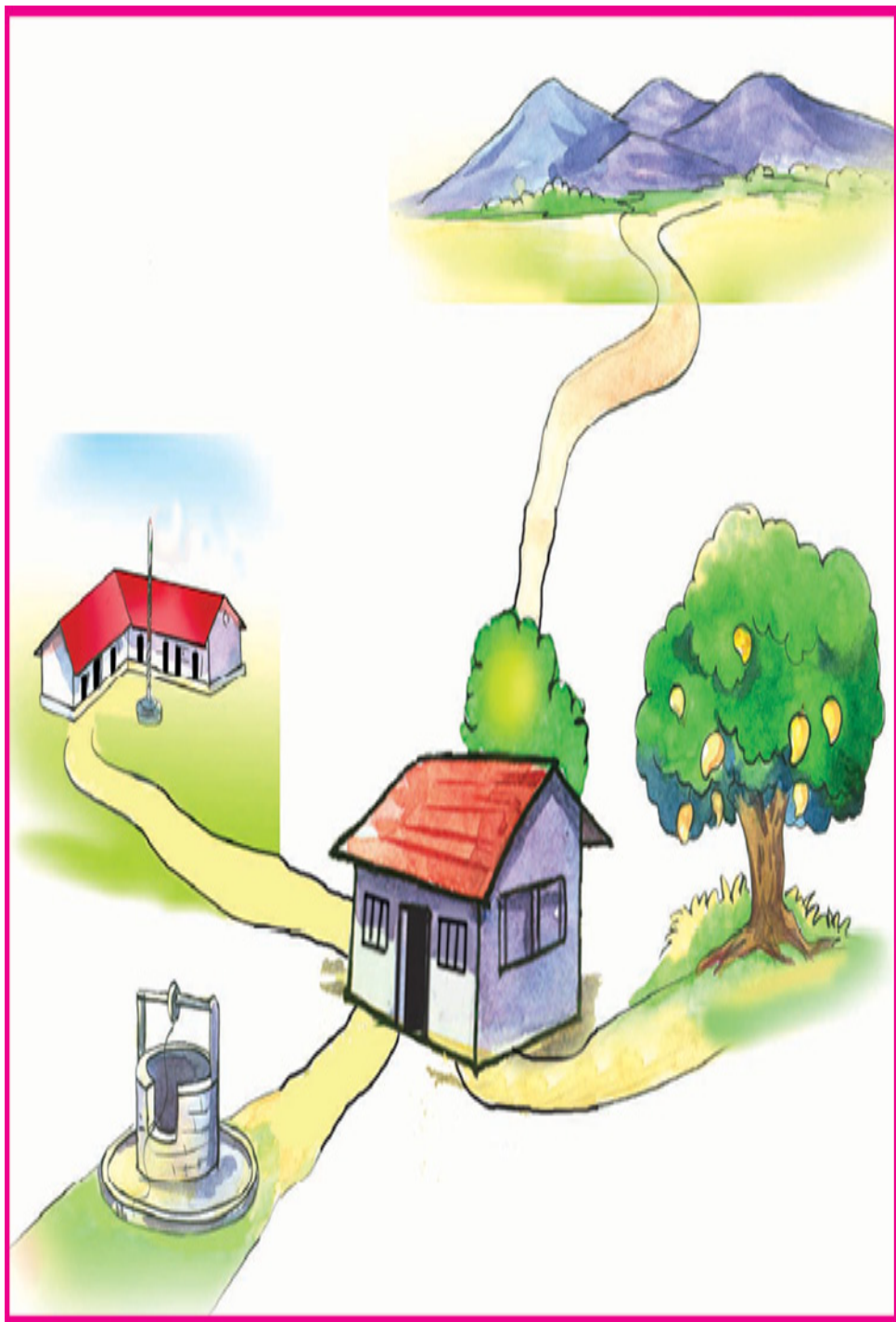
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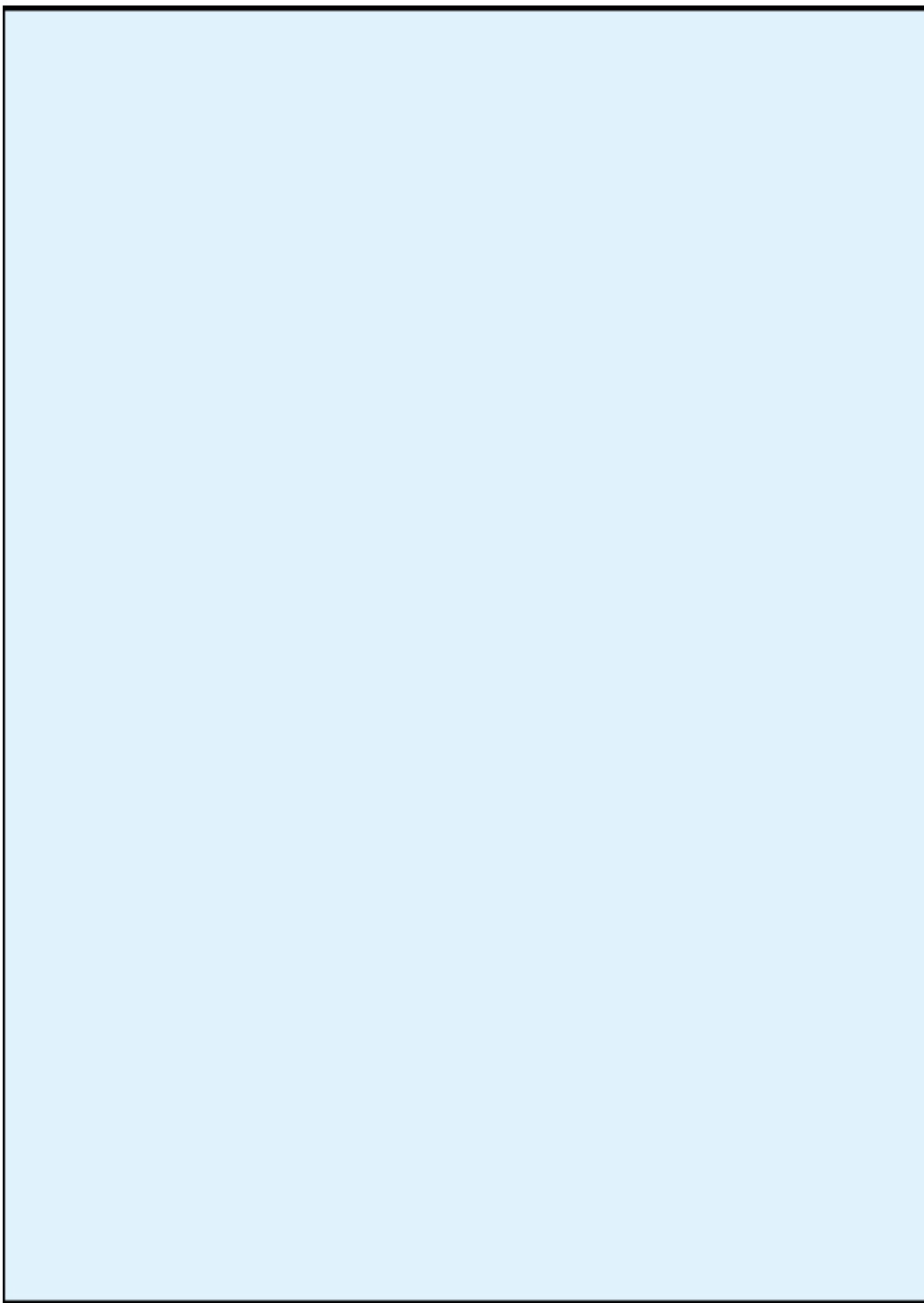








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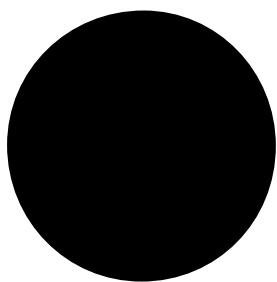
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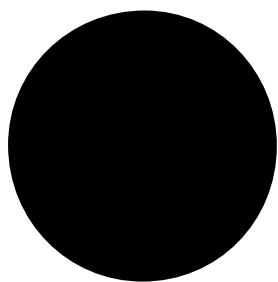
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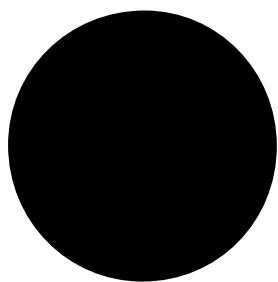
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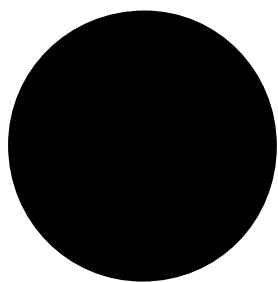
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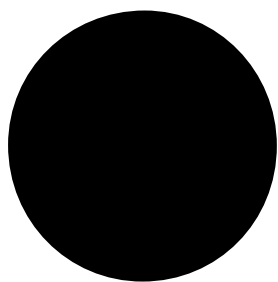
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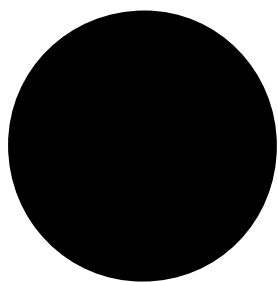
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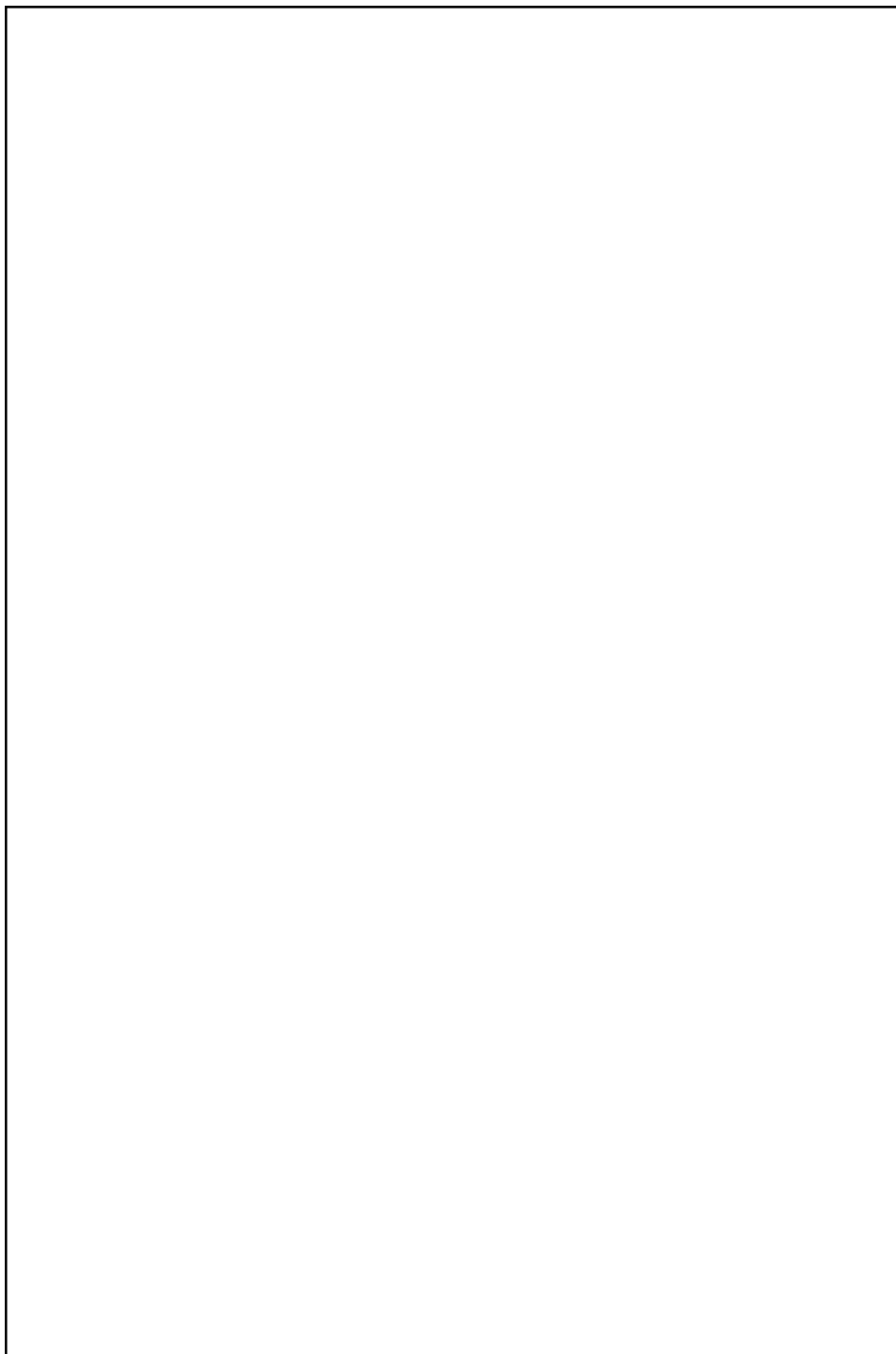








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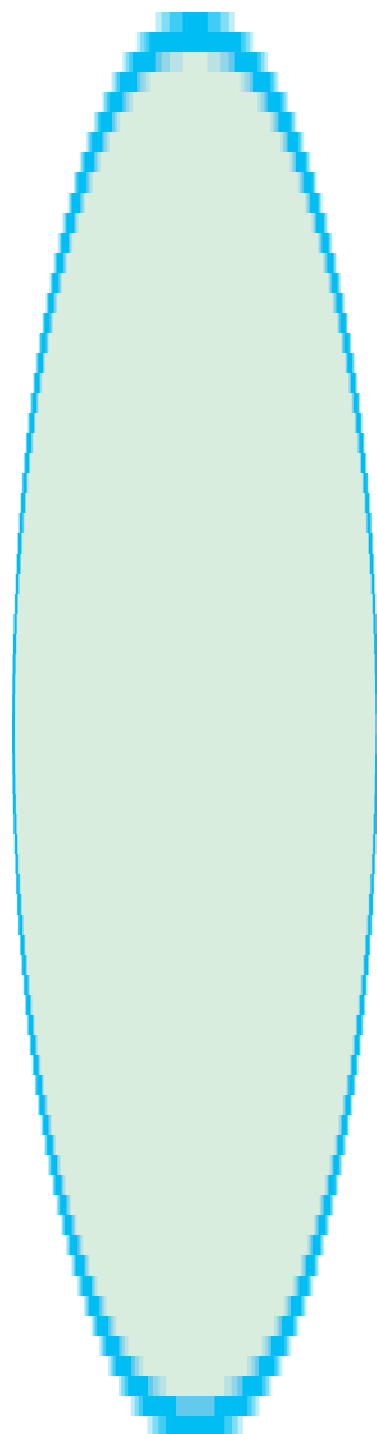
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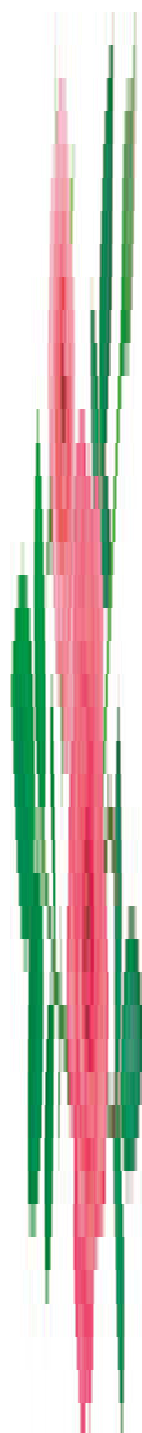
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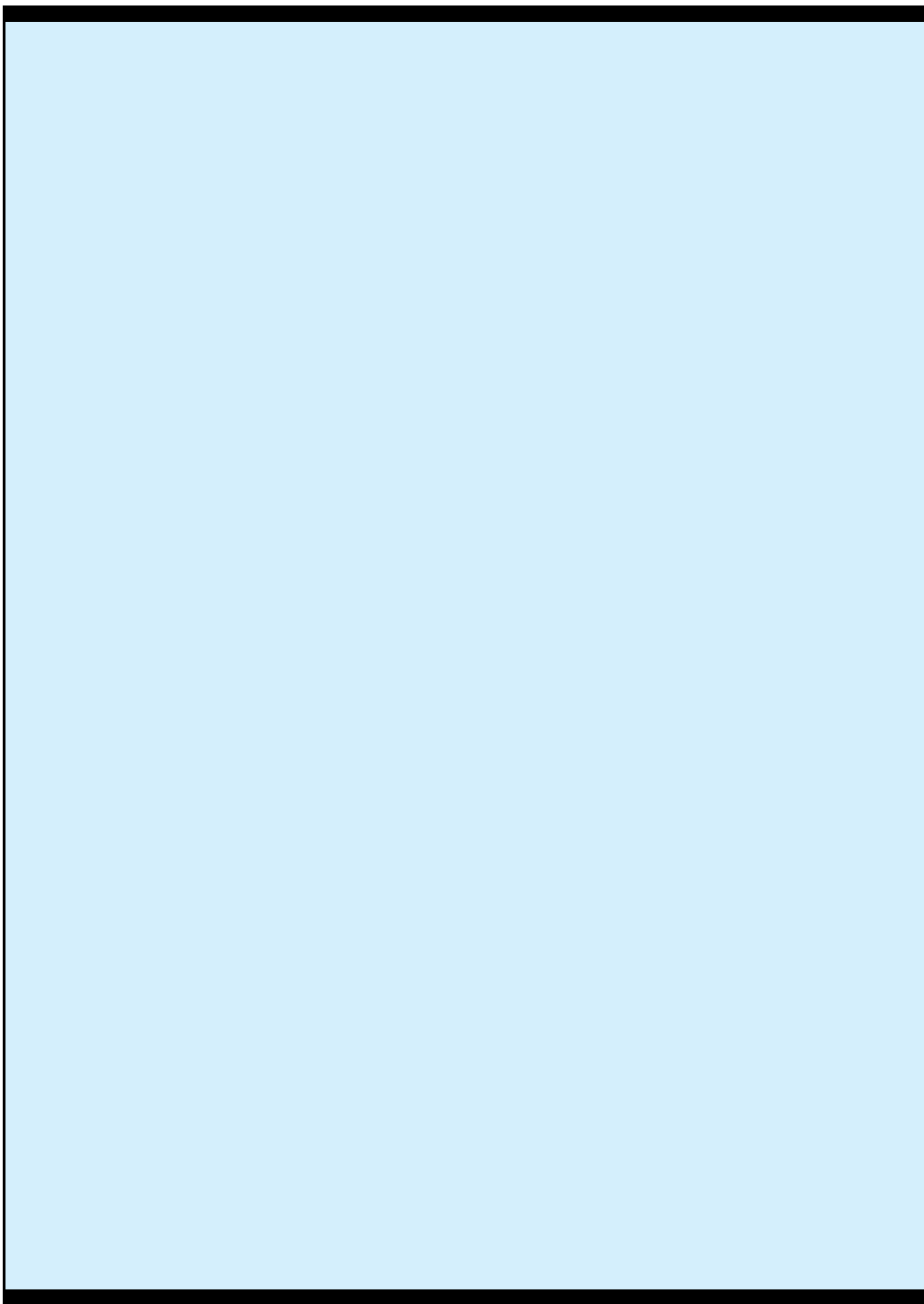
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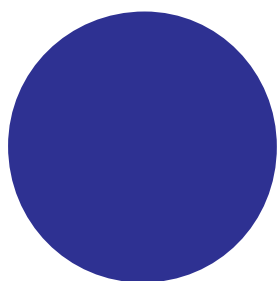


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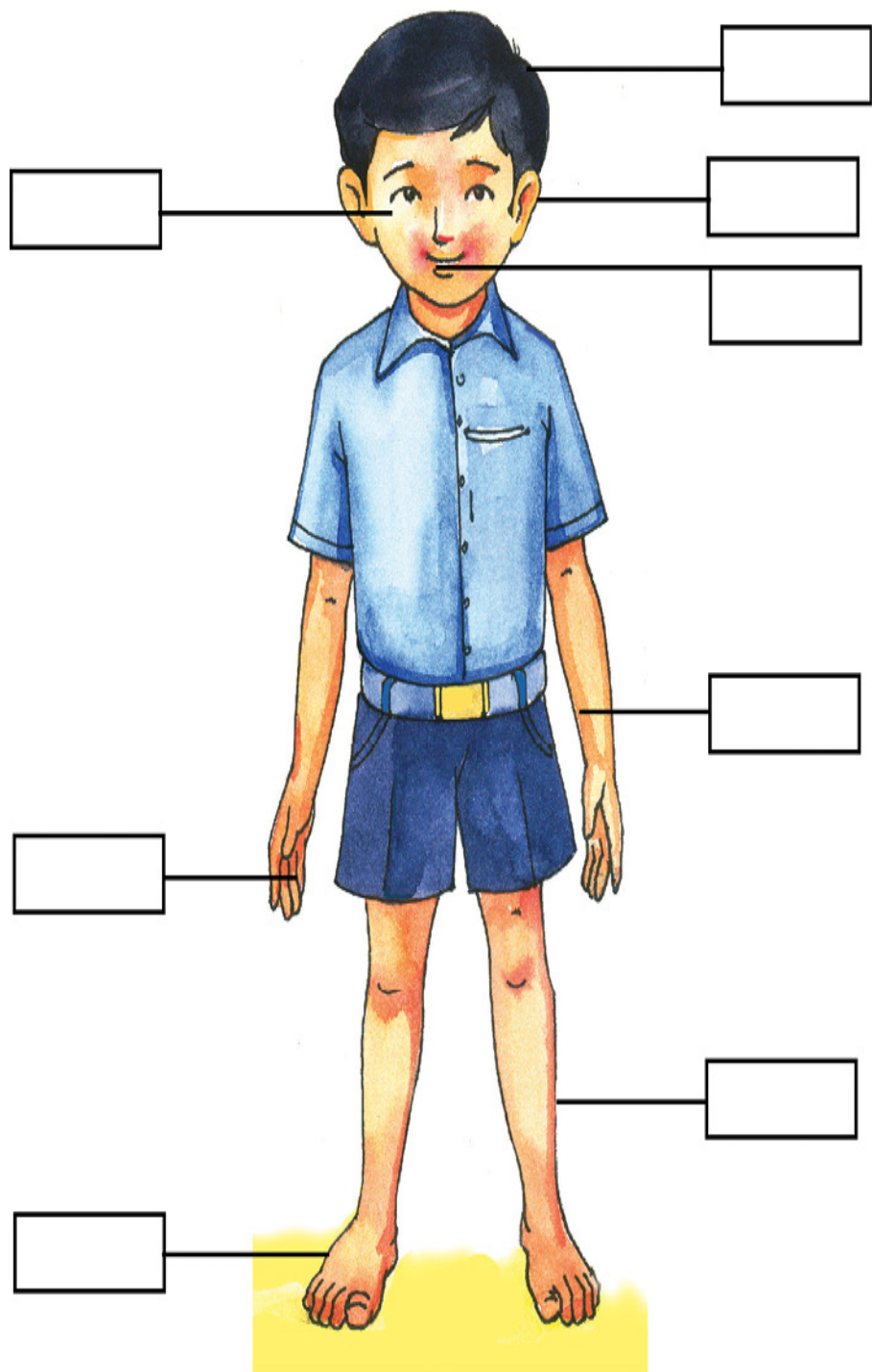
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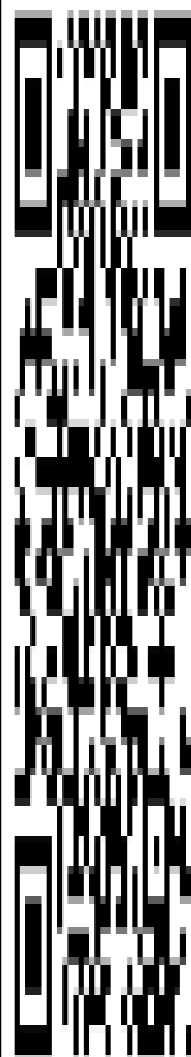


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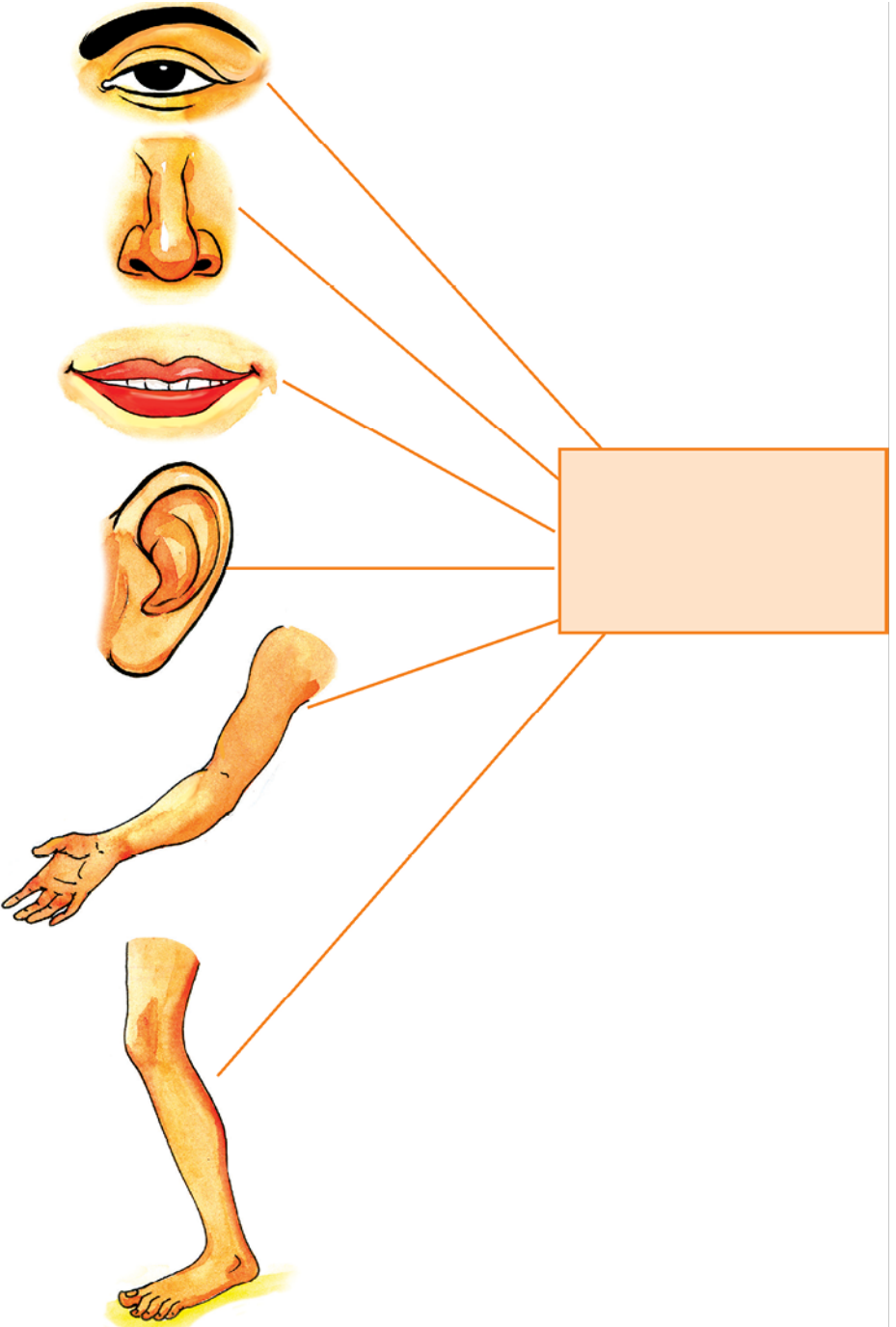


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The second part of the paper focuses on the methodology used in the study. It describes the process of selecting participants, collecting data, and analyzing the results. The authors emphasize the importance of using a mixed-methods approach to gain a comprehensive understanding of the research topic.

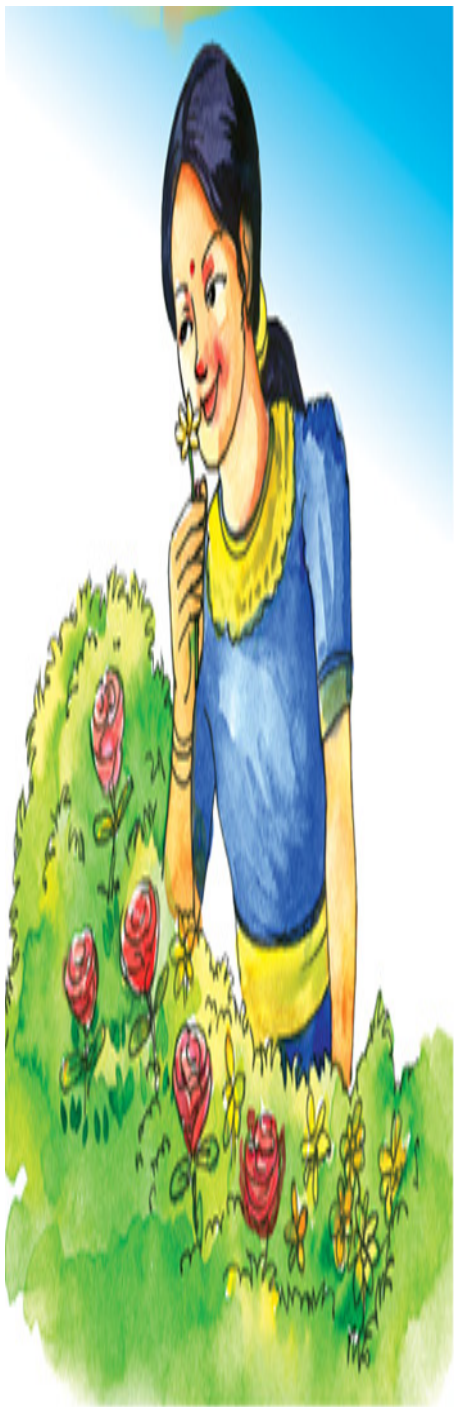
The third part of the paper presents the findings of the study. It discusses the results of the quantitative data analysis and the insights gained from the qualitative interviews. The authors conclude that there are significant differences in learning outcomes between the two groups, and these differences can be attributed to cultural factors.

The final part of the paper discusses the implications of the findings for future research and practice. It suggests that educators should be aware of the cultural context of their students and tailor their teaching methods accordingly. The authors also recommend further research to explore the underlying reasons for the observed differences.



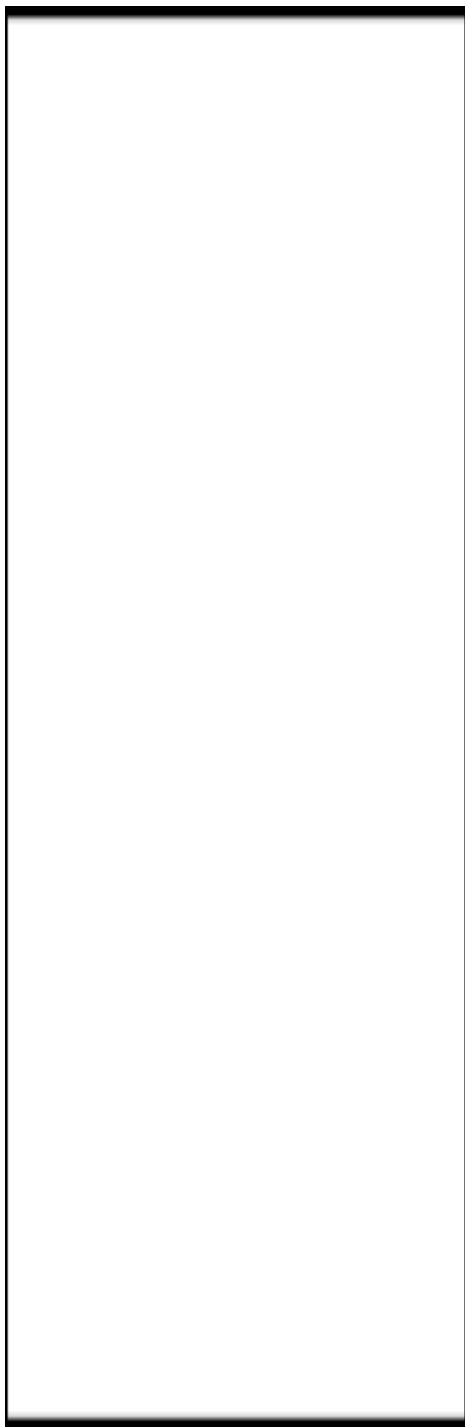




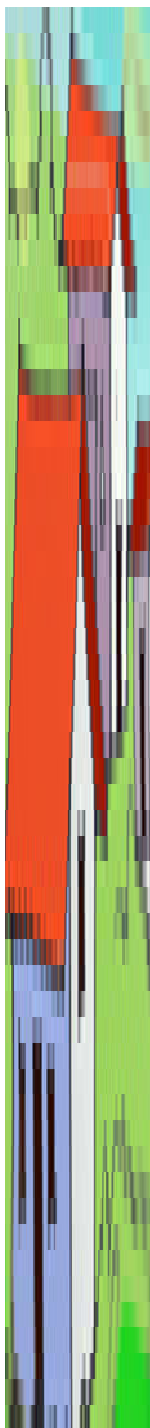




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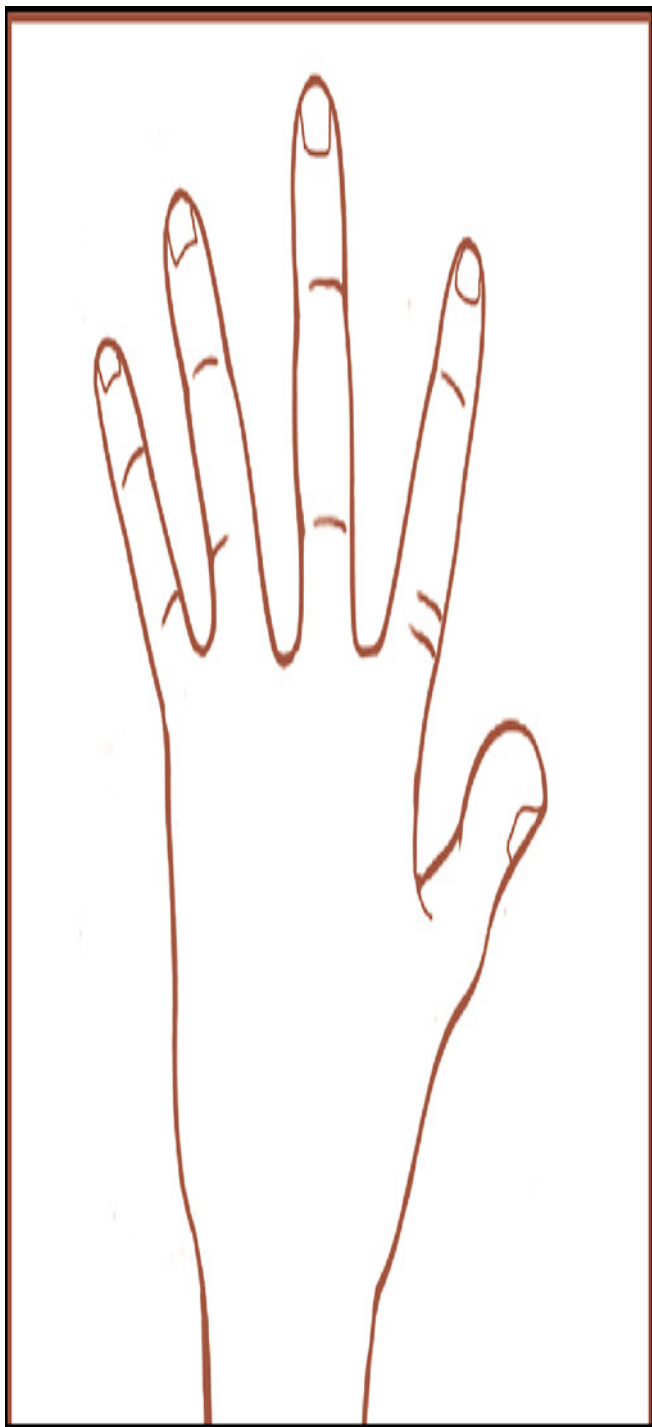


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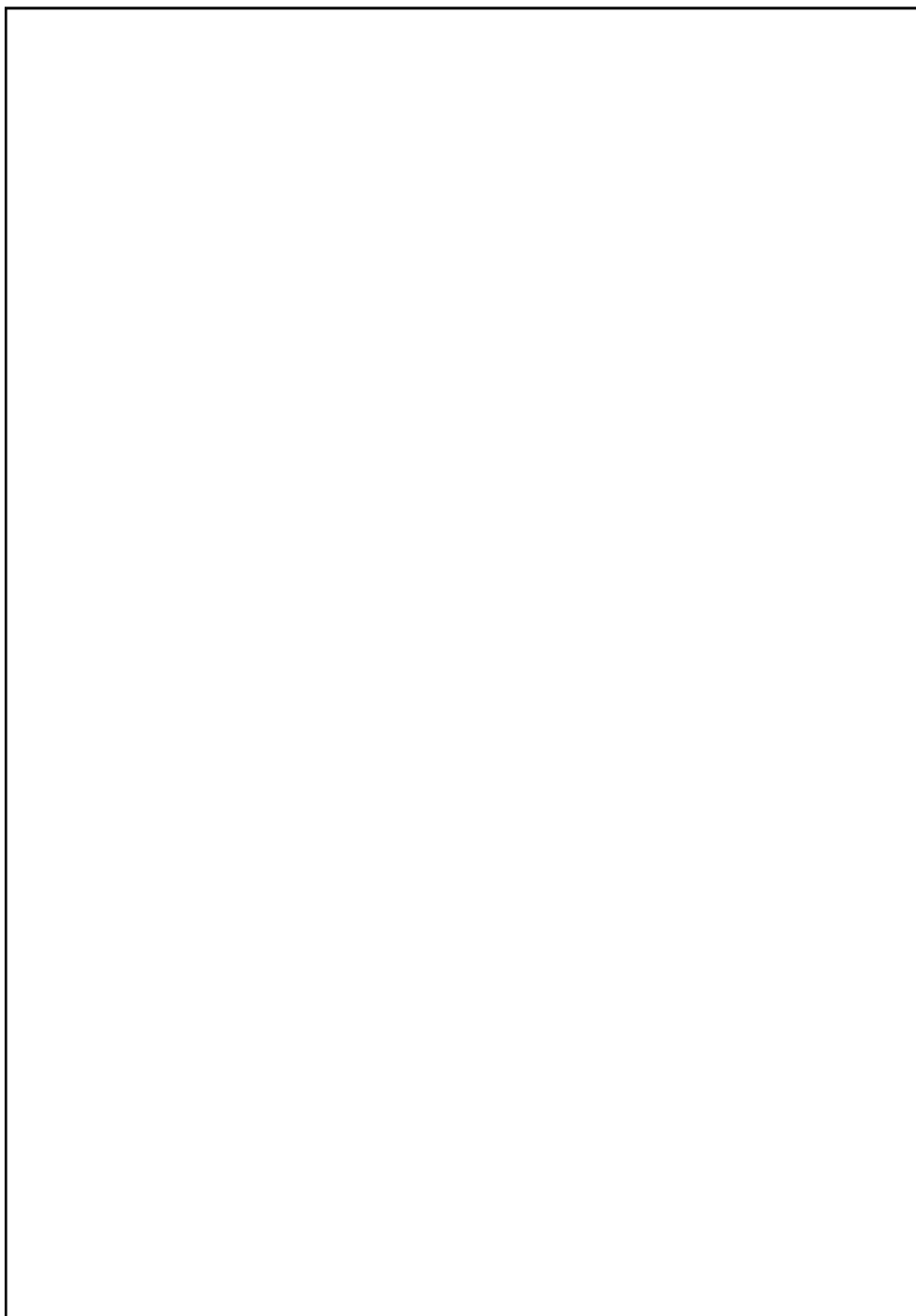








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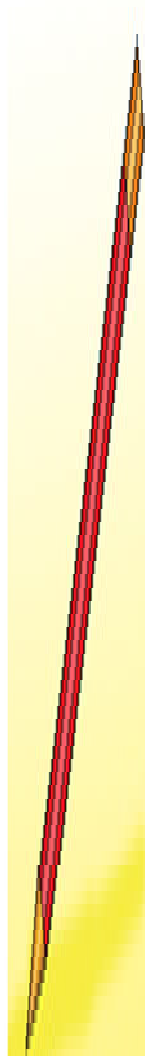
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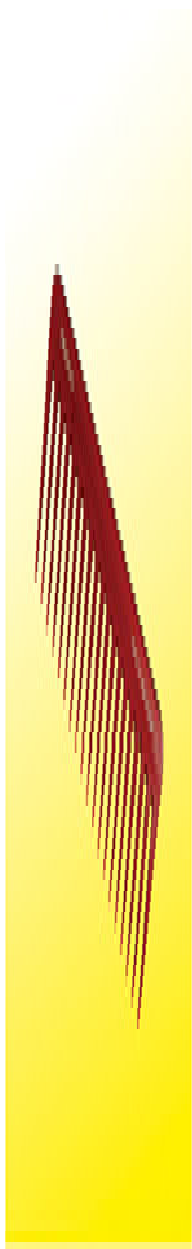


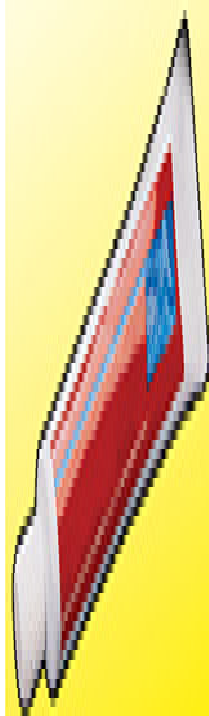


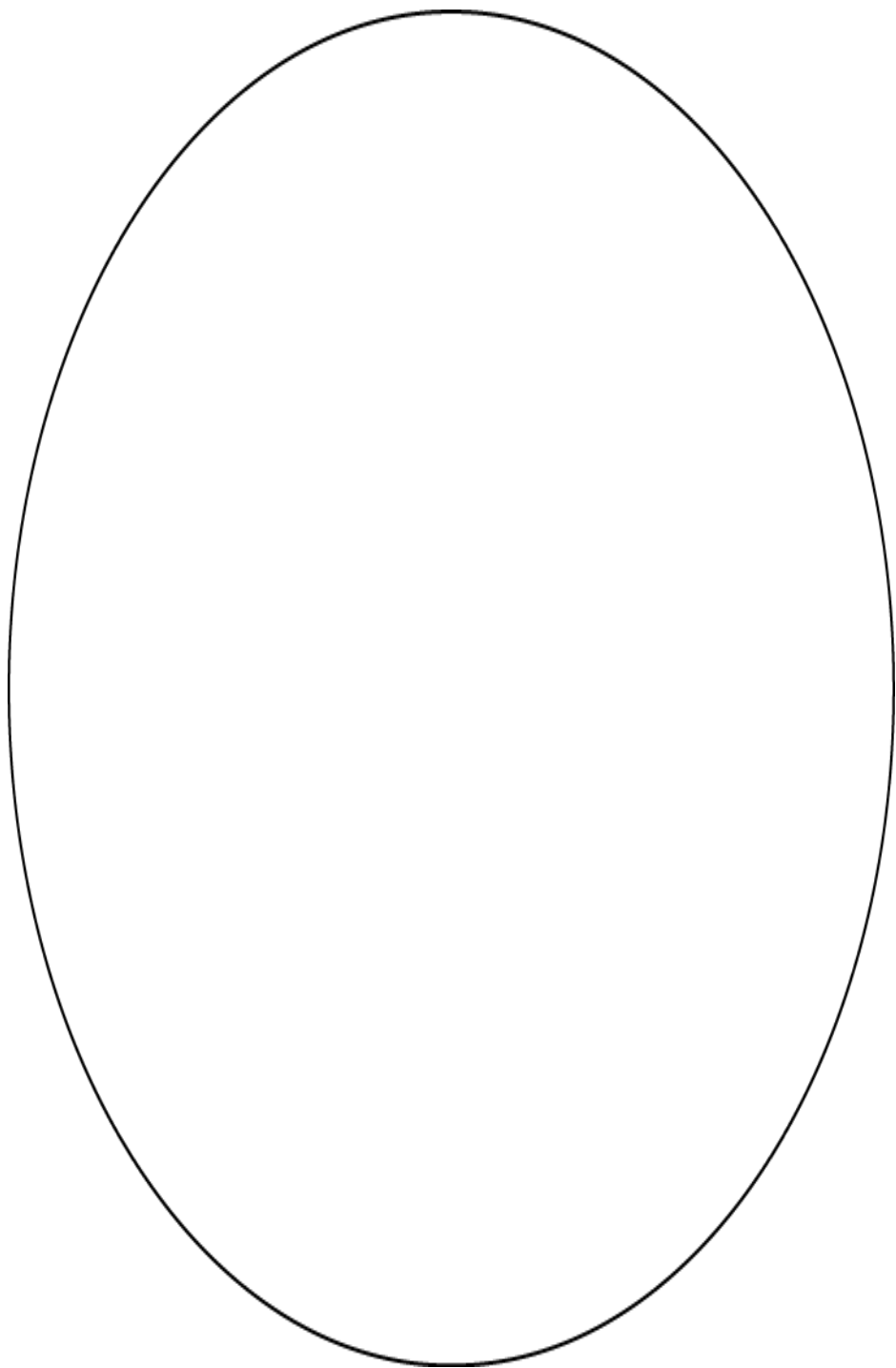
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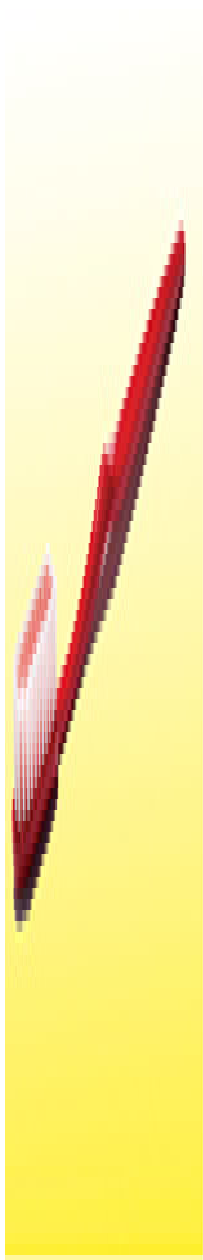


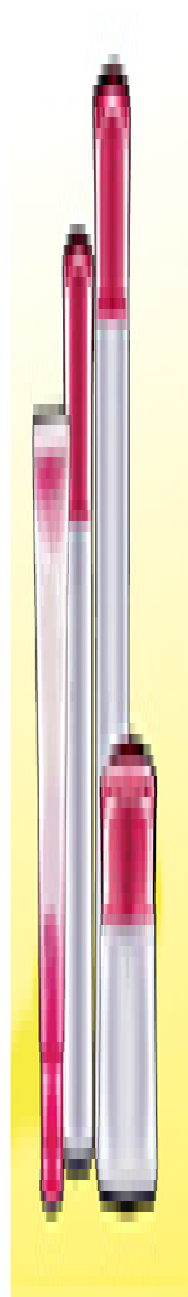












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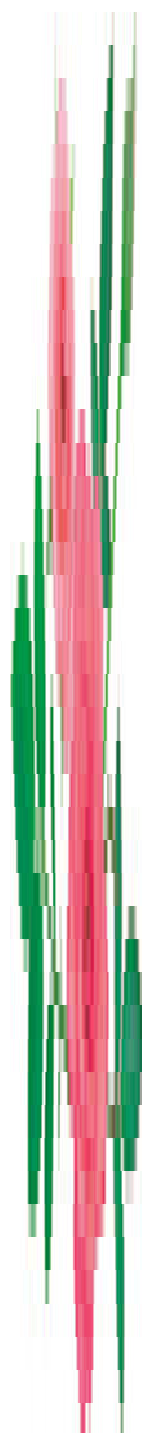
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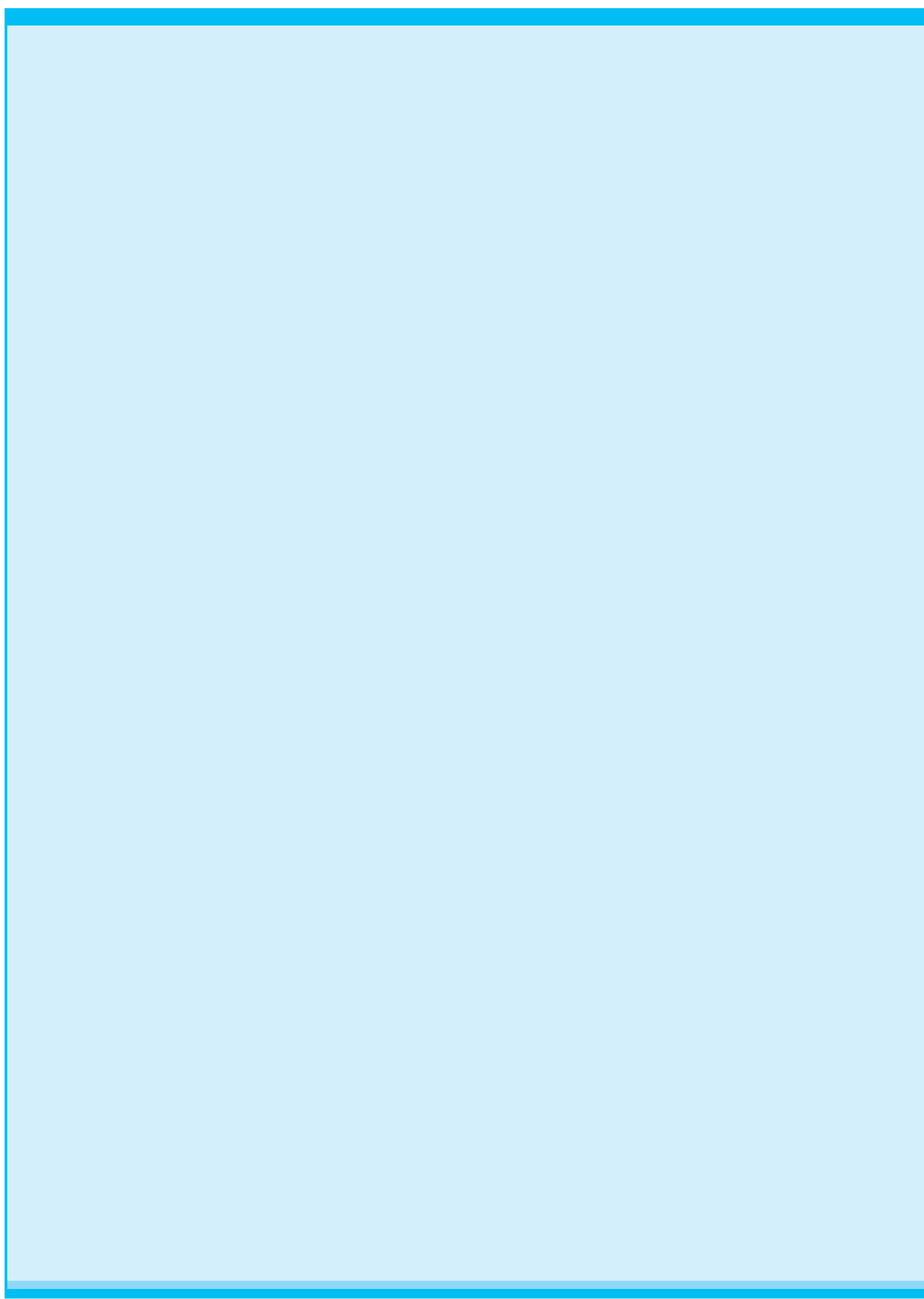
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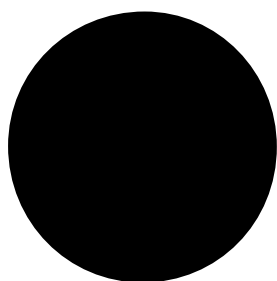




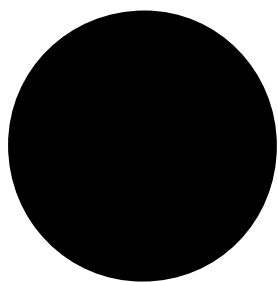
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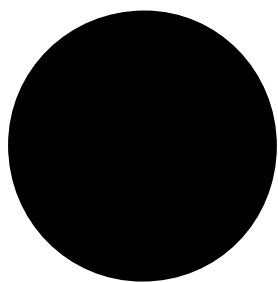
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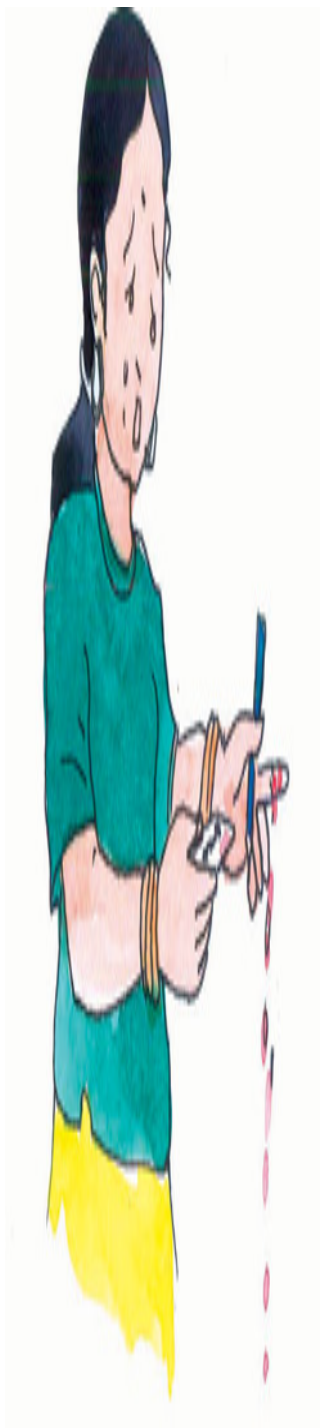
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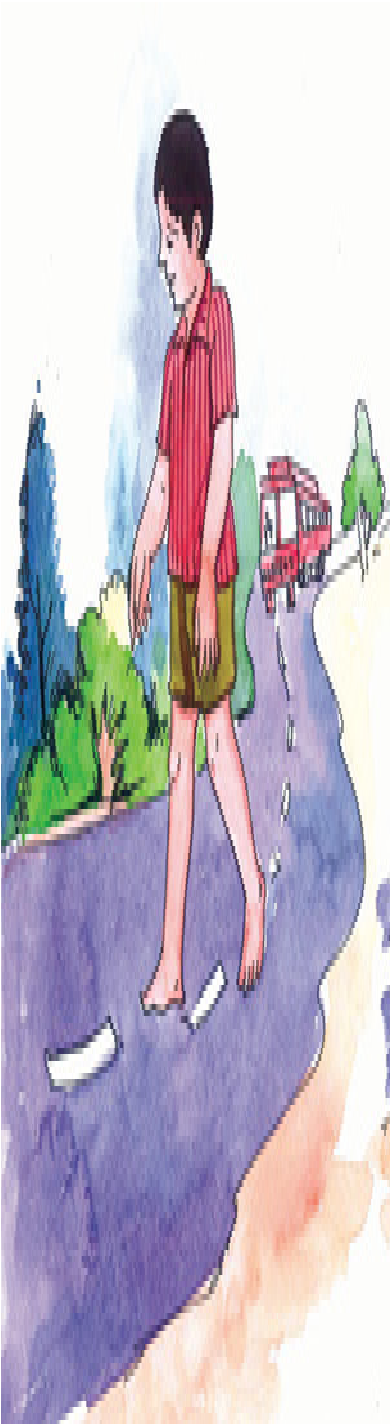
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The third part of the paper presents the findings of the study. It discusses the results of the quantitative data analysis and the insights gained from the qualitative interviews. The authors conclude that there are significant cultural differences in the way that students learn and that these differences should be taken into account when designing educational programs.

The final part of the paper offers recommendations for future research and practice. It suggests that researchers should continue to explore the cultural context of education and that educators should strive to create more culturally responsive learning environments.

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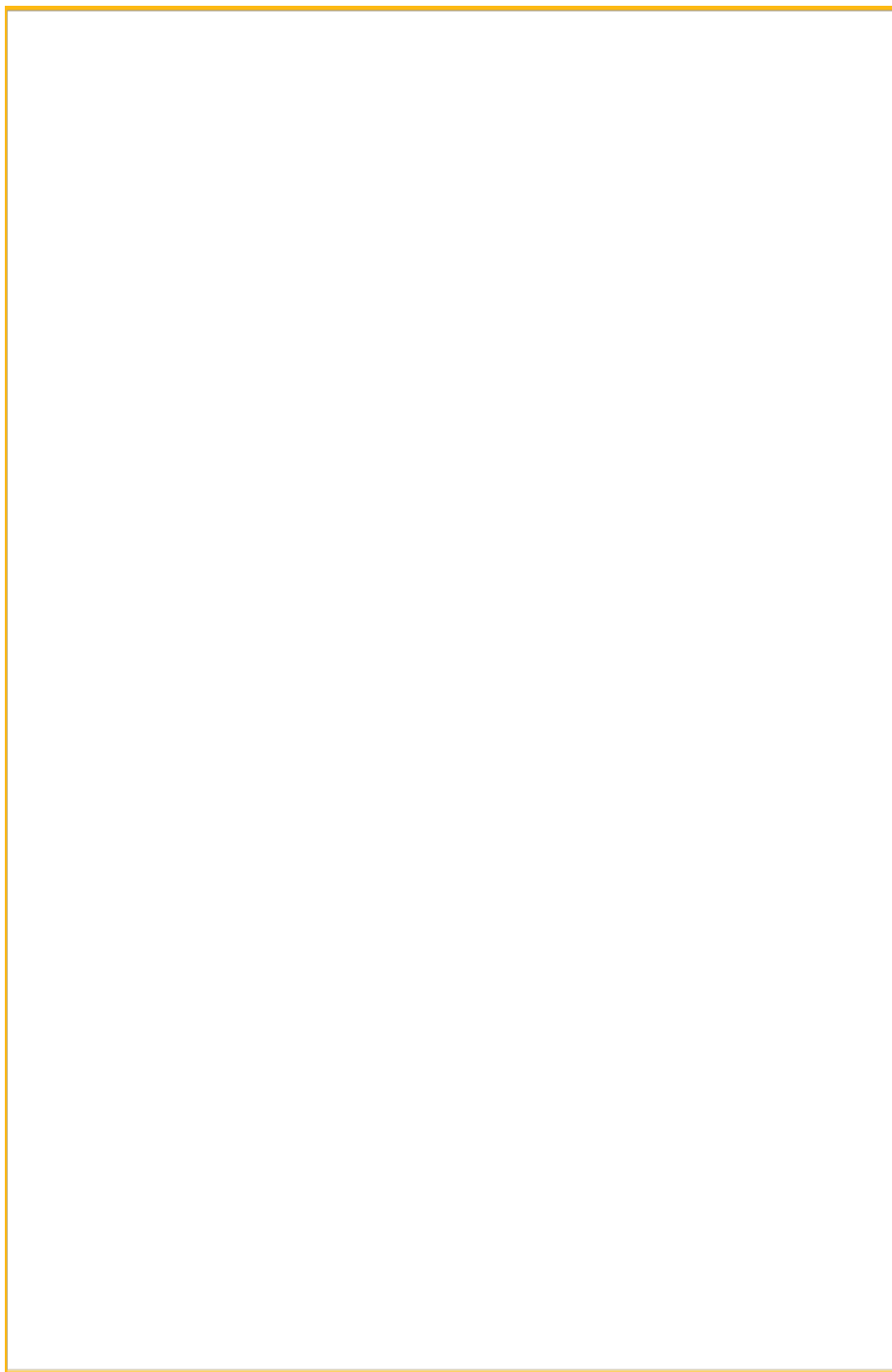
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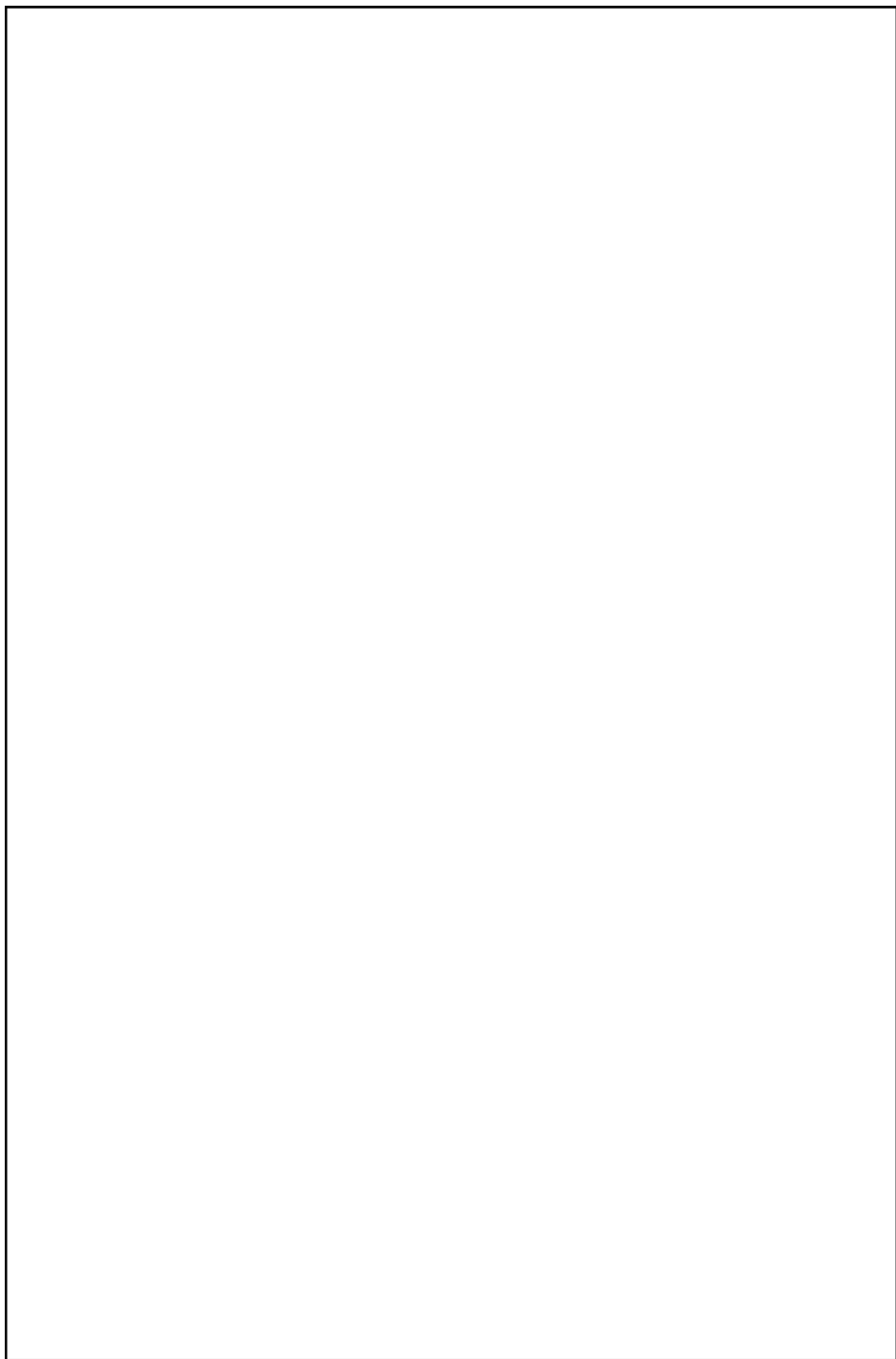




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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, women made up 40% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 50%. This increase in the number of women in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of women in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of young people. In 1980, young people made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%. This increase in the number of young people in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of young people in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, people with disabilities made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people with disabilities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with disabilities in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, people from ethnic minorities made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people from ethnic minorities in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1980, people over 50 years of age made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%. This increase in the number of people over 50 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 50 years of age in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 20 years of age. In 1980, people under 20 years of age made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people under 20 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people under 20 years of age in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 65 years of age. In 1980, people over 65 years of age made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people over 65 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 65 years of age in the workforce.

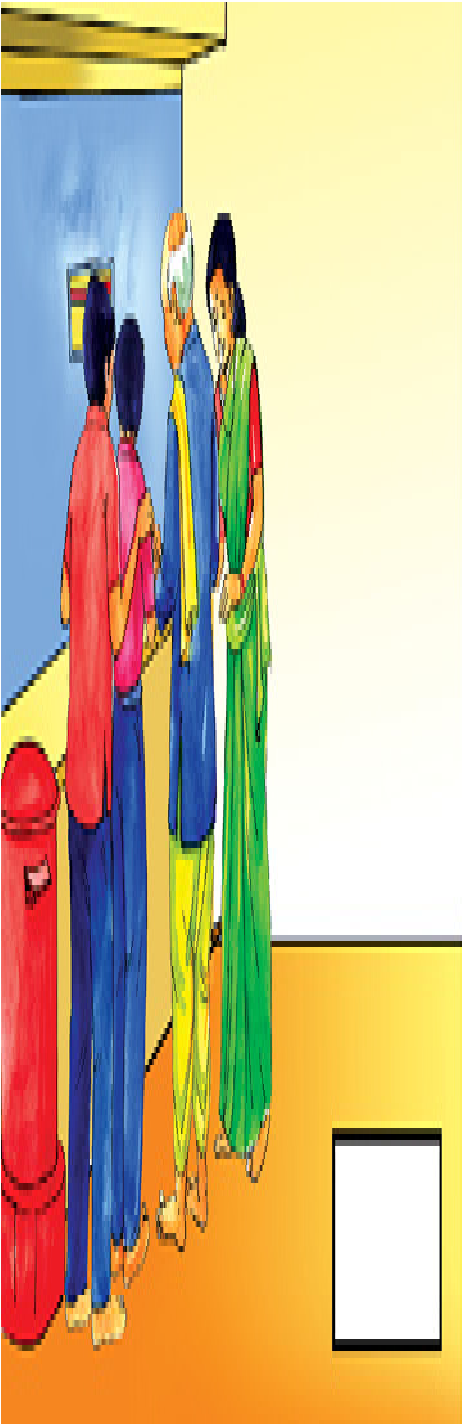
The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 16 years of age. In 1980, people under 16 years of age made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people under 16 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people under 16 years of age in the workforce.

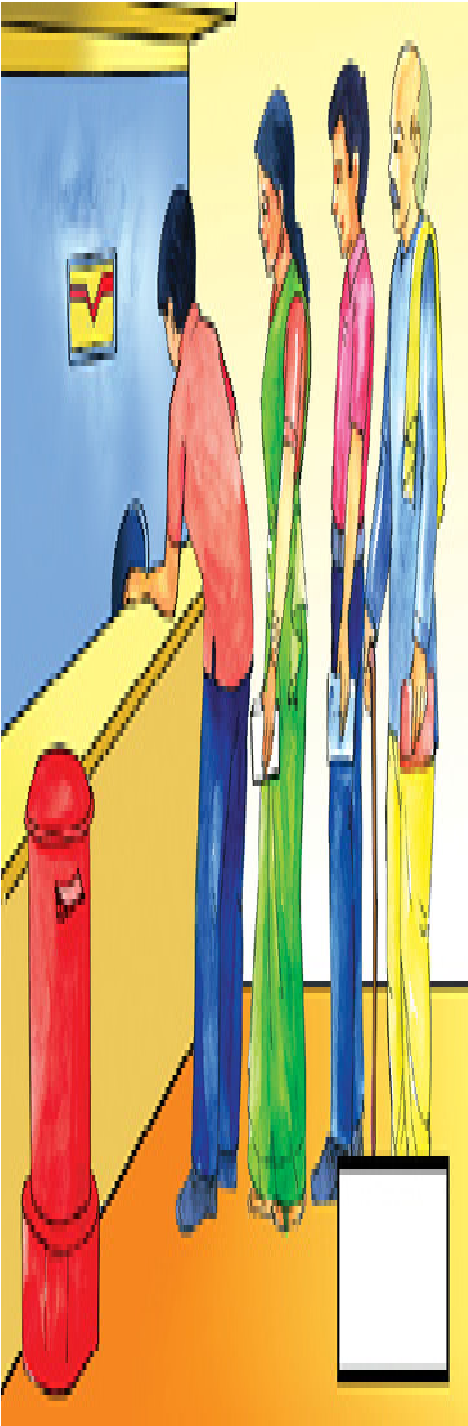
The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 75 years of age. In 1980, people over 75 years of age made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people over 75 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 75 years of age in the workforce.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 12 years of age. In 1980, people under 12 years of age made up 5% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 10%. This increase in the number of people under 12 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people under 12 years of age in the workforce.















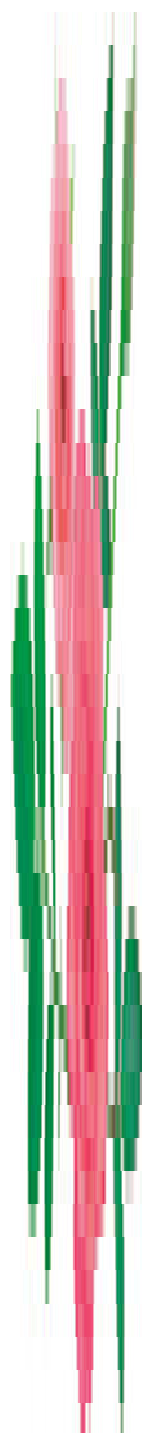


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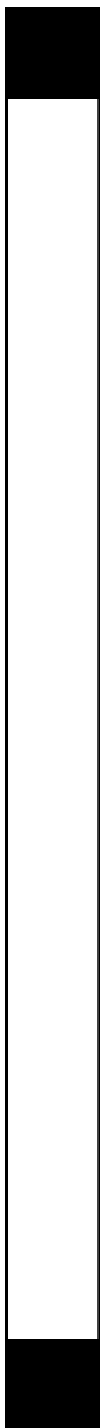
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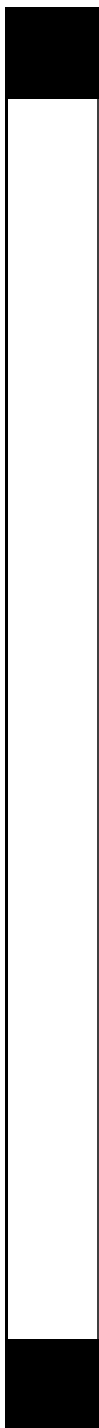
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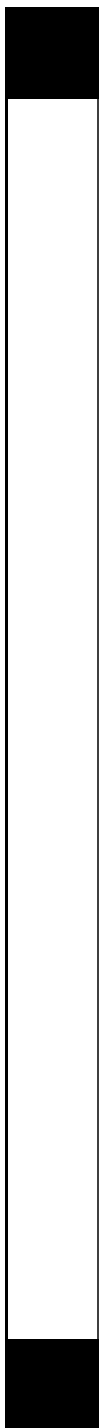
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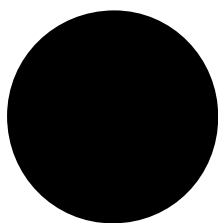
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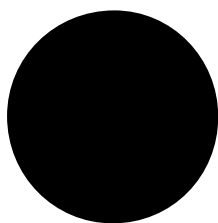




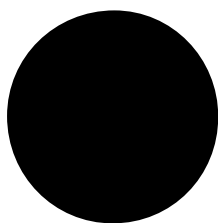




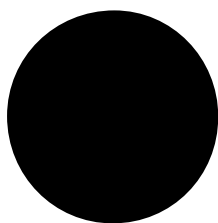
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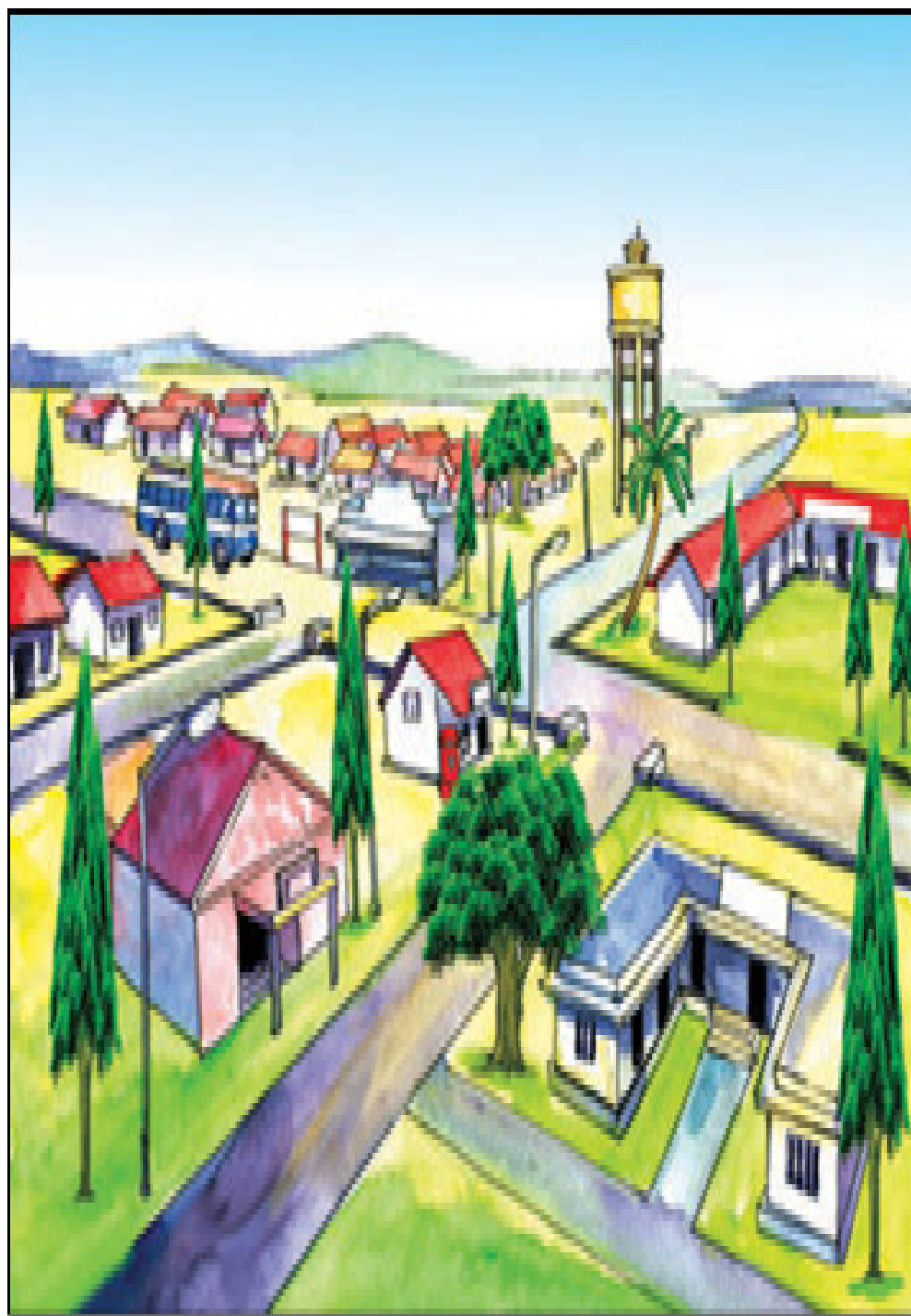
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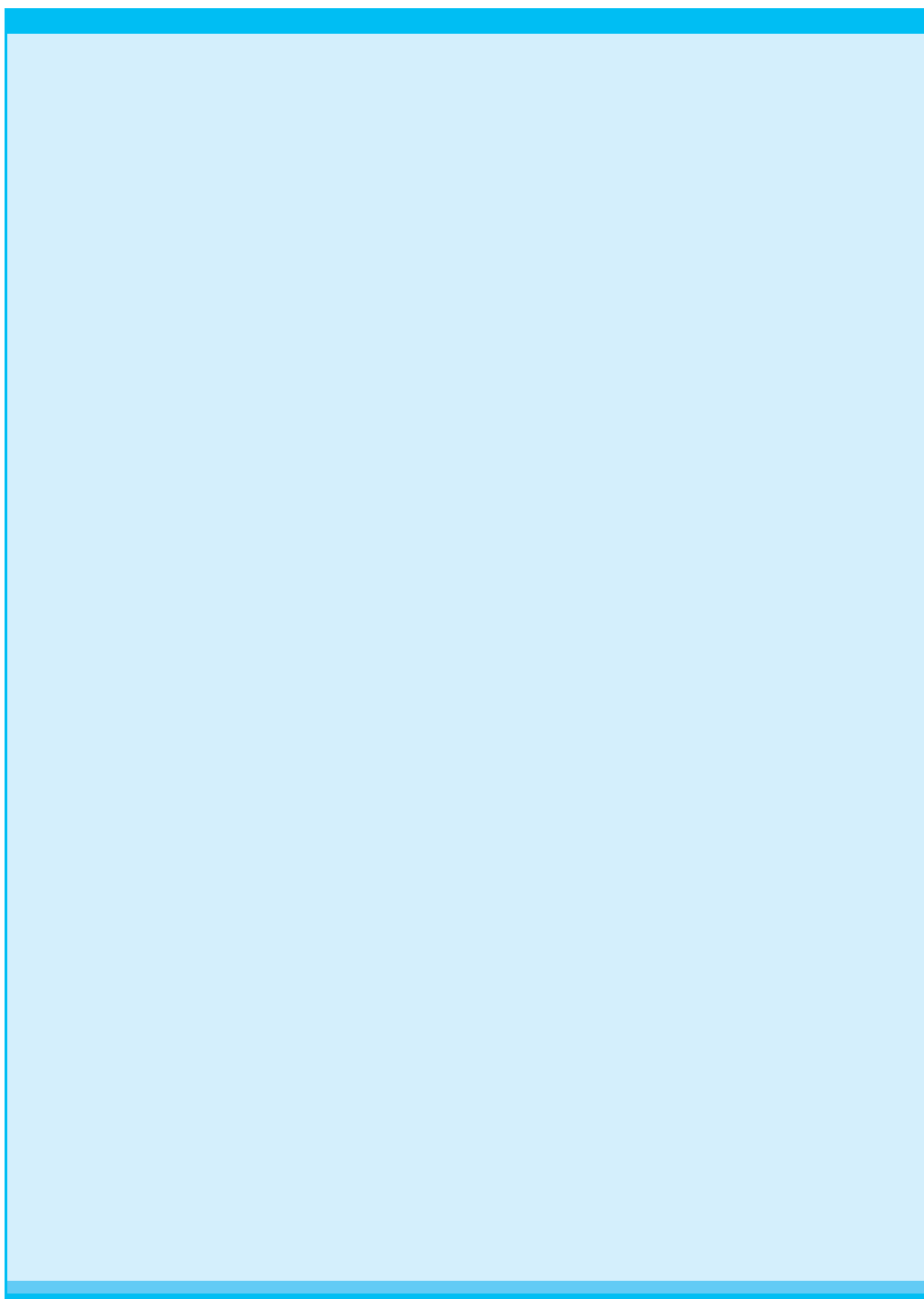
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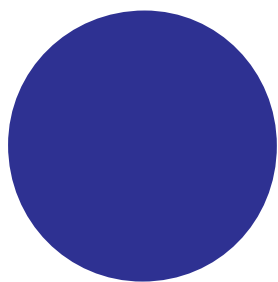
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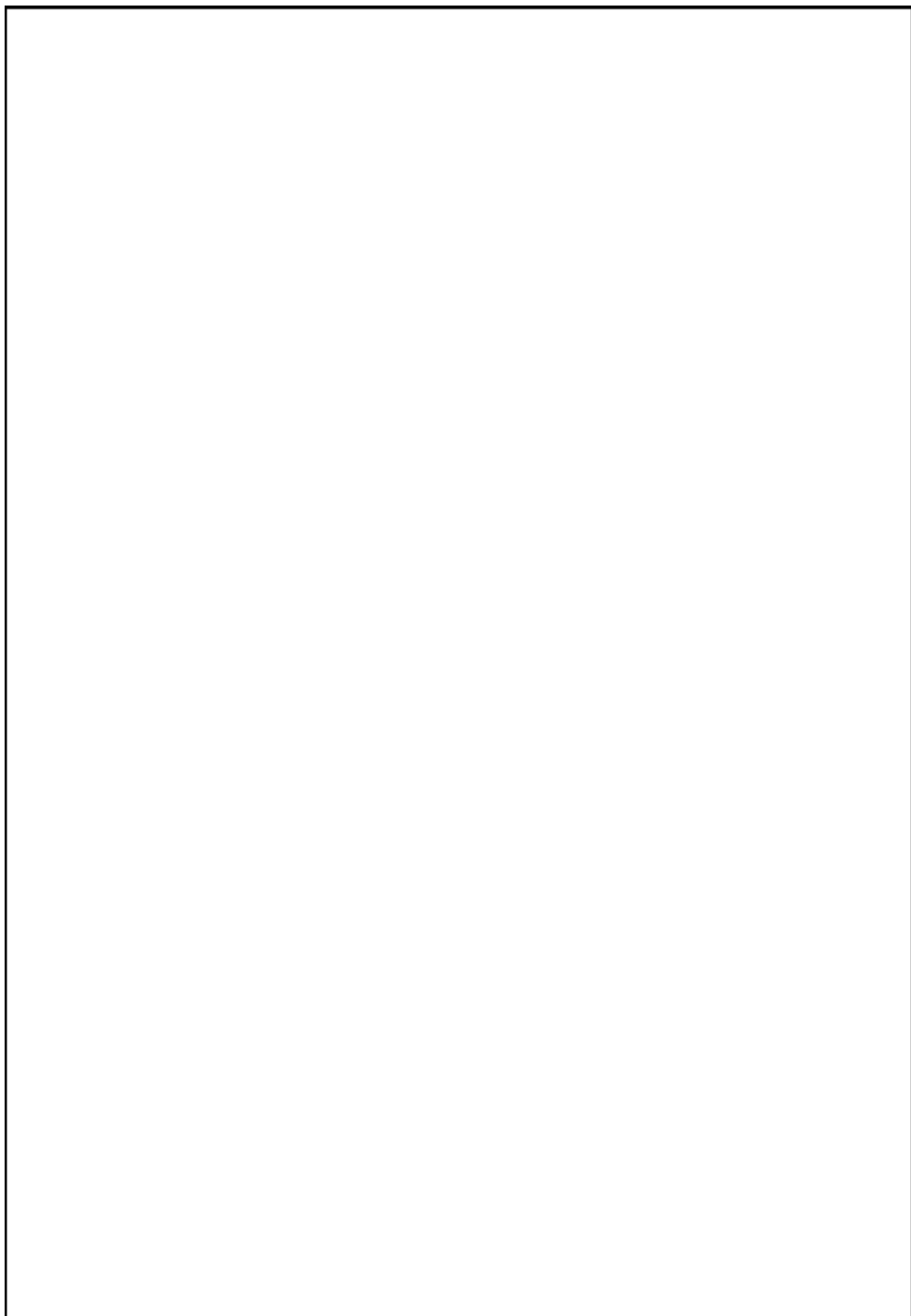
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become an important employer of people with mental health problems.

There is a growing awareness of the need to improve the mental health of people in the public sector. The Department of Health (1996) has published a strategy for mental health care in the UK, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of people in the public sector. The strategy states that 'the mental health of people in the public sector should be a priority for all public sector employers' (Department of Health, 1996, p. 10). The strategy also states that 'public sector employers should be encouraged to develop policies and procedures to promote the mental health of their employees' (Department of Health, 1996, p. 10).

The Department of Health (1996) has also published a list of recommendations for public sector employers. The recommendations include: 'public sector employers should be encouraged to develop policies and procedures to promote the mental health of their employees'; 'public sector employers should be encouraged to provide training and support for their employees'; 'public sector employers should be encouraged to provide a safe and healthy working environment'; 'public sector employers should be encouraged to provide a range of services to their employees'; 'public sector employers should be encouraged to provide a range of services to their employees' (Department of Health, 1996, p. 10).

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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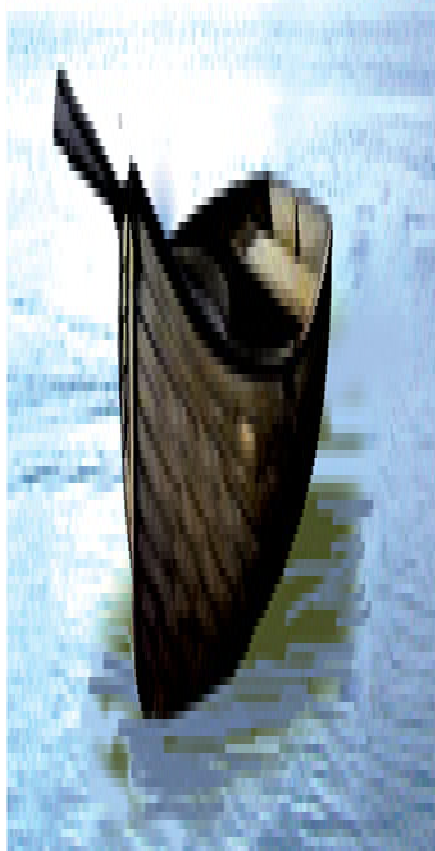
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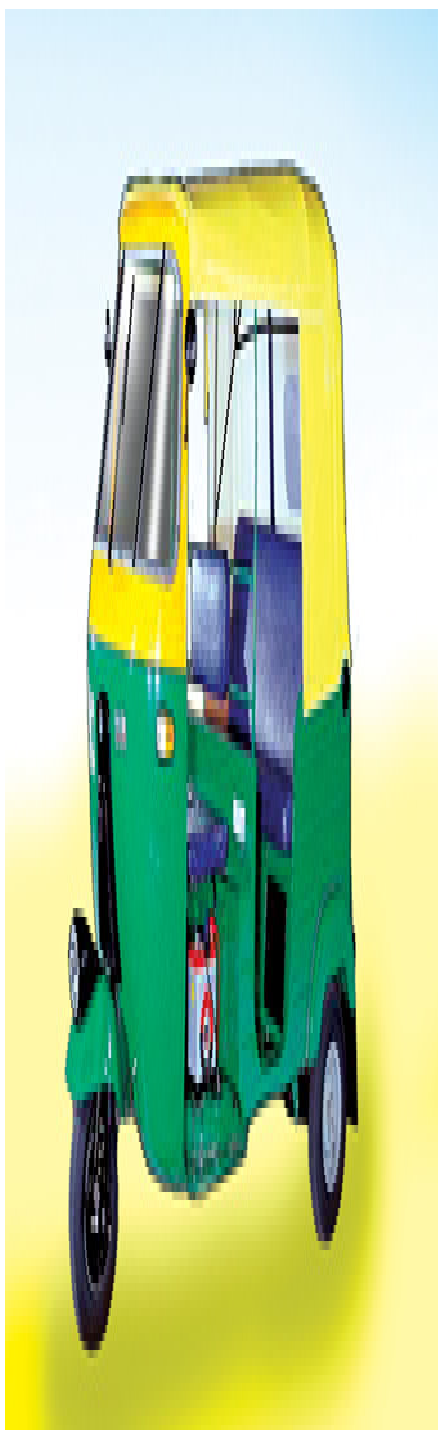






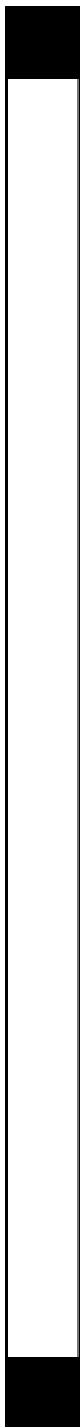


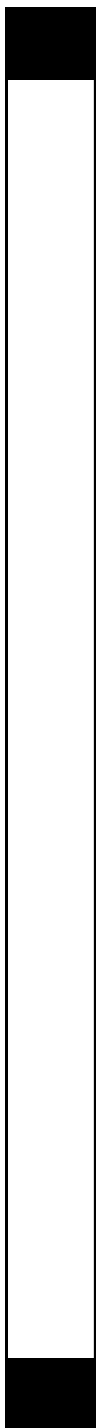


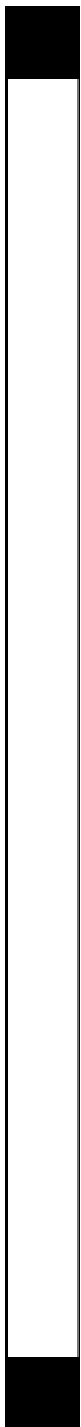


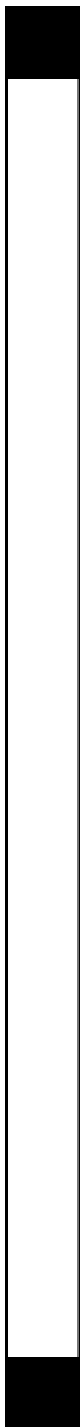


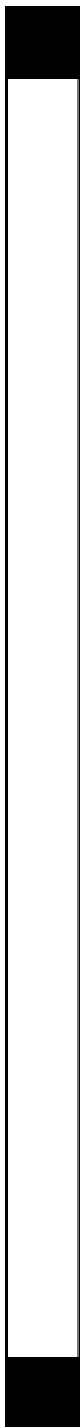


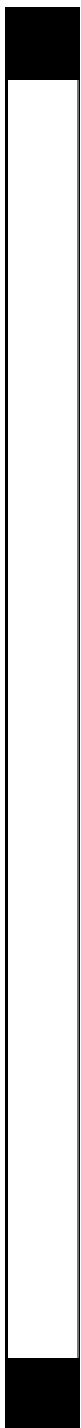


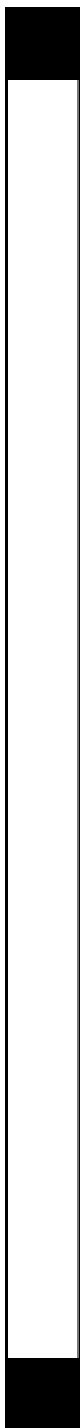


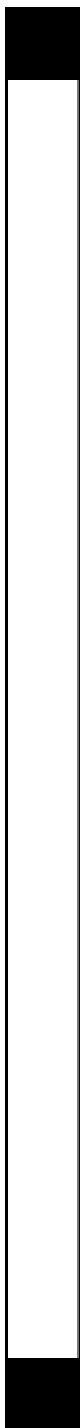






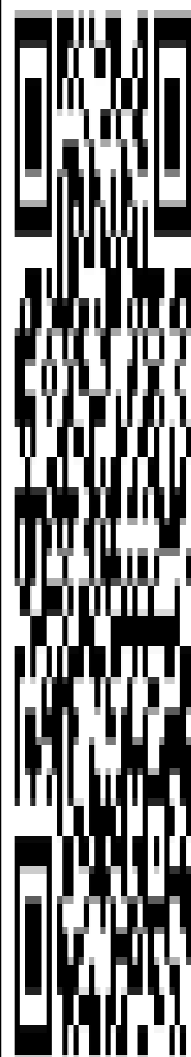






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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights how cultural differences can influence the interpretation of data and the design of the study. The author argues that researchers must be sensitive to these differences and adapt their methods accordingly. This is particularly true in cross-cultural research, where the researcher is often working in a culture that is not their own. The paper then moves on to discuss the challenges of conducting research in a non-Western context. It notes that many of the assumptions and methods developed in Western countries may not be applicable in other cultures. For example, the use of individualistic measures may not be appropriate in collectivist cultures. The author suggests that researchers should seek to understand the local context and develop methods that are culturally appropriate. This may involve working with local researchers or using indigenous knowledge. The paper concludes by emphasizing the need for a more inclusive and culturally sensitive approach to research. It calls for researchers to be aware of their own cultural biases and to strive for a more balanced and equitable understanding of the world.









the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 85% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 75% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1995, 25% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 15% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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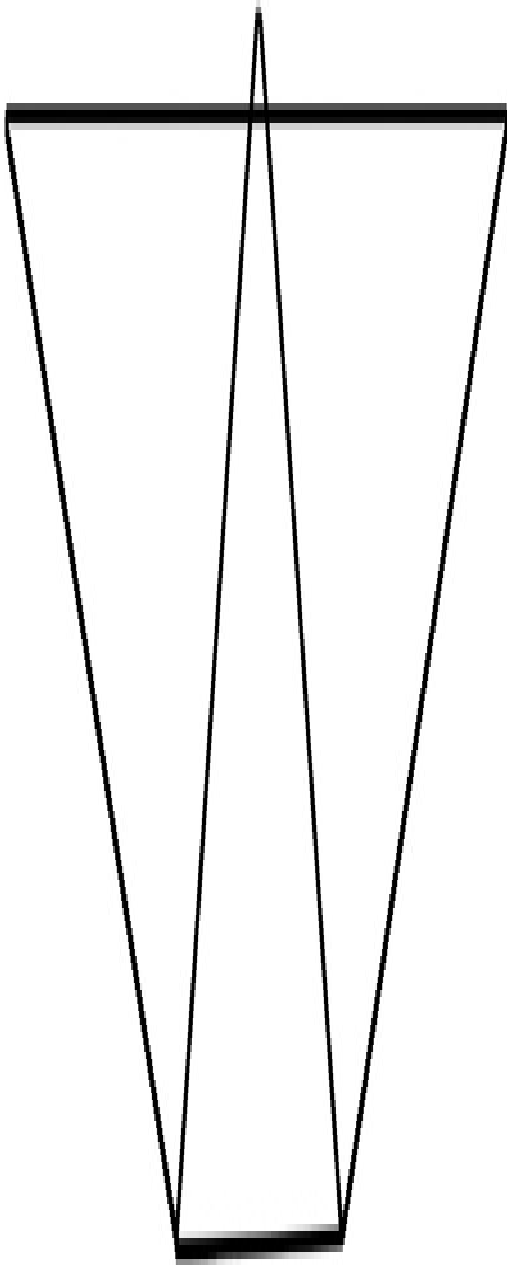
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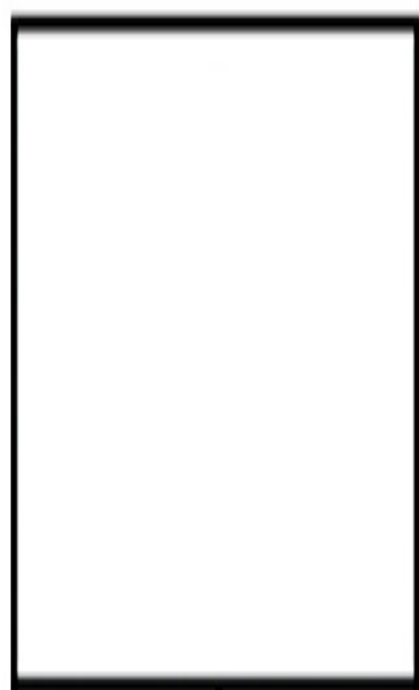


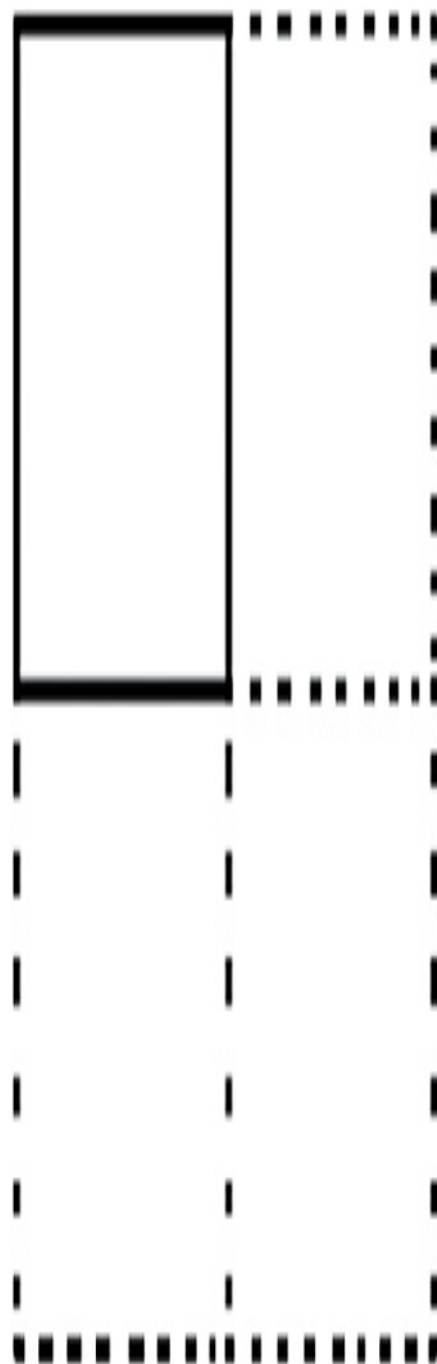


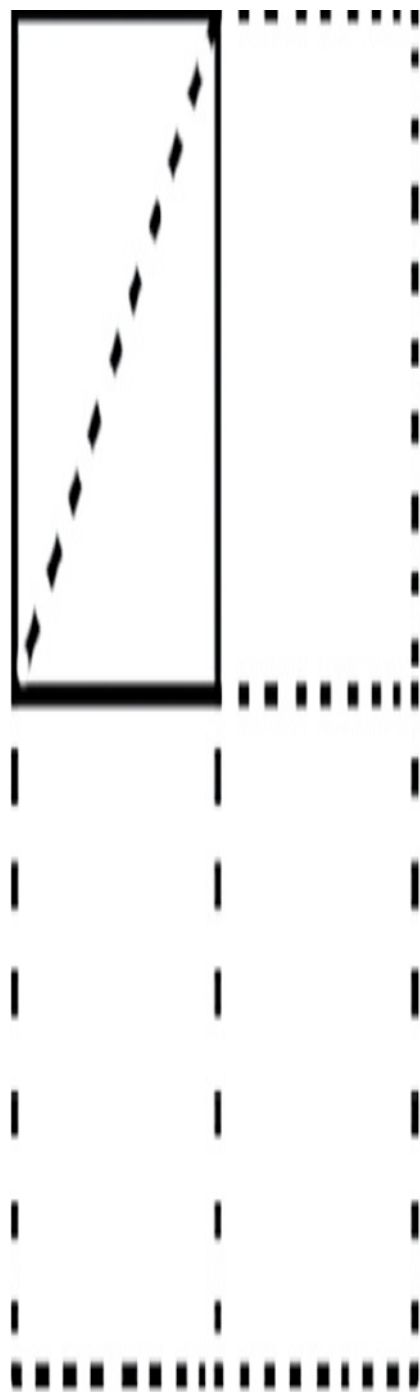
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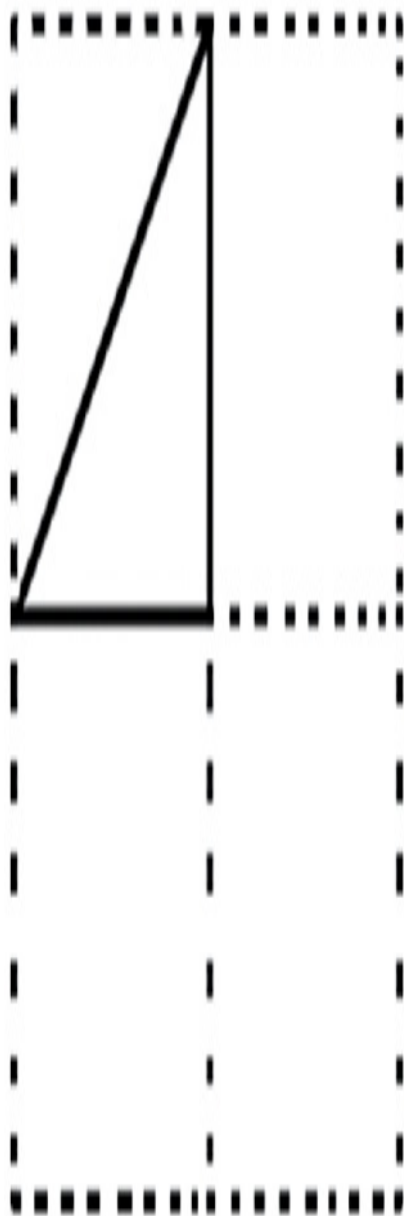


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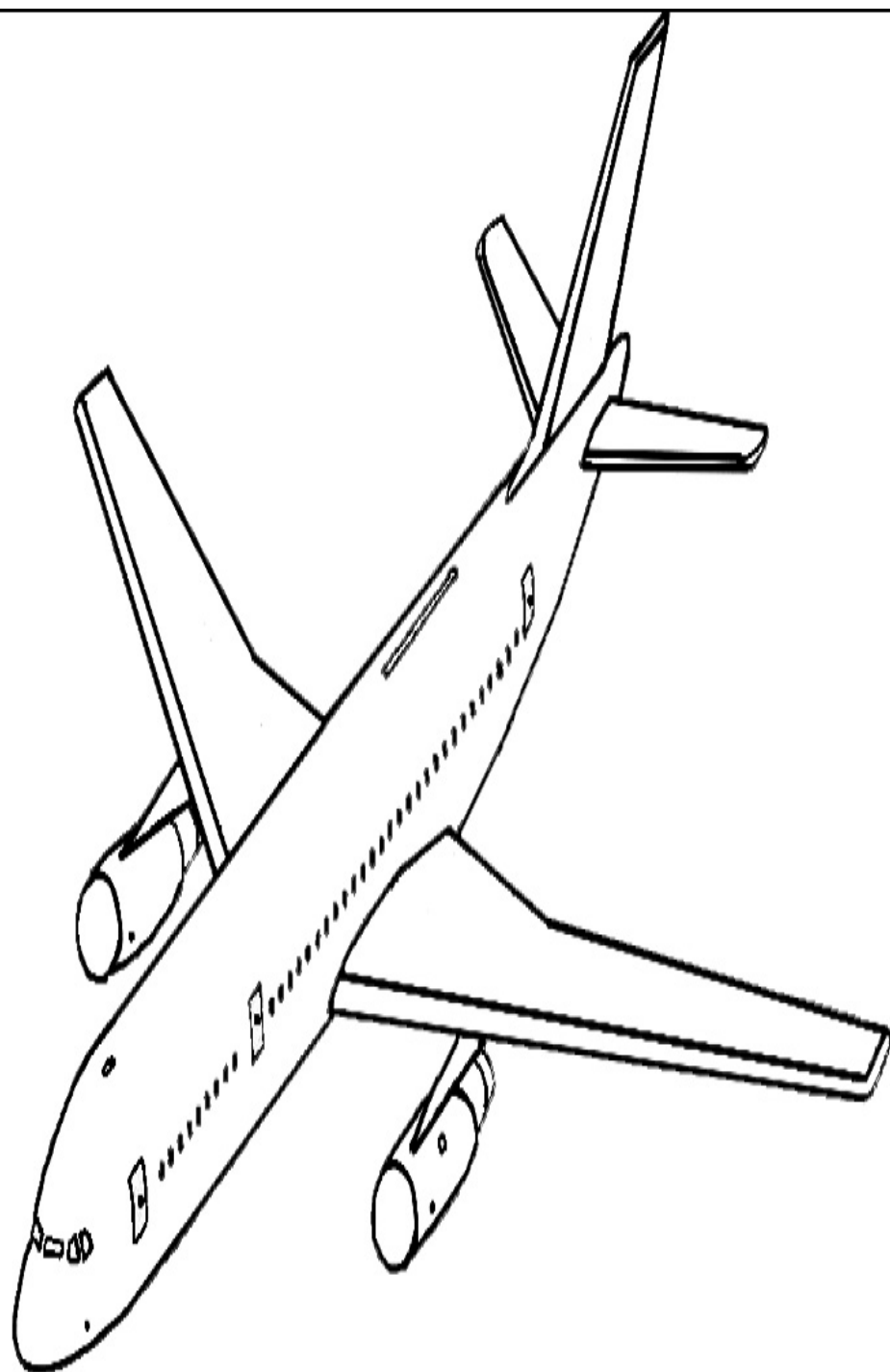
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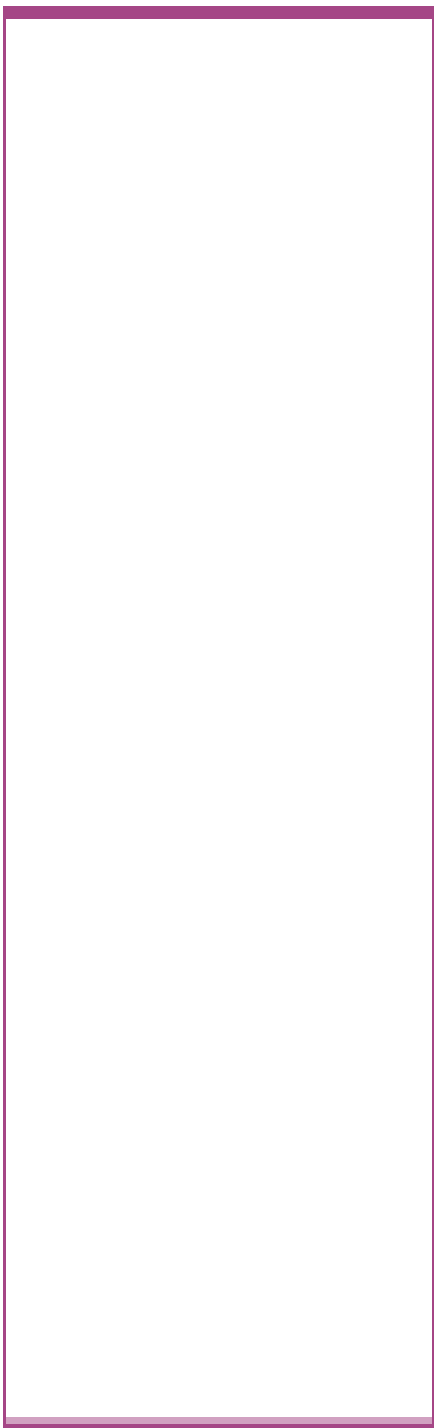






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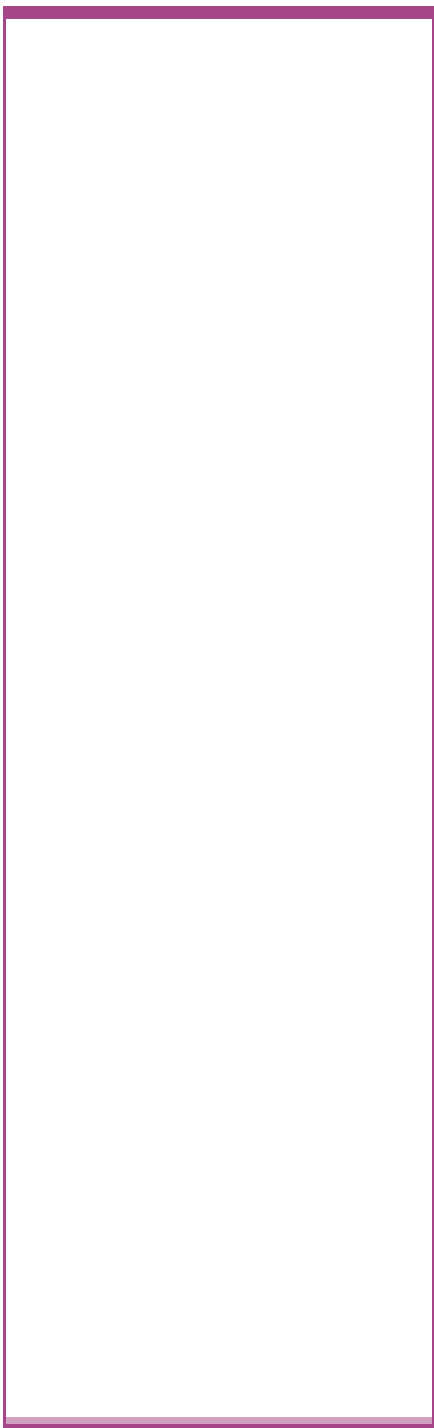


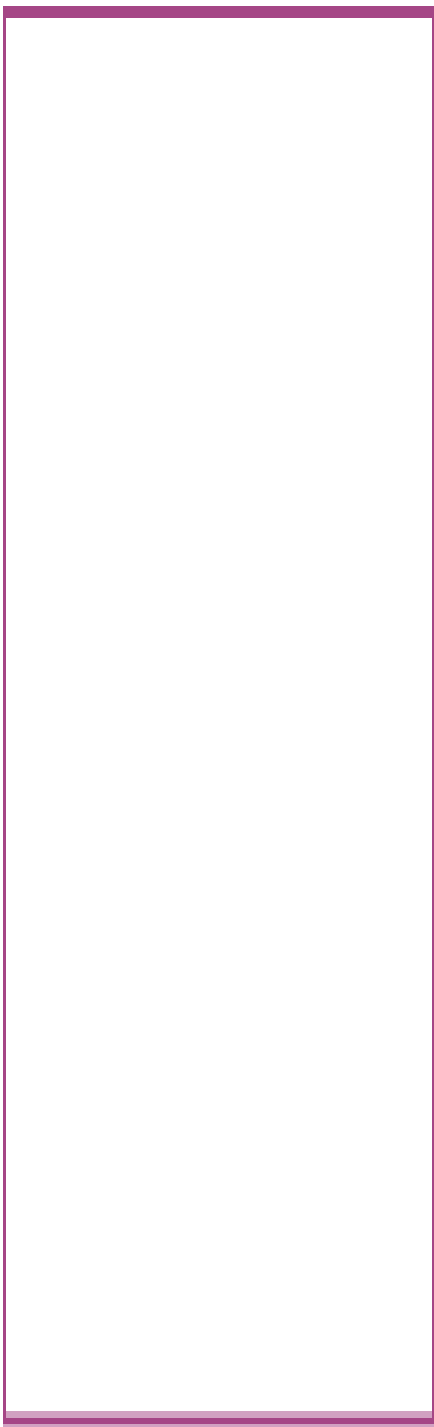


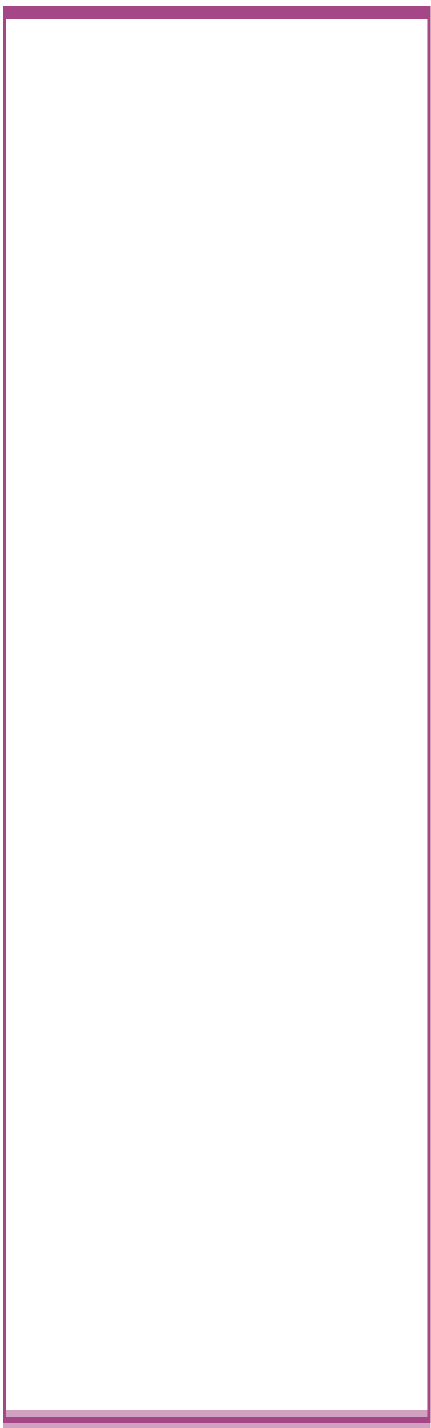


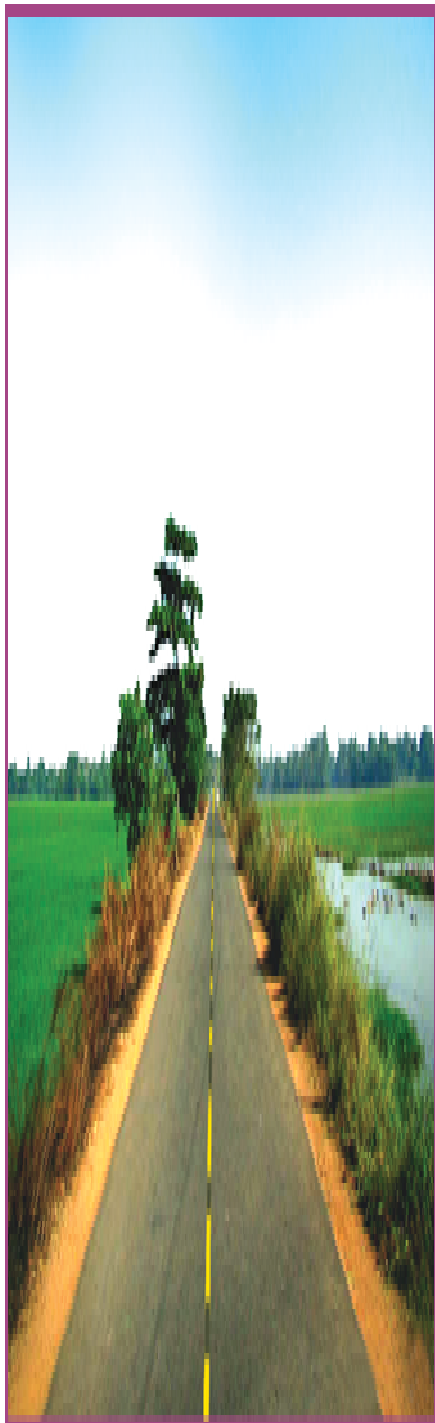




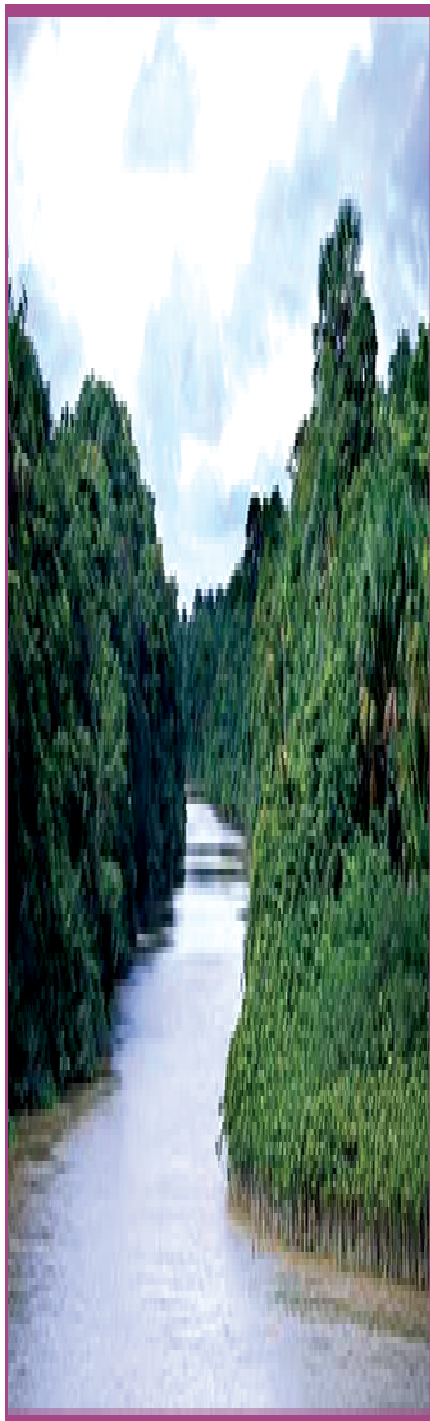


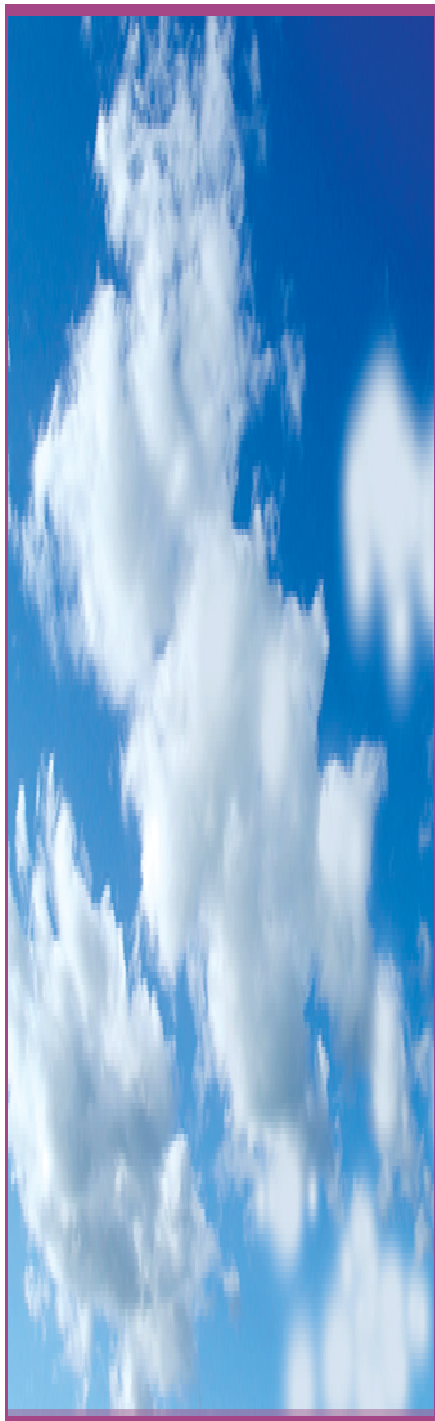




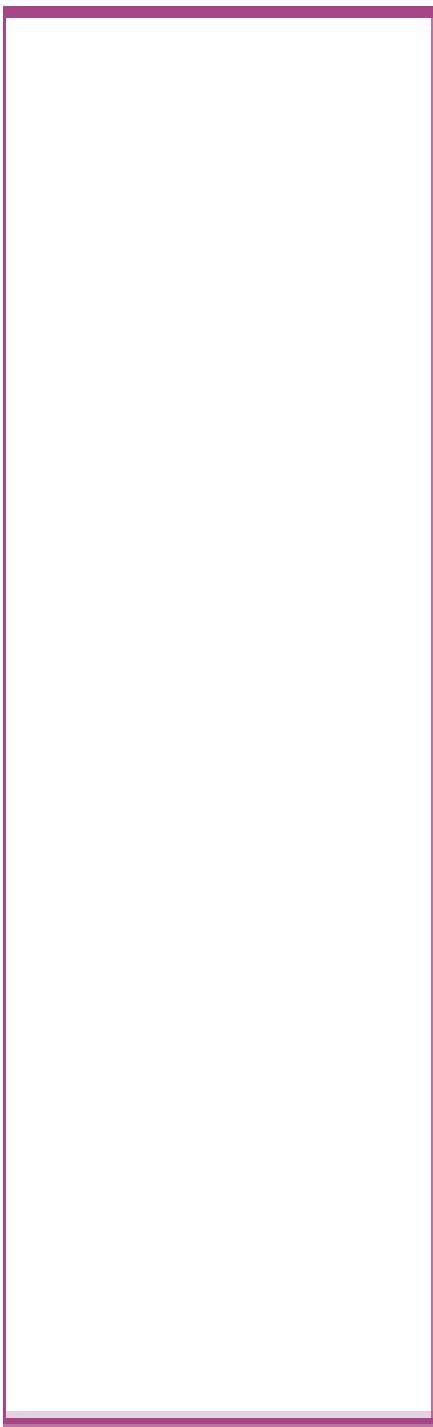


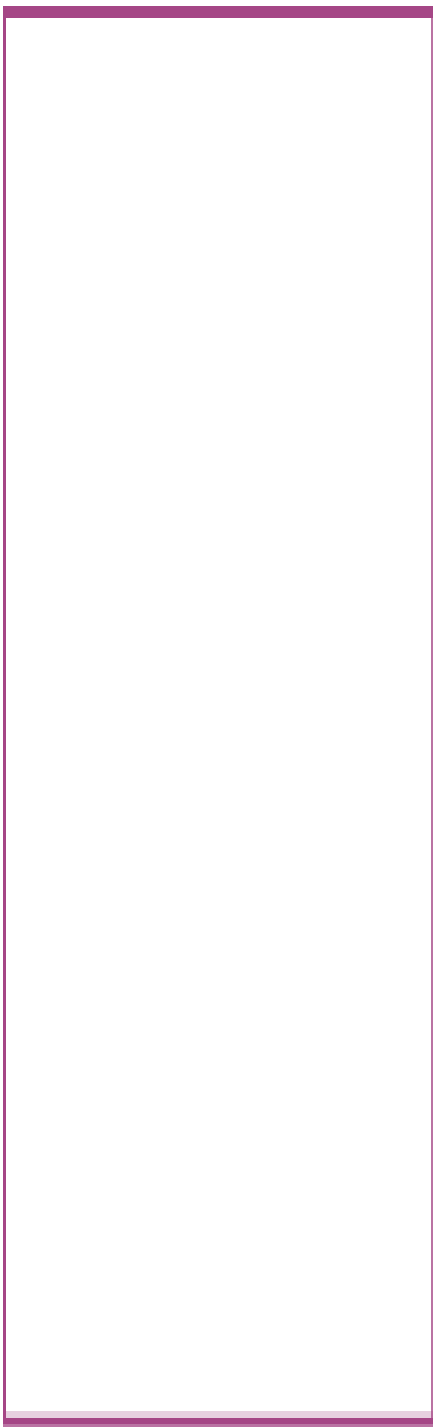






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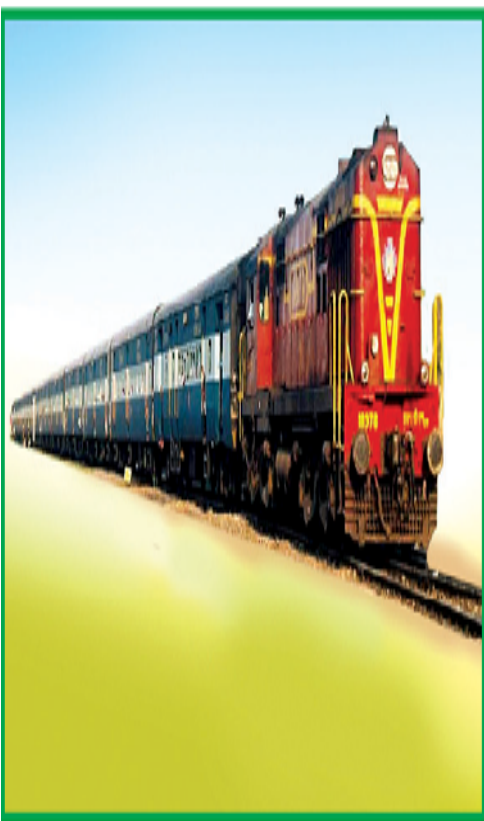
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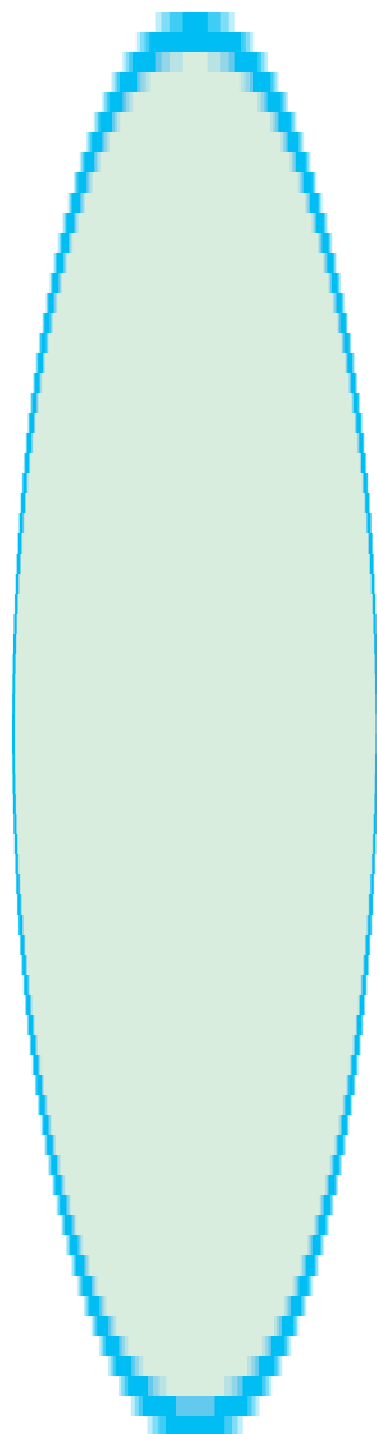
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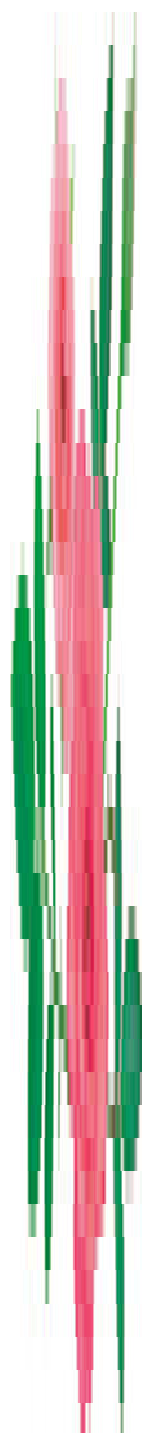
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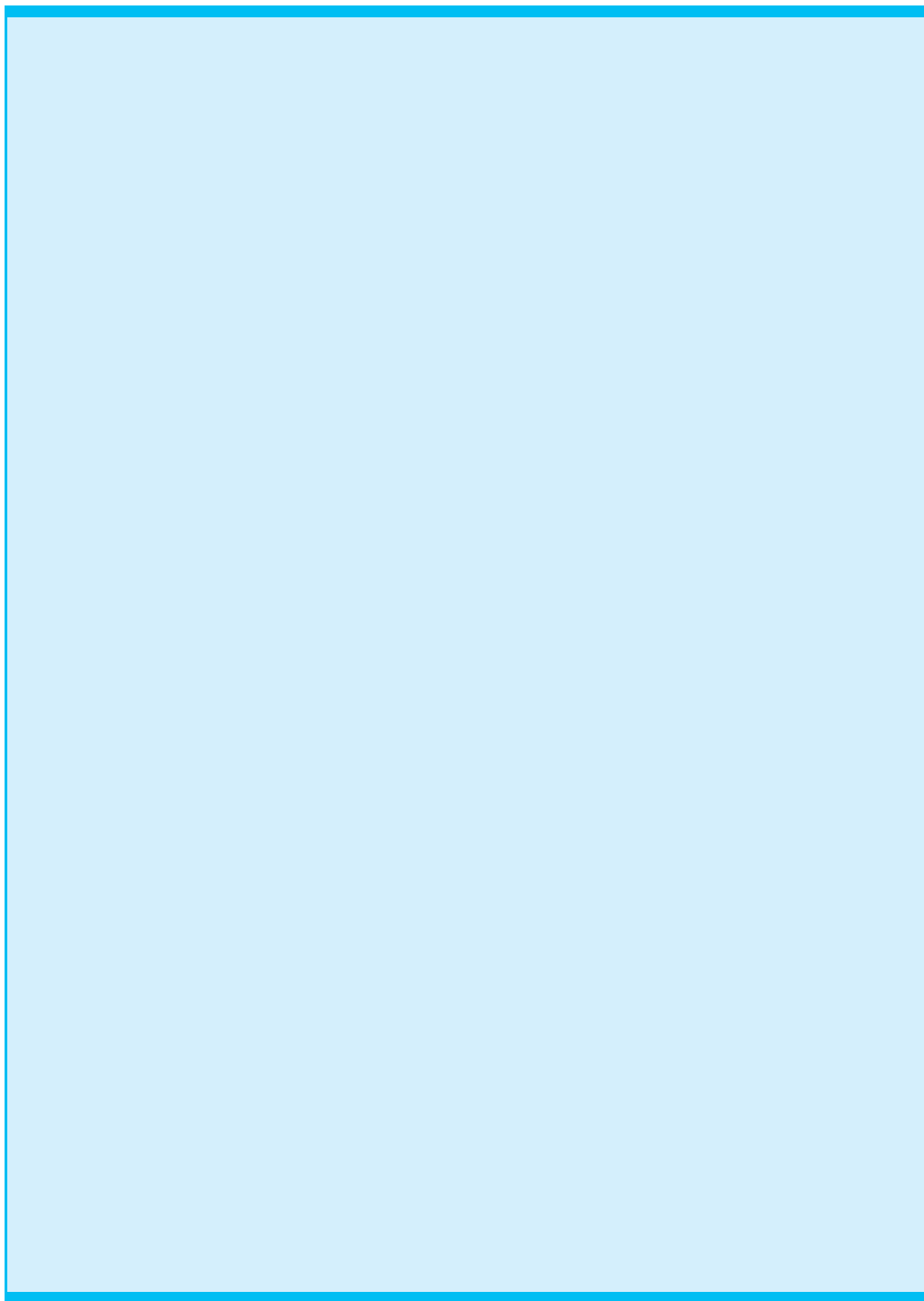
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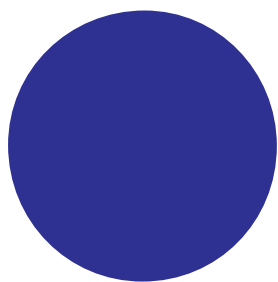




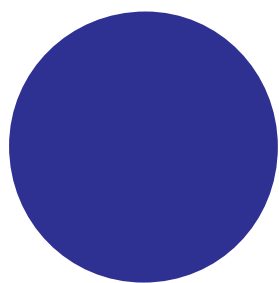
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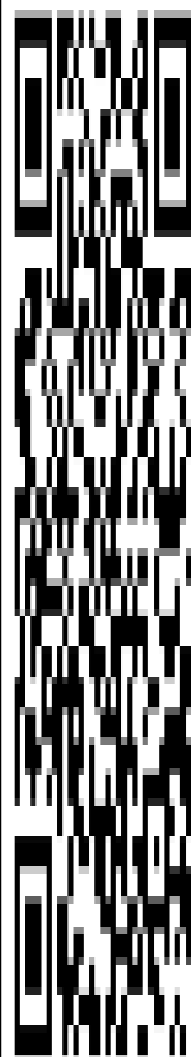
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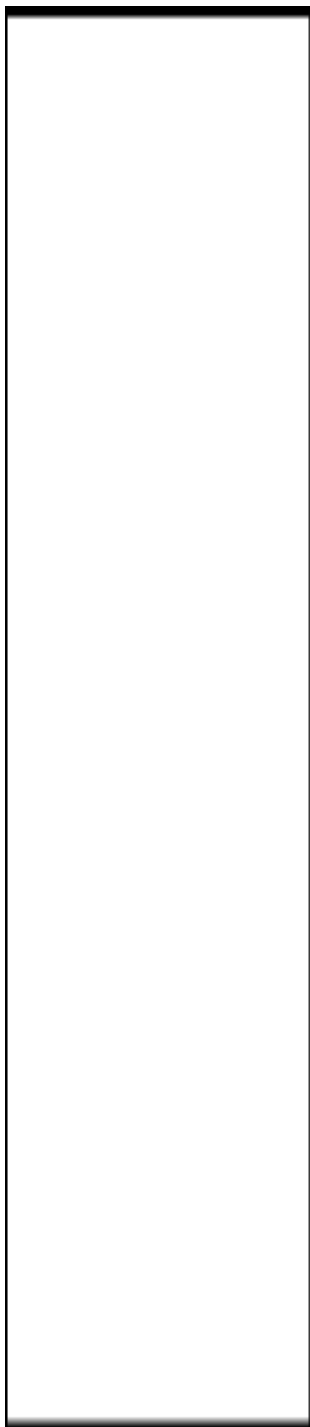
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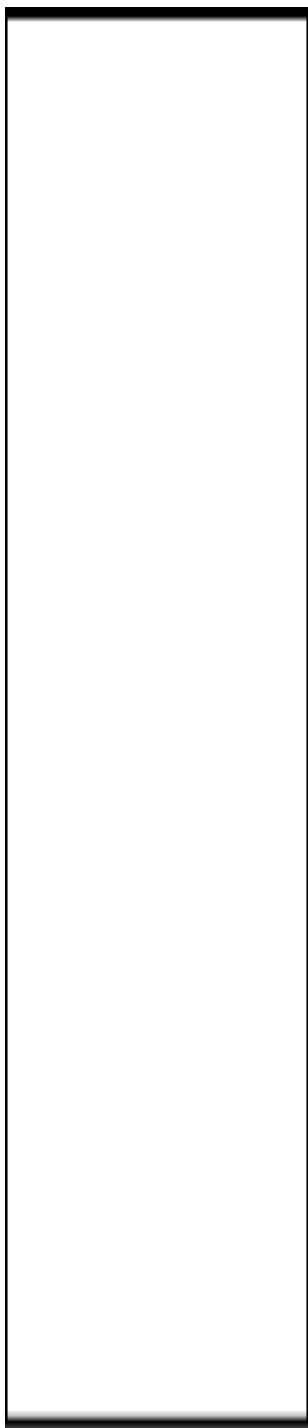


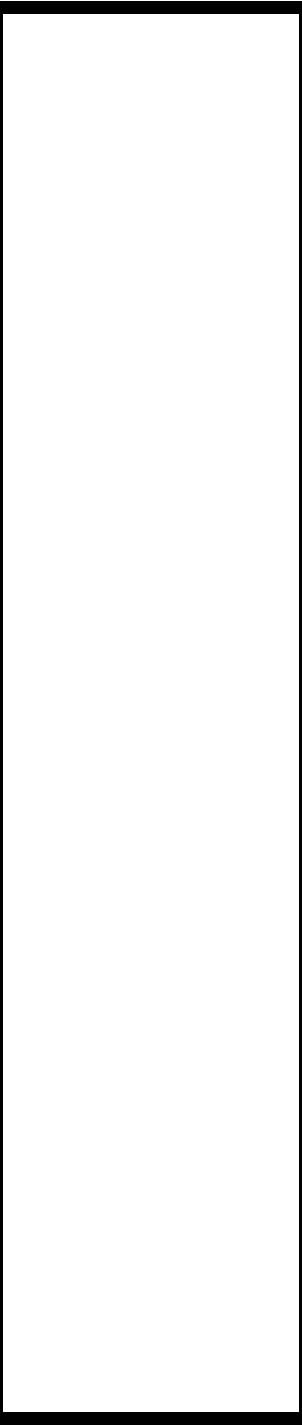


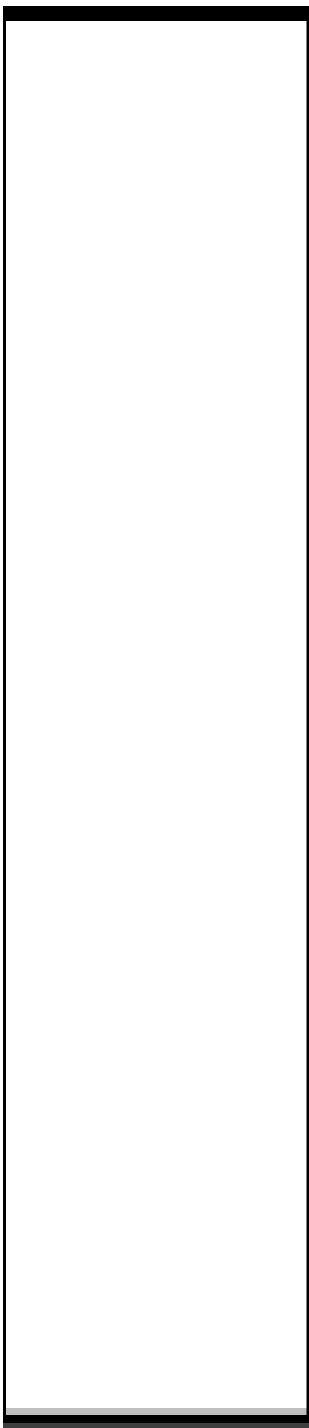
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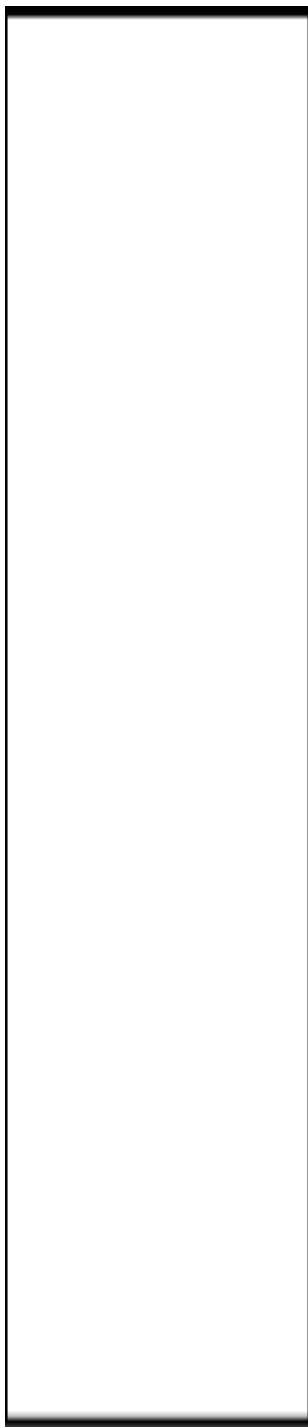


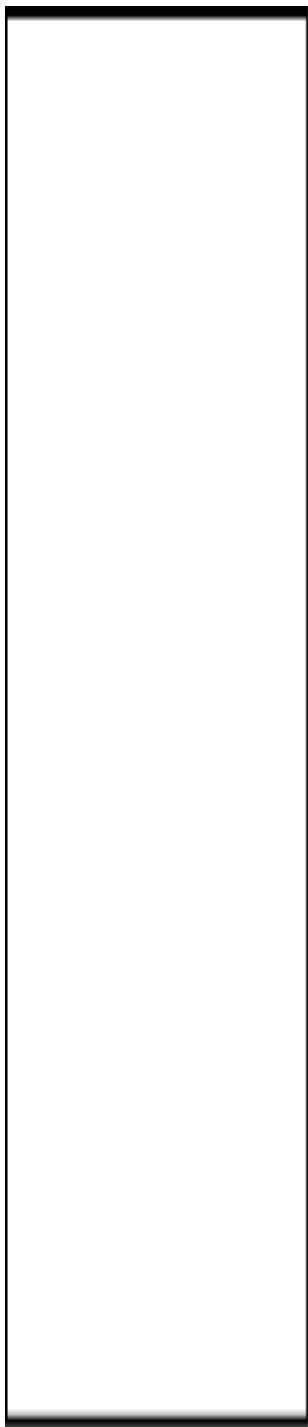


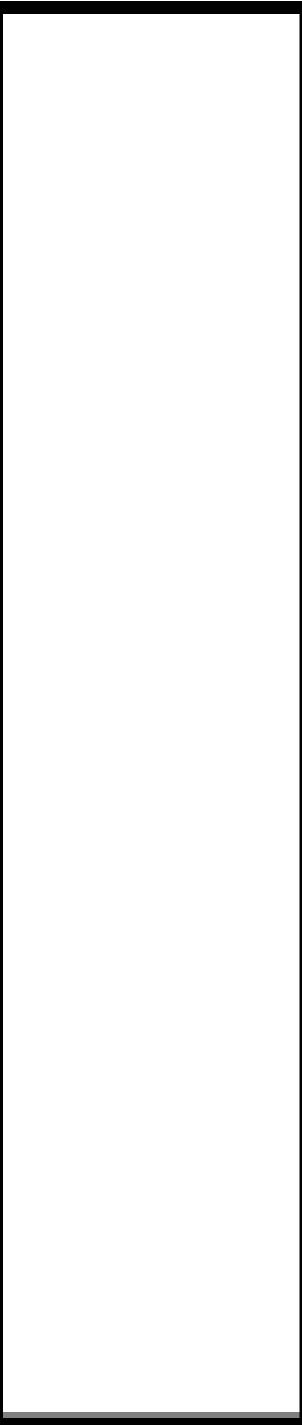


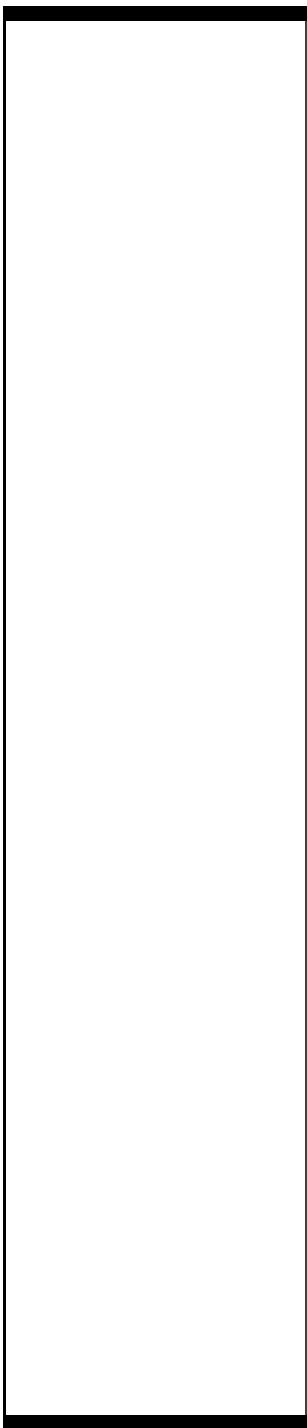


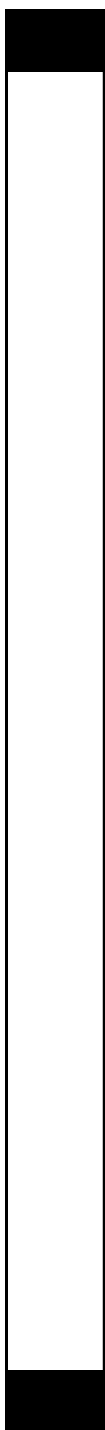


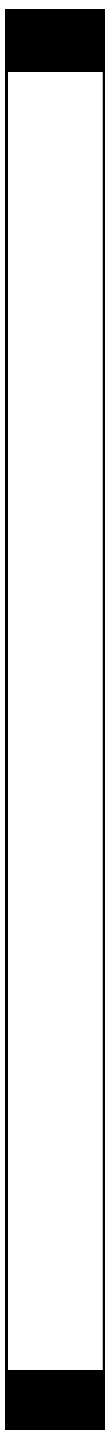


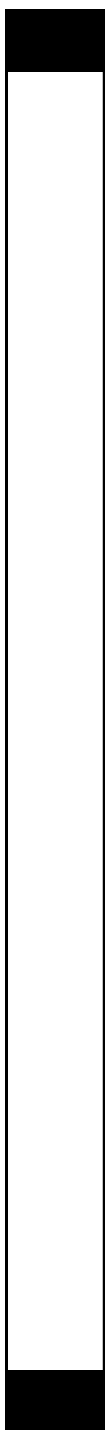


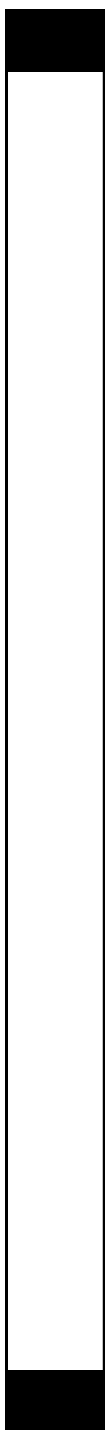


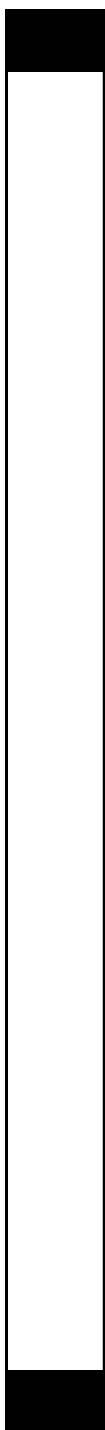


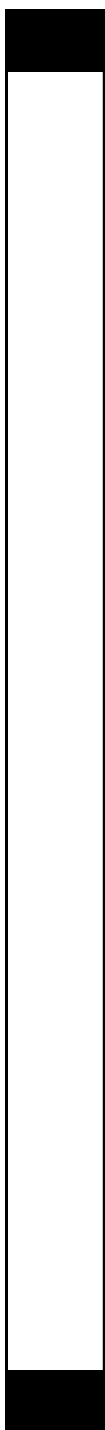


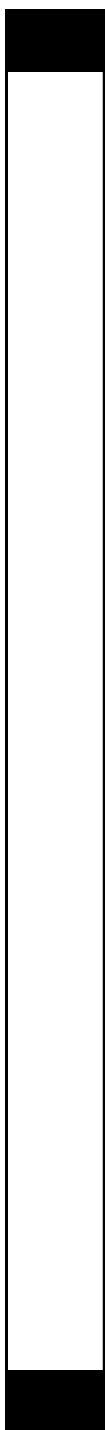


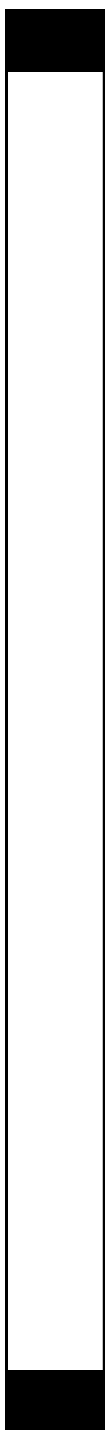












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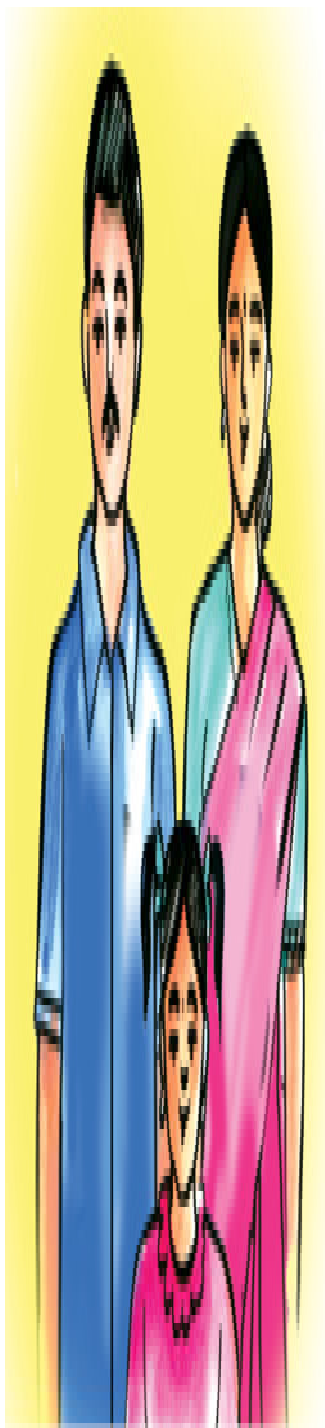
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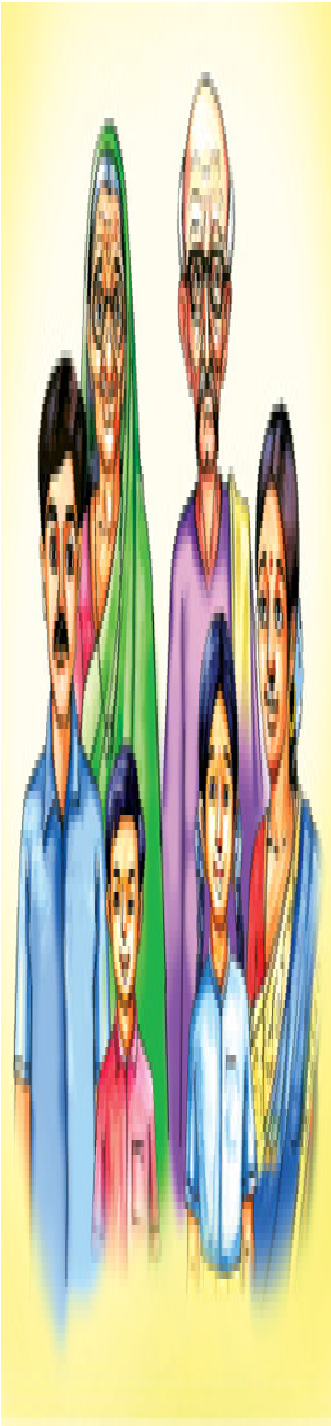




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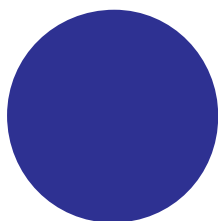
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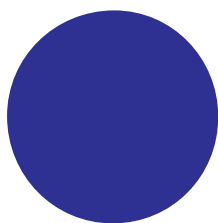
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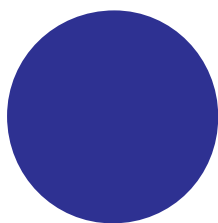
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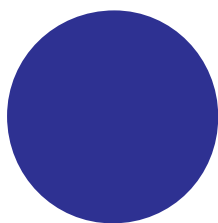
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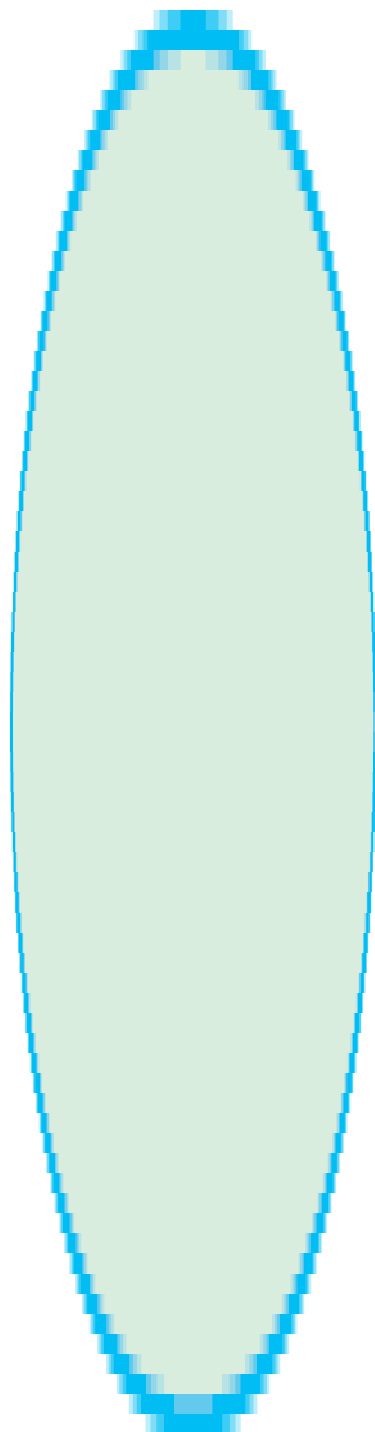
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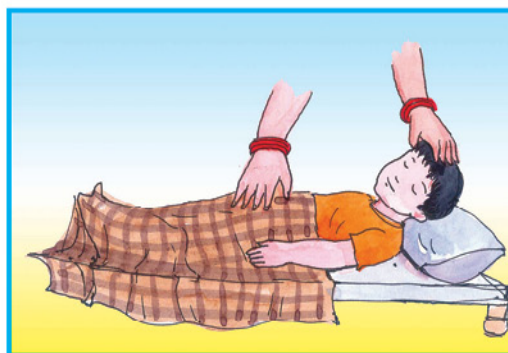


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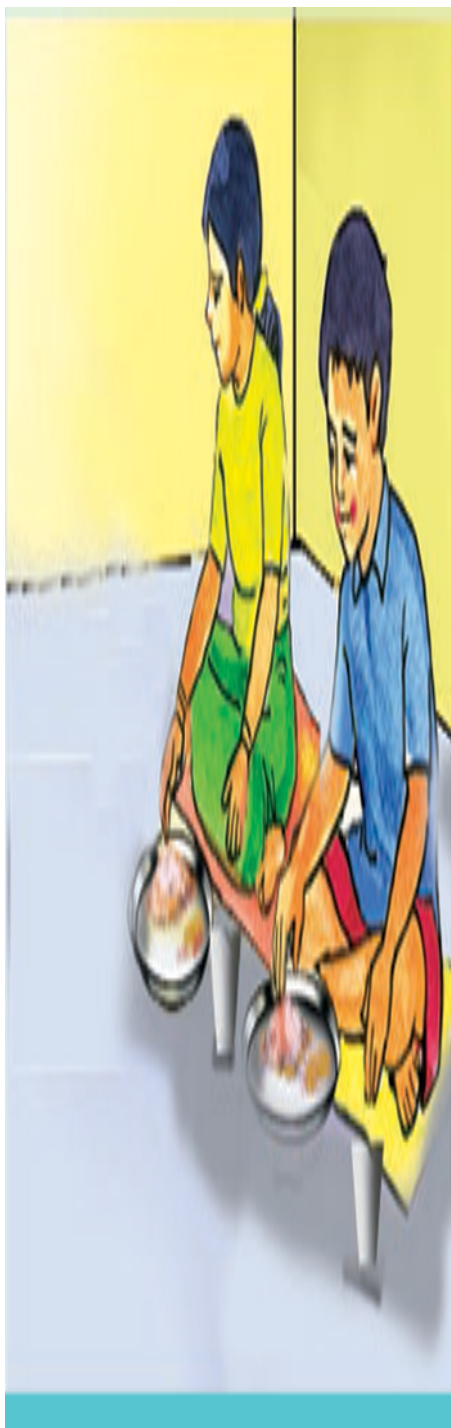


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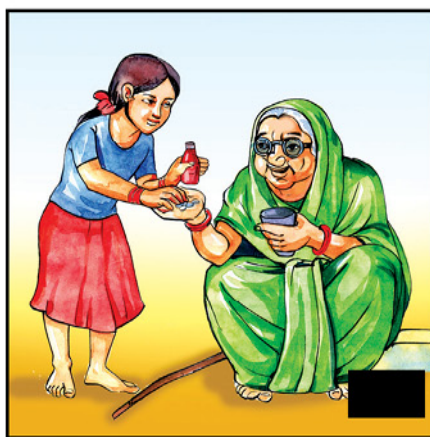
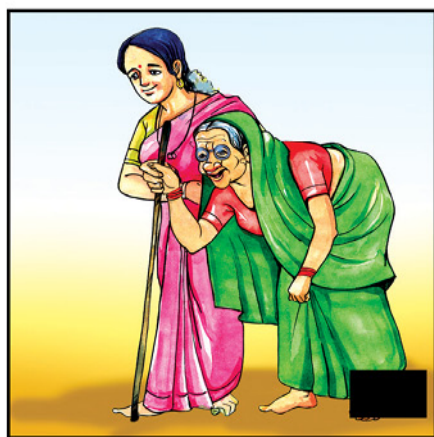
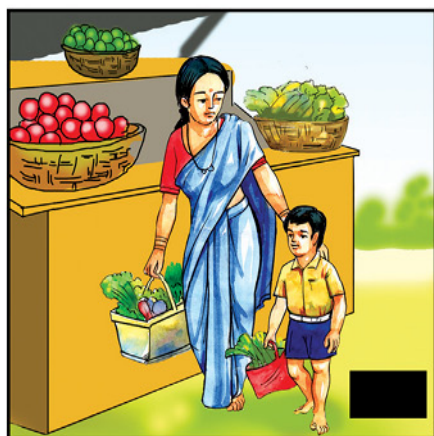






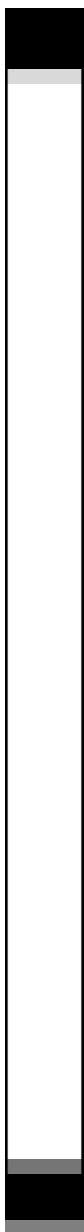


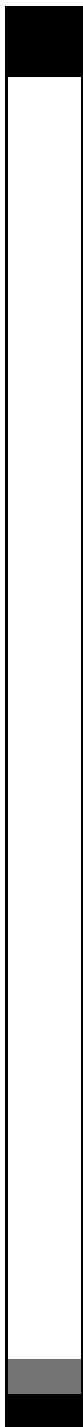
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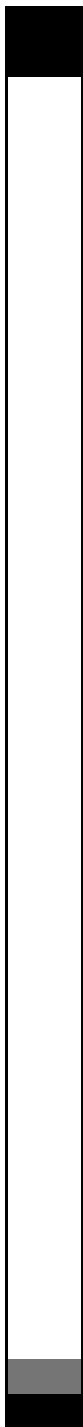


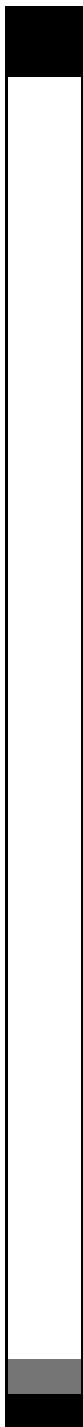
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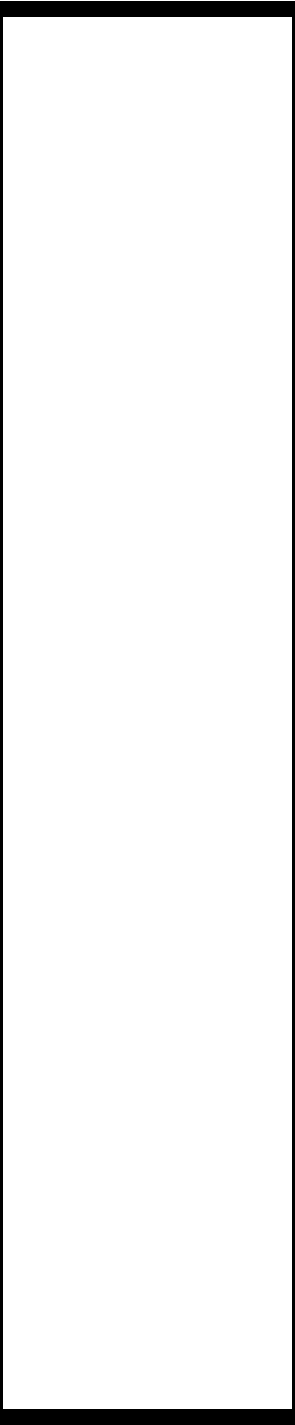


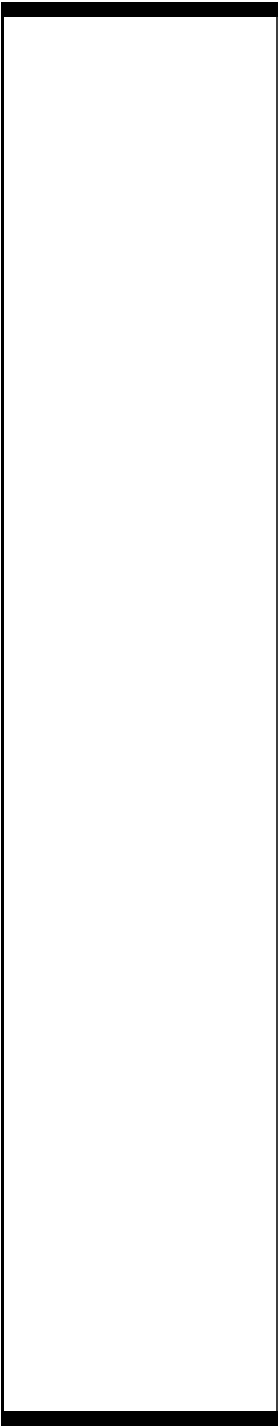
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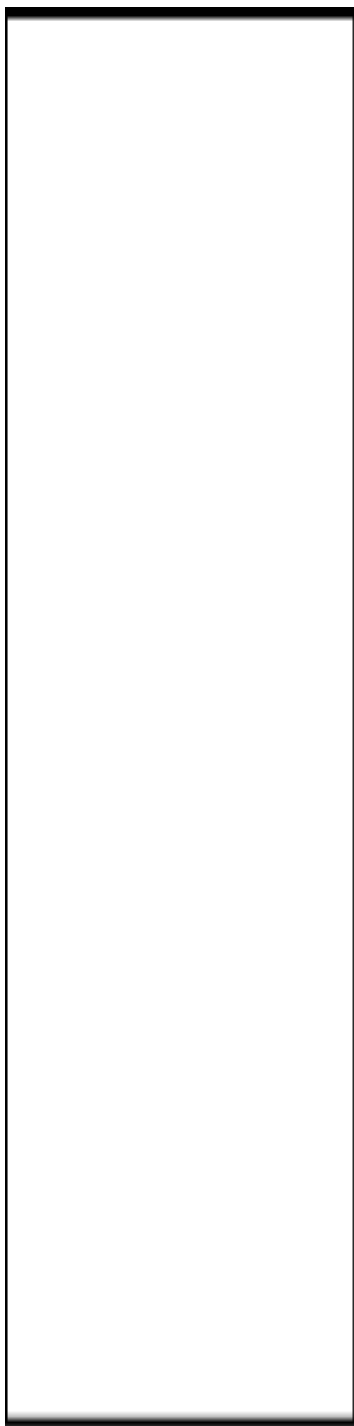
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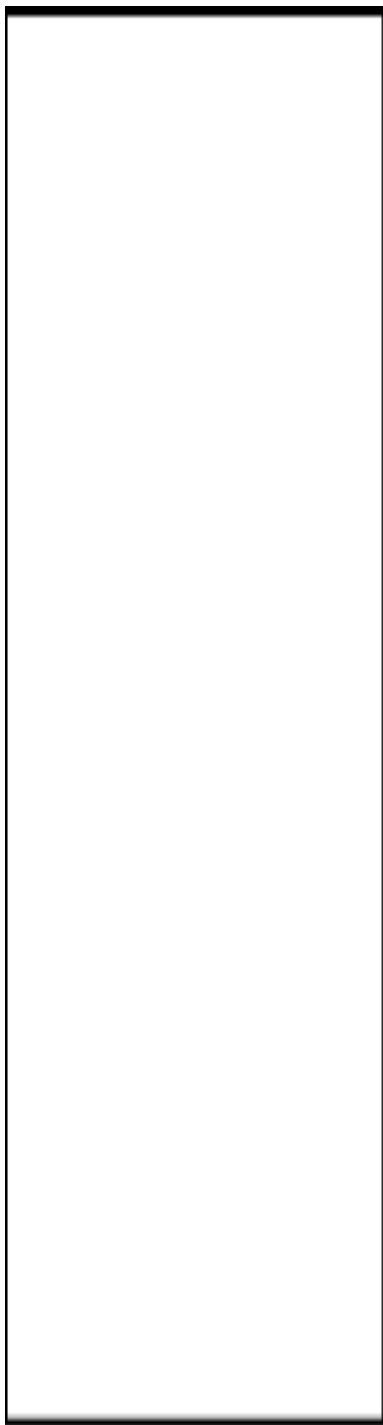




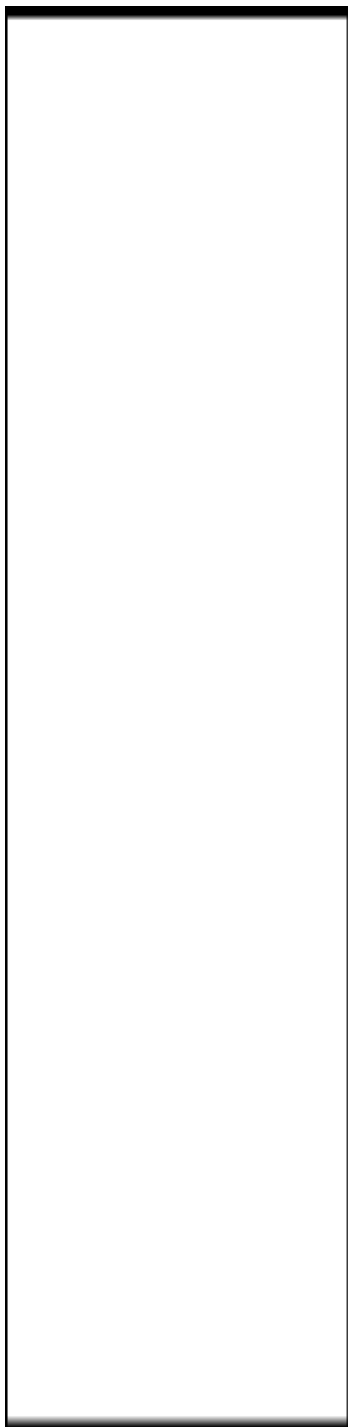




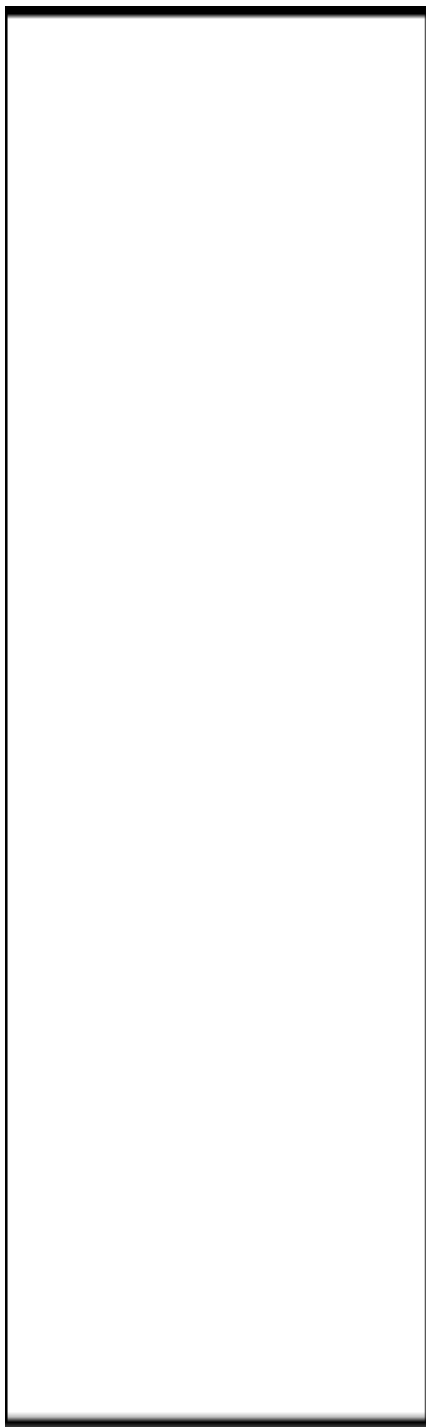












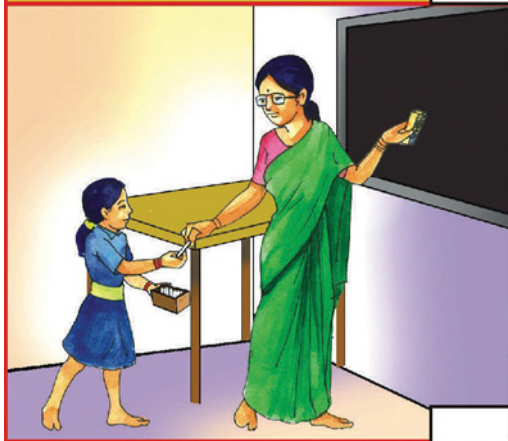






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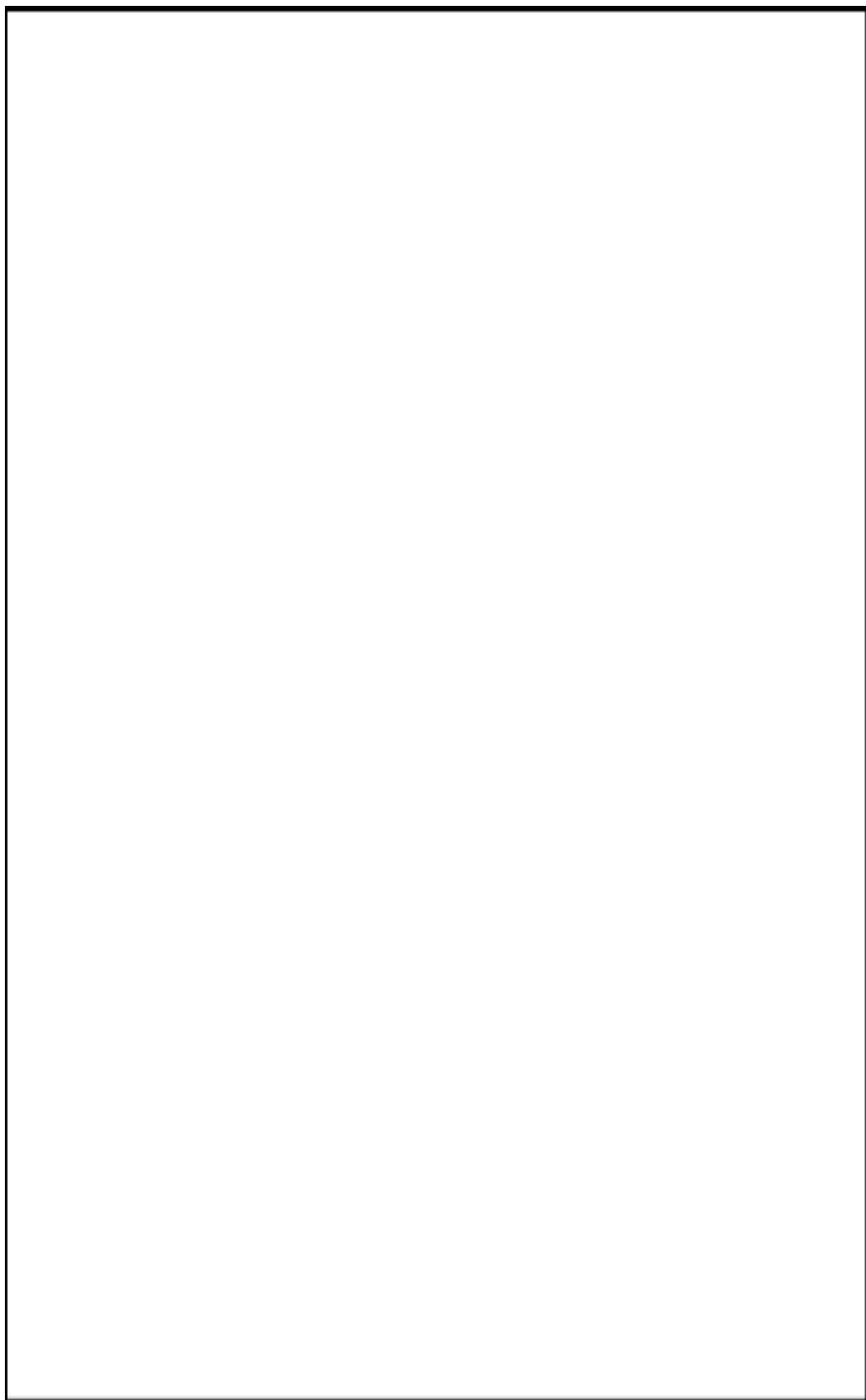


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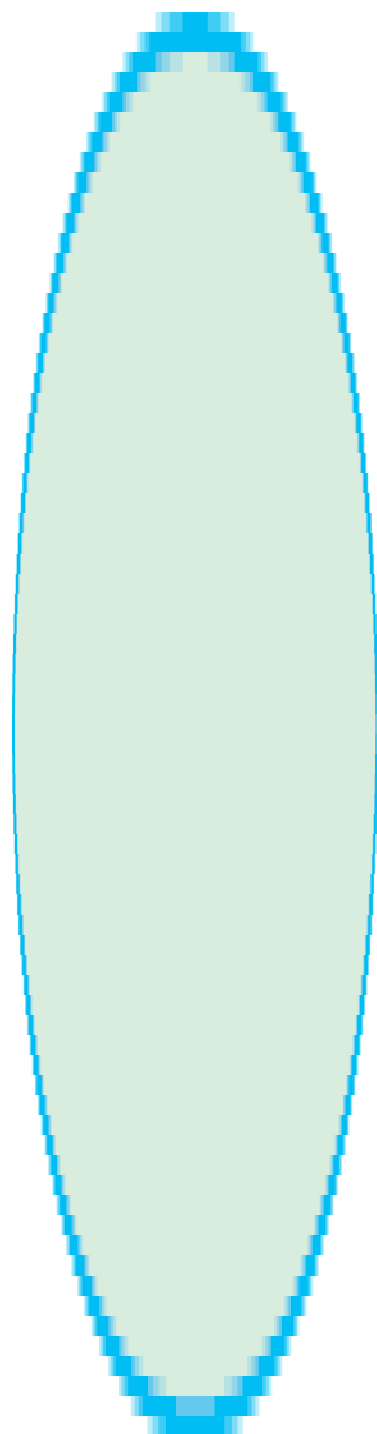
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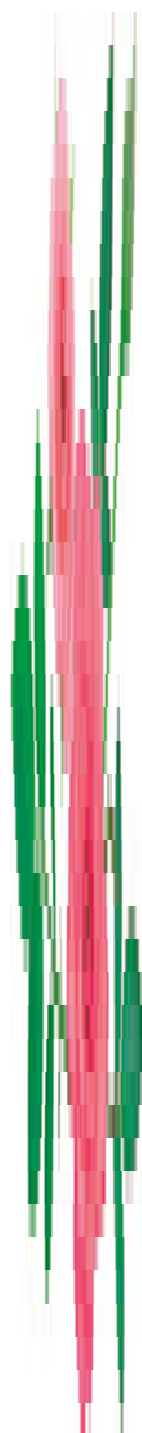
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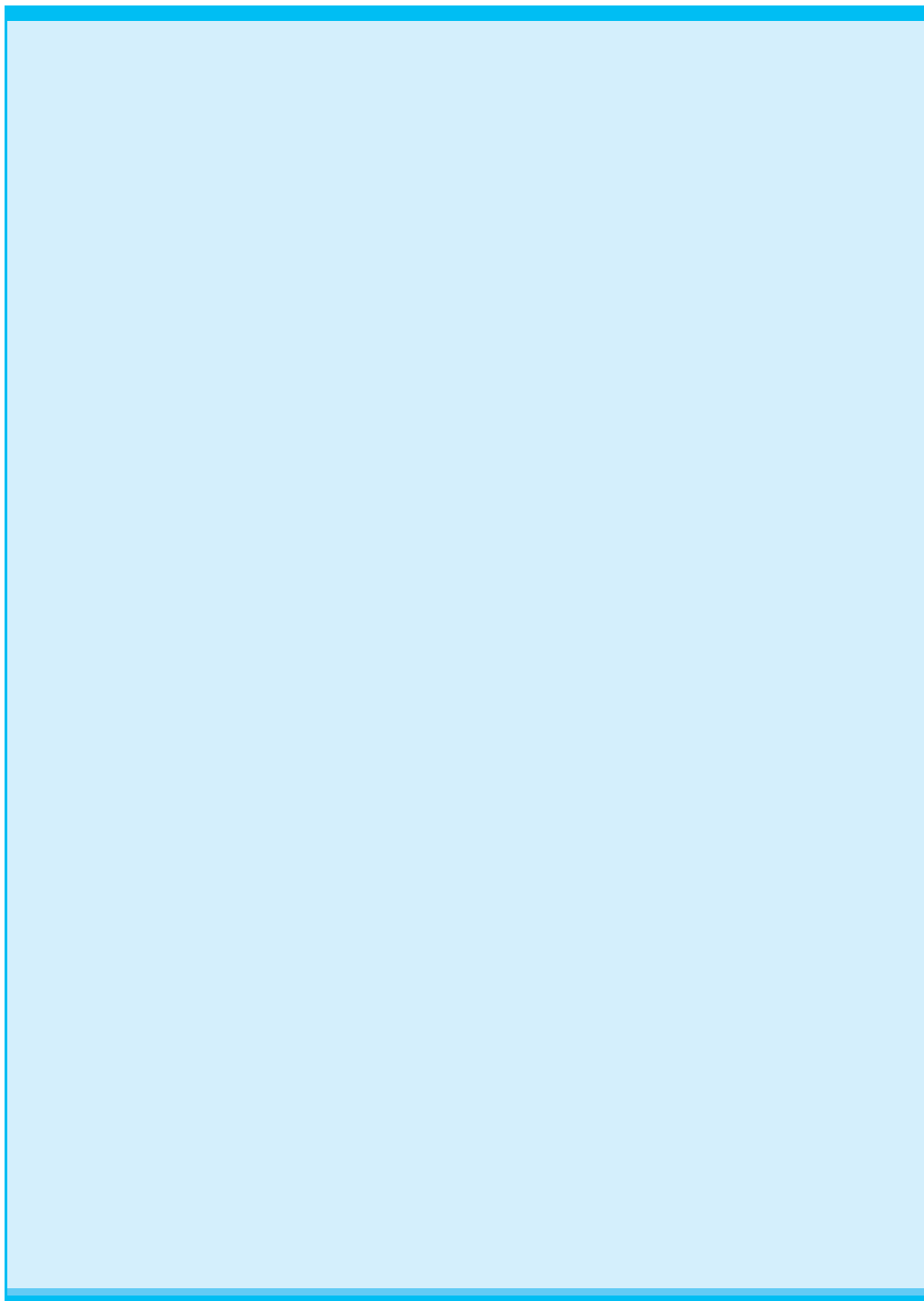
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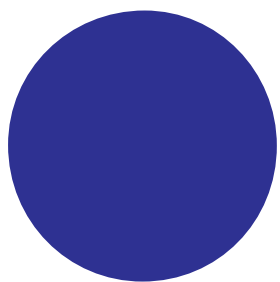




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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights the need for researchers to be sensitive to the values and beliefs of the communities they are studying. This is particularly important in the field of education, where cultural differences can significantly impact learning outcomes. The paper then moves on to discuss the challenges of conducting research in culturally diverse settings. It notes that researchers often face difficulties in establishing rapport with participants and in interpreting their responses. To address these challenges, the paper suggests several strategies, including the use of local informants and the development of culturally appropriate research instruments. The final part of the paper discusses the importance of ethical considerations in cross-cultural research. It emphasizes the need for researchers to obtain informed consent from participants and to ensure that their research does not cause harm to the communities they are studying.



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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980.

Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its senior management. In 1995, 33% of the public sector senior management were women, compared with 23% in 1980.

A third reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its part-time workforce. In 1995, 44% of the public sector workforce were part-time, compared with 34% in 1980.

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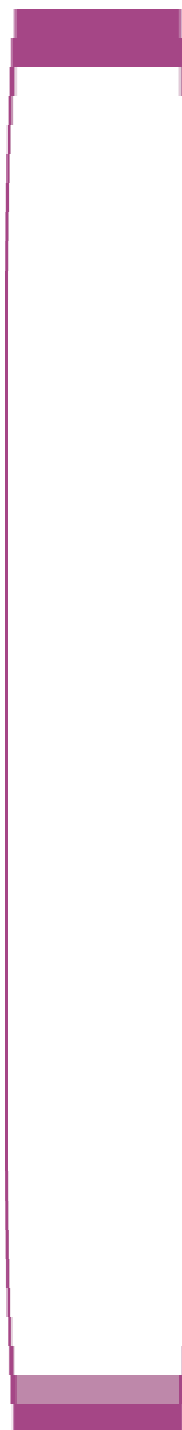
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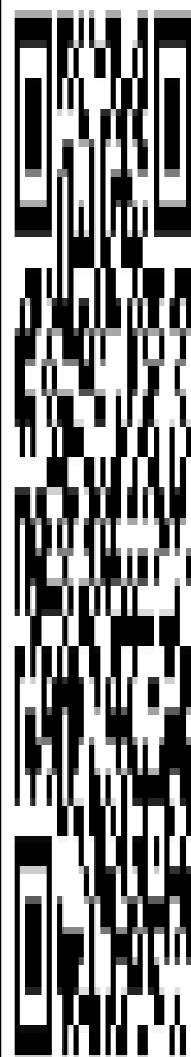




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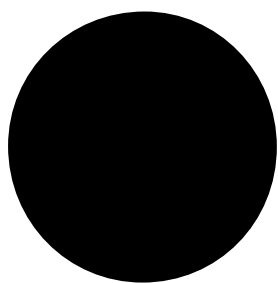


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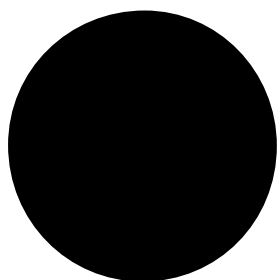




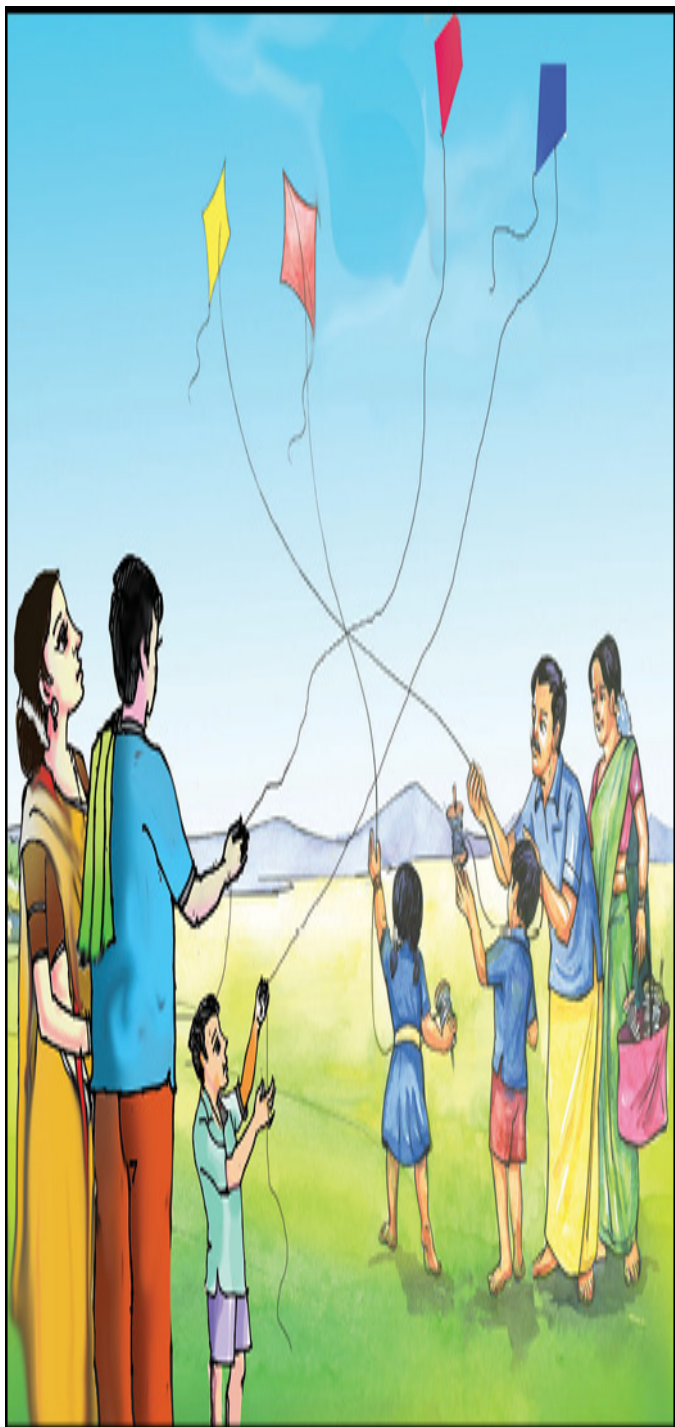
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The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1995, 1.5 million people over 50 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are under 25 years of age. In 1995, 1.5 million people under 25 years of age were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from ethnic minority groups. In 1995, 1.5 million people from ethnic minority groups were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Irish Republic. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Irish Republic were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Caribbean. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Caribbean were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Indian subcontinent. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Indian subcontinent were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Chinese community. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Chinese community were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Pakistani community. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Pakistani community were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the Bangladeshi community. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the Bangladeshi community were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 million in 1980. The public sector has also become an important employer of people who are from the African community. In 1995, 1.5 million people from the African community were employed in the public sector, compared with 1.2 million in 1980.

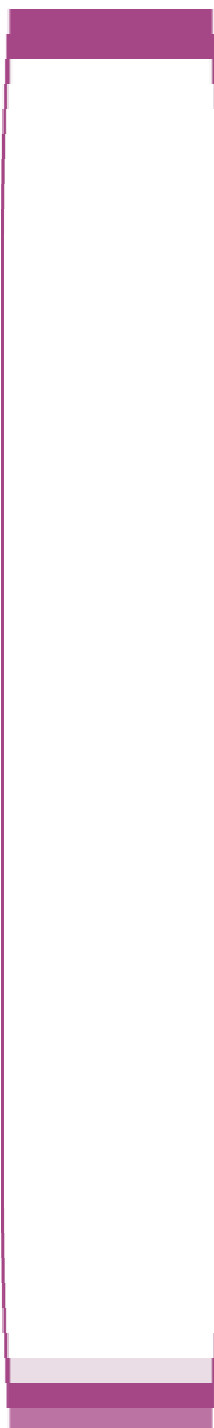
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the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of information, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, uses and functions of communication, and the ways in which it is created, communicated, evaluated and used. (p. 1)

These definitions are very broad and cover a wide range of topics. They are also very similar to each other, which suggests that the two fields are closely related.

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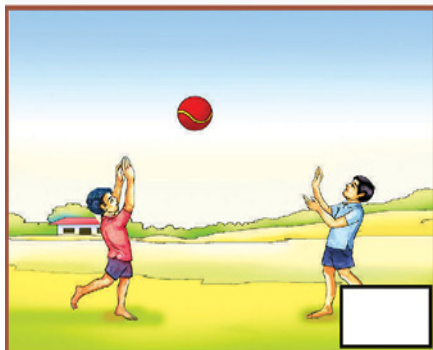
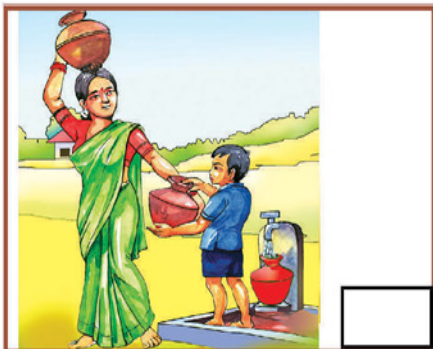
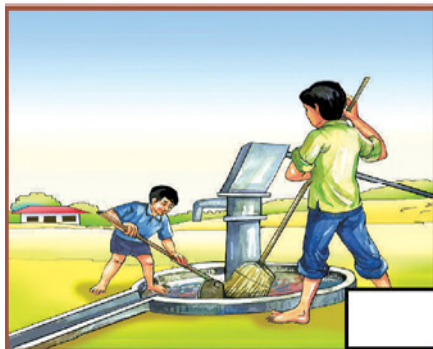
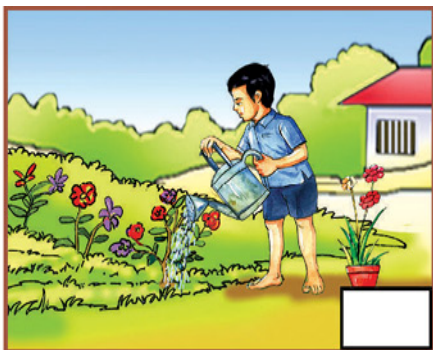
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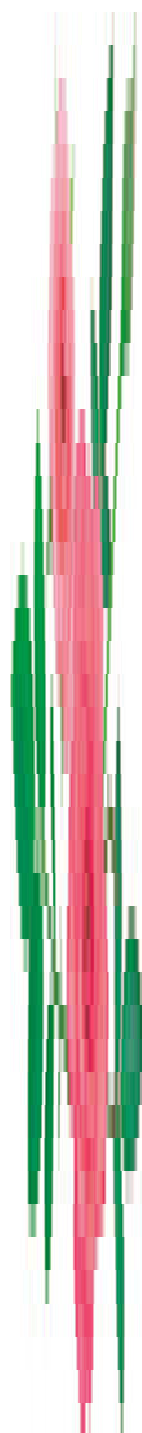


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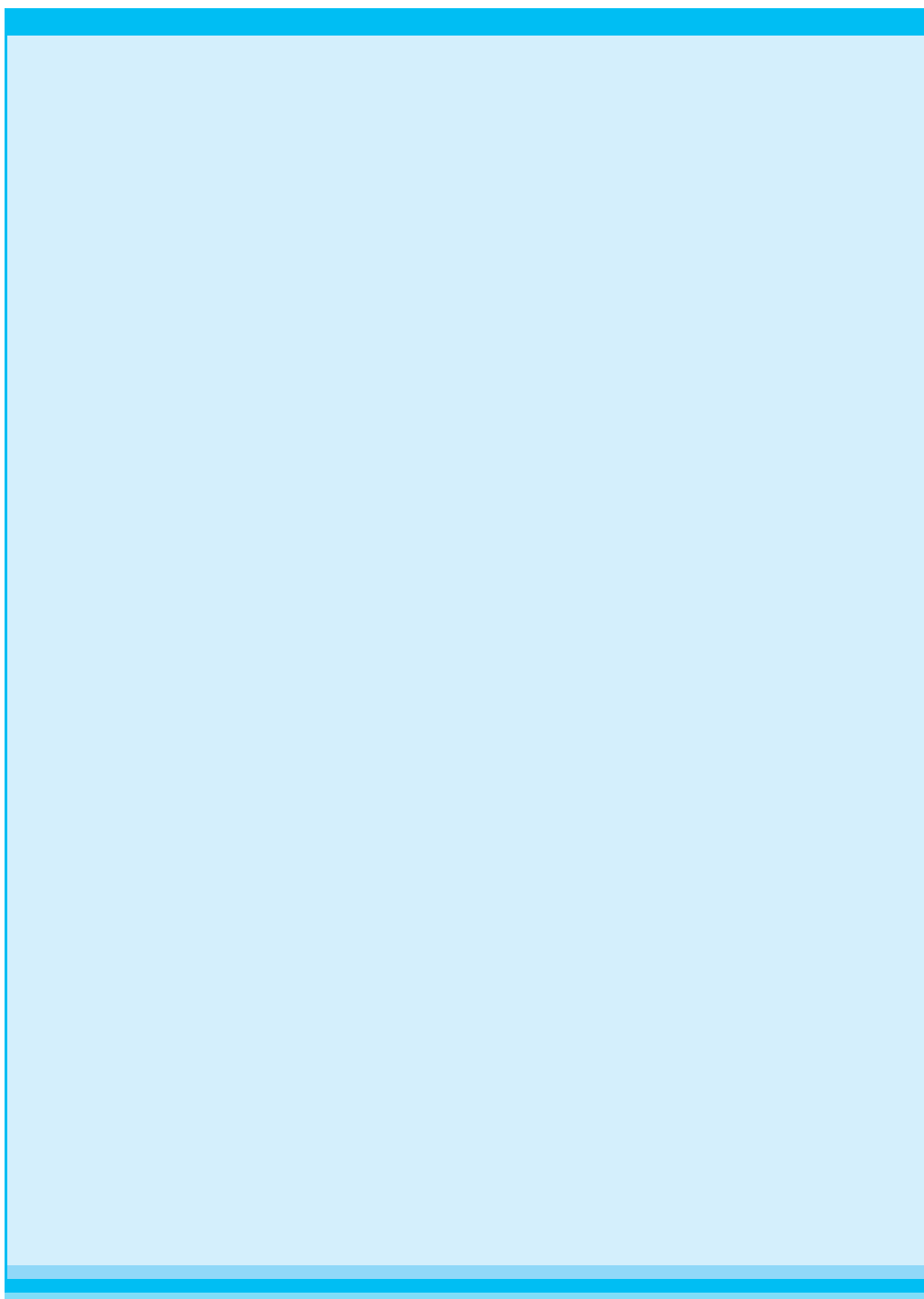
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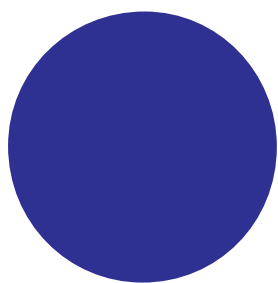




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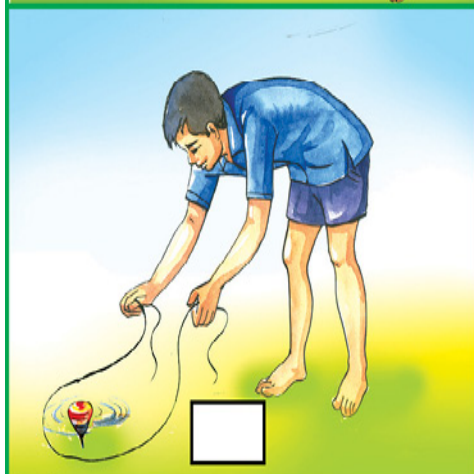
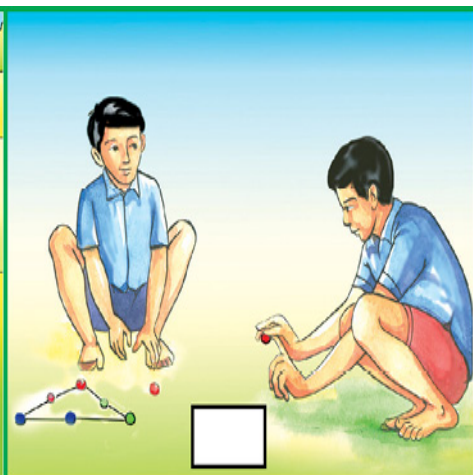


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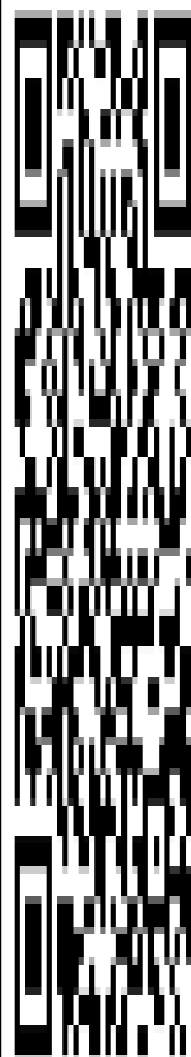
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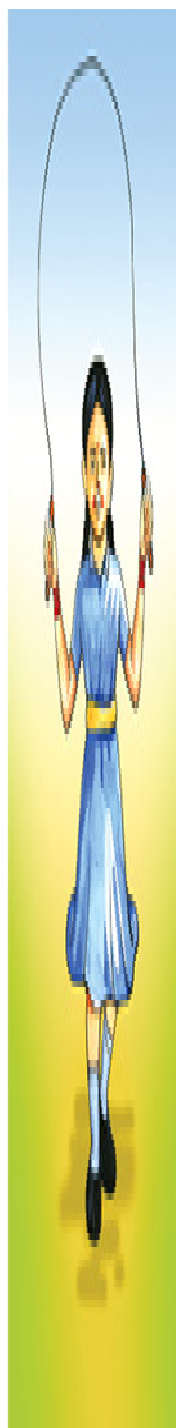


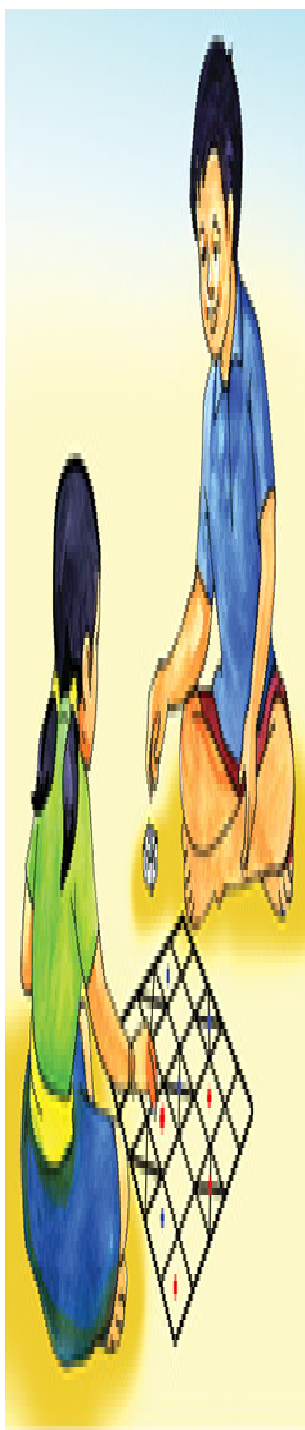
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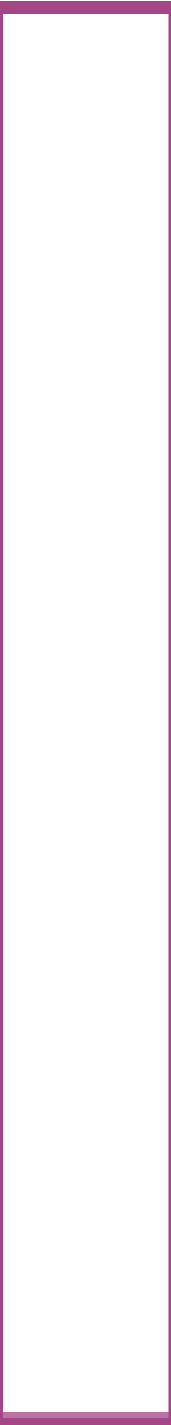


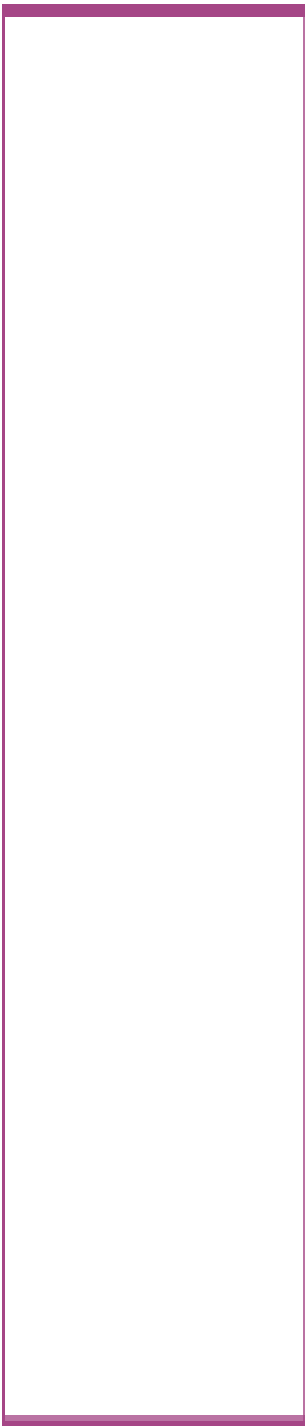


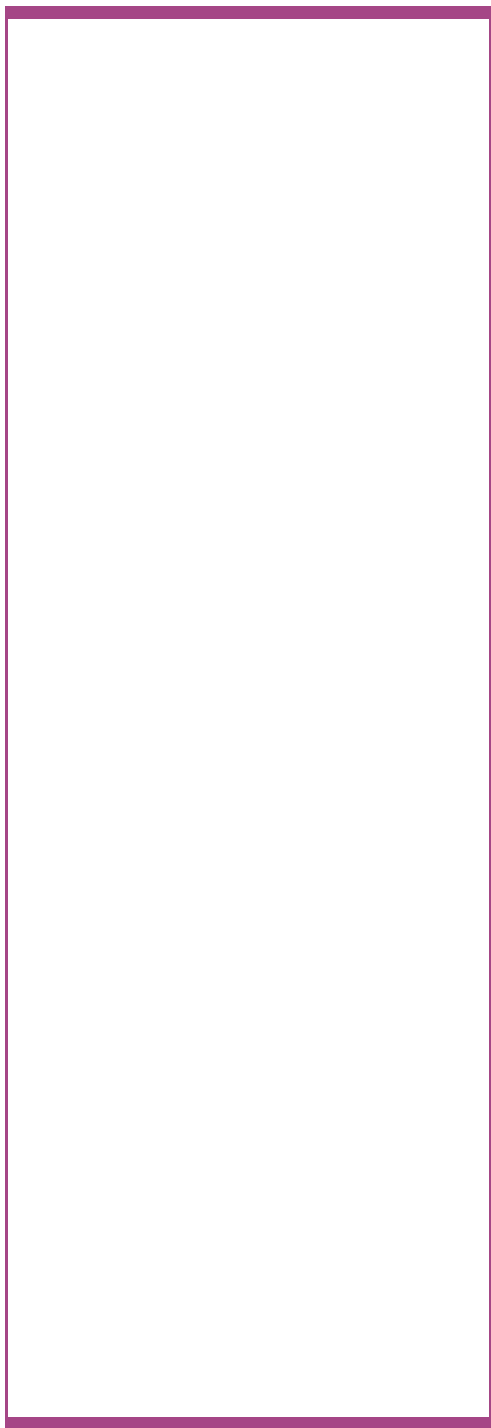
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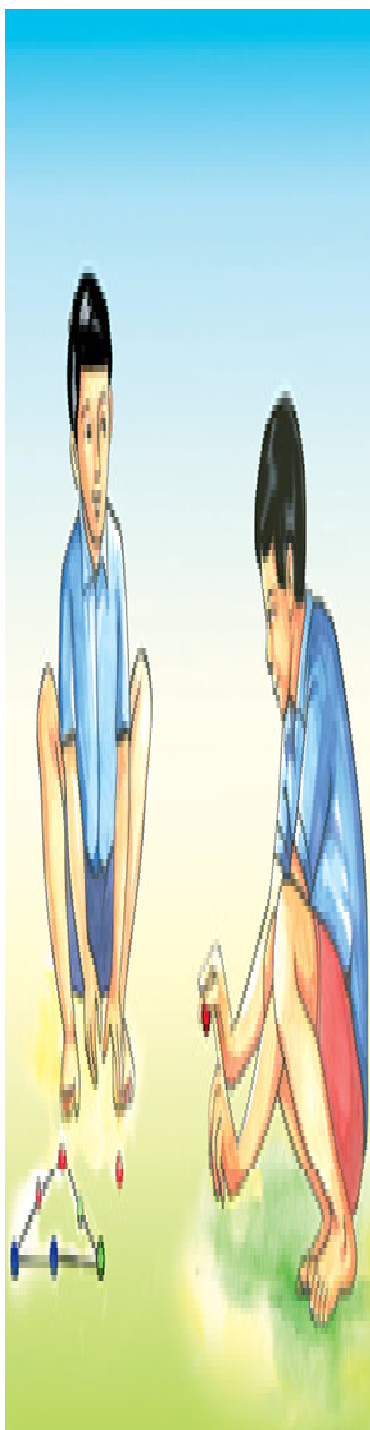




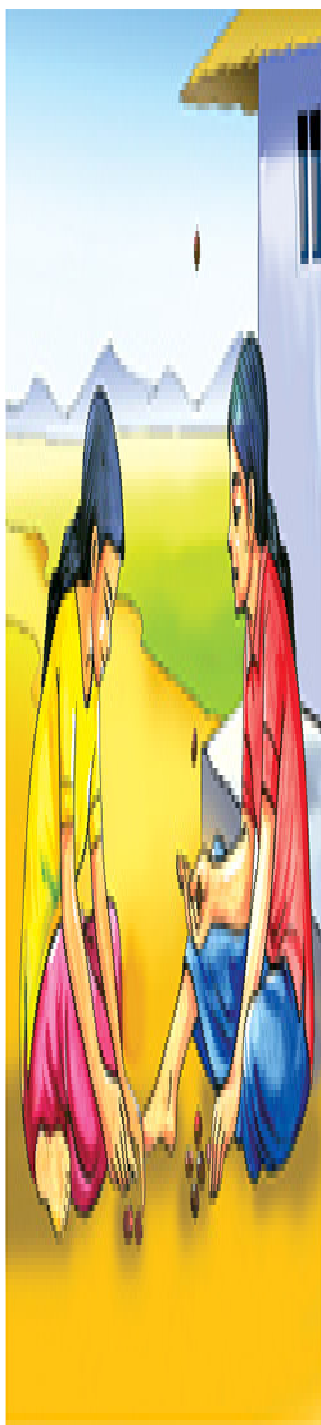


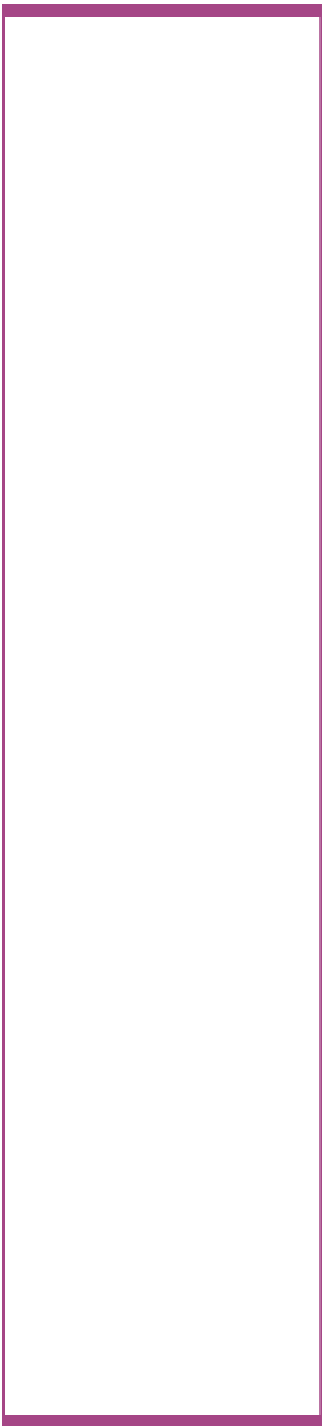


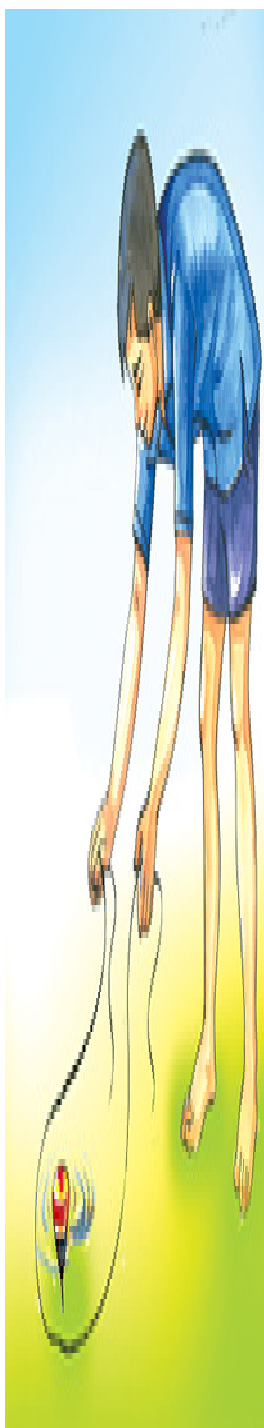




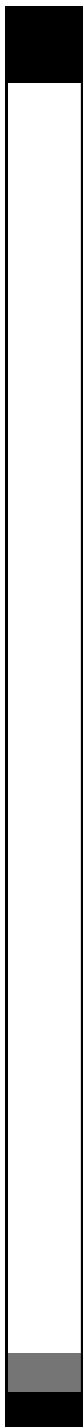












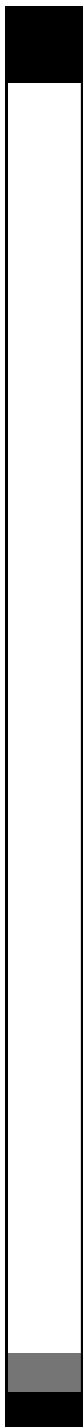
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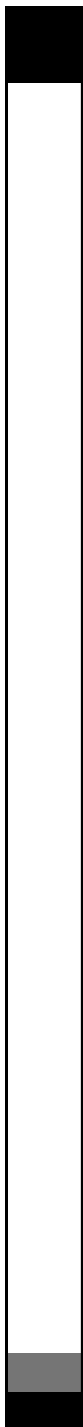


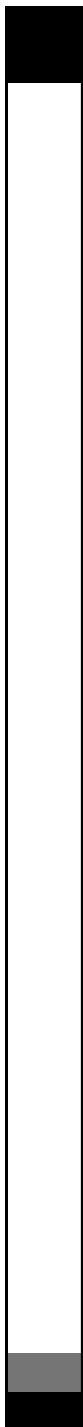




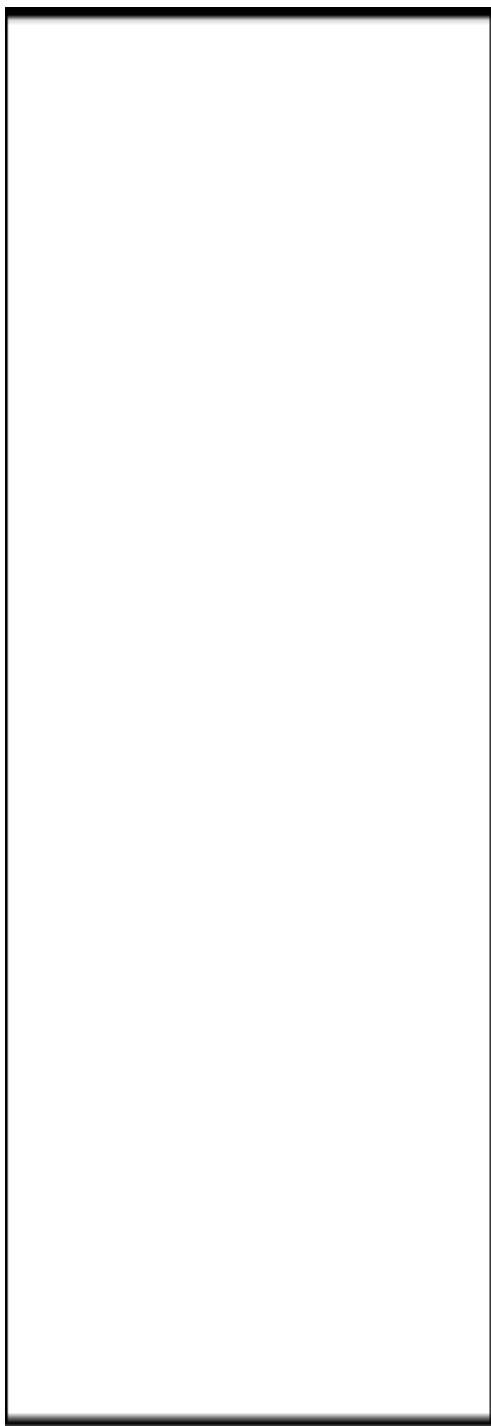






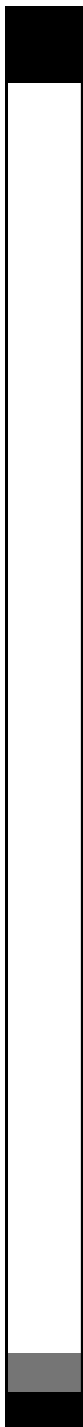


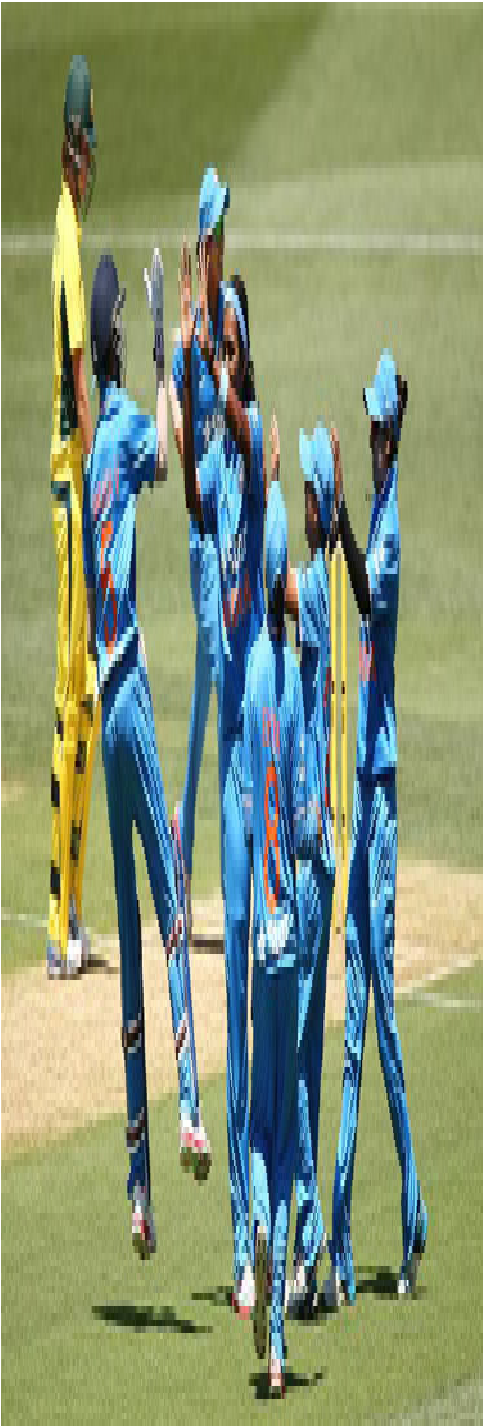


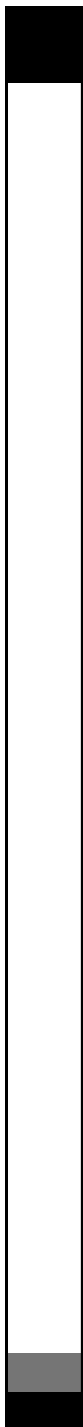


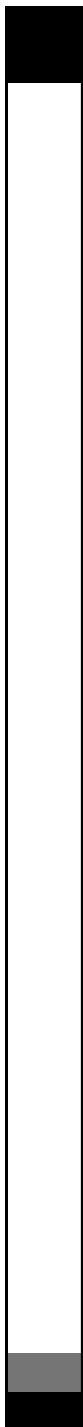








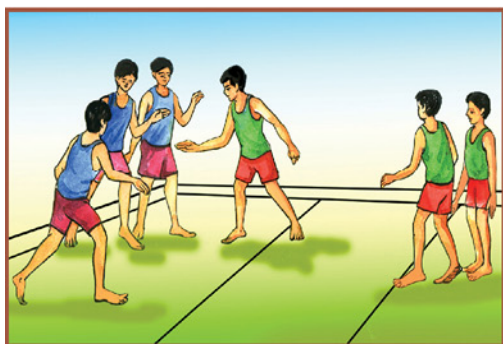
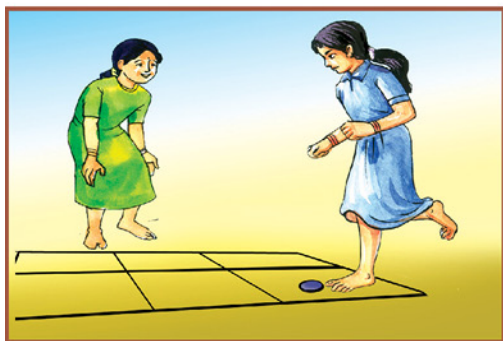








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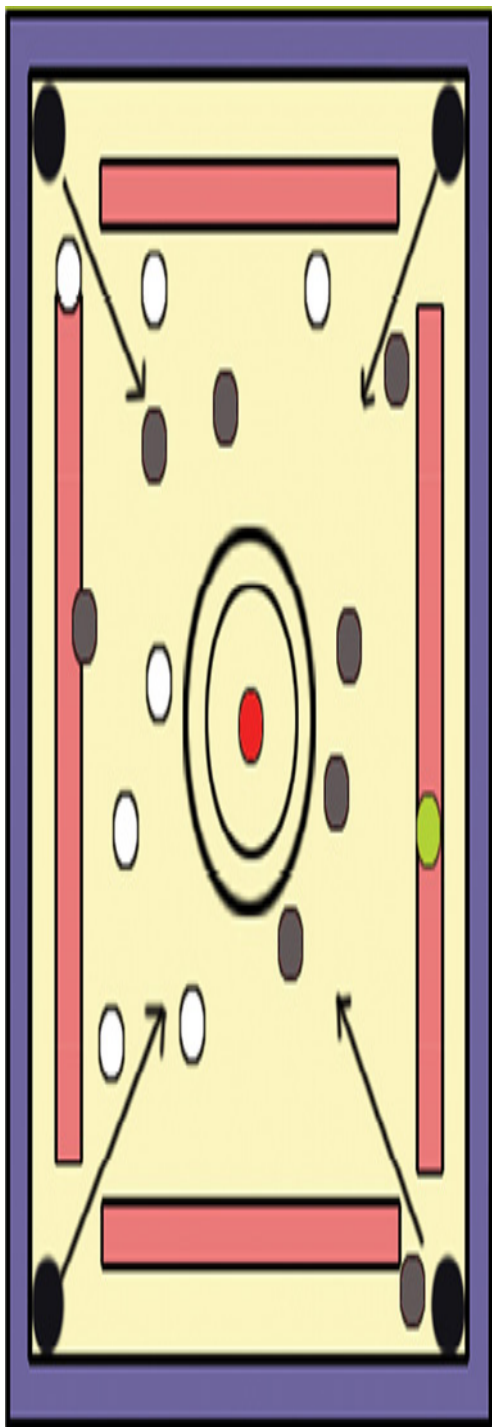




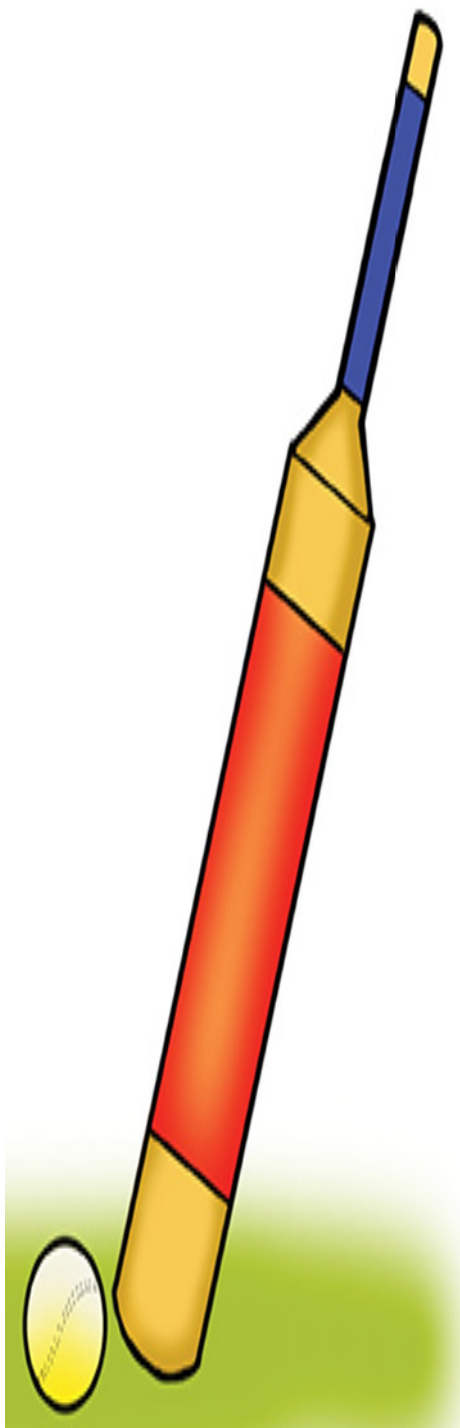


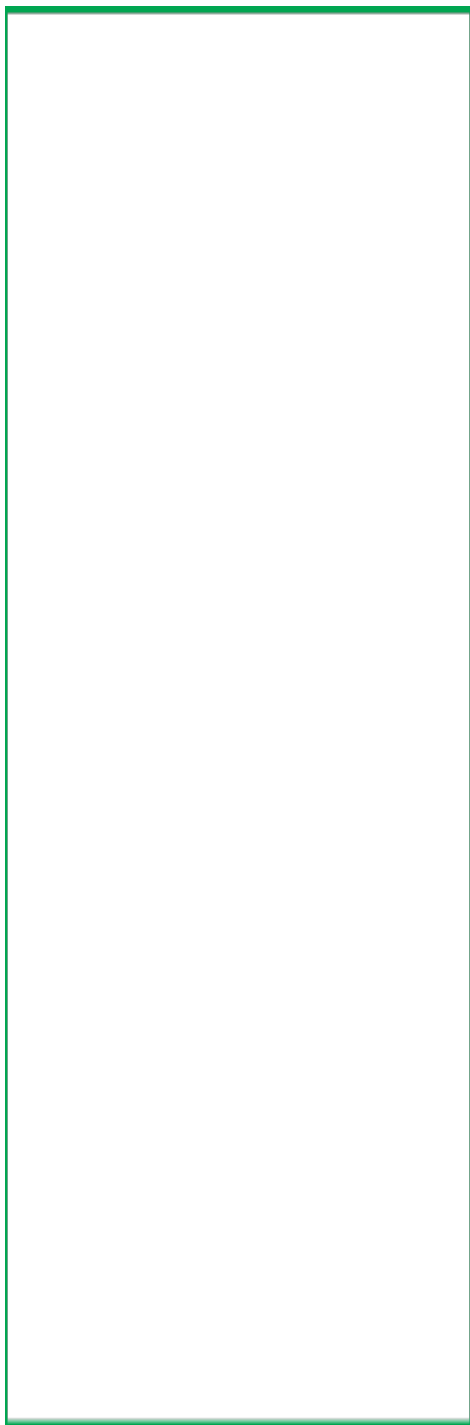
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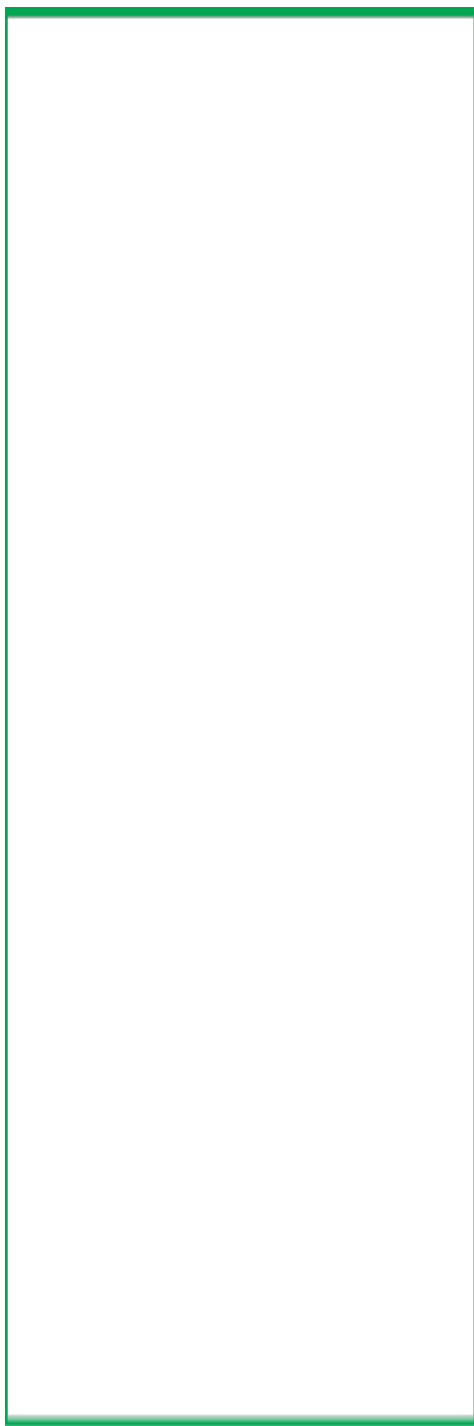


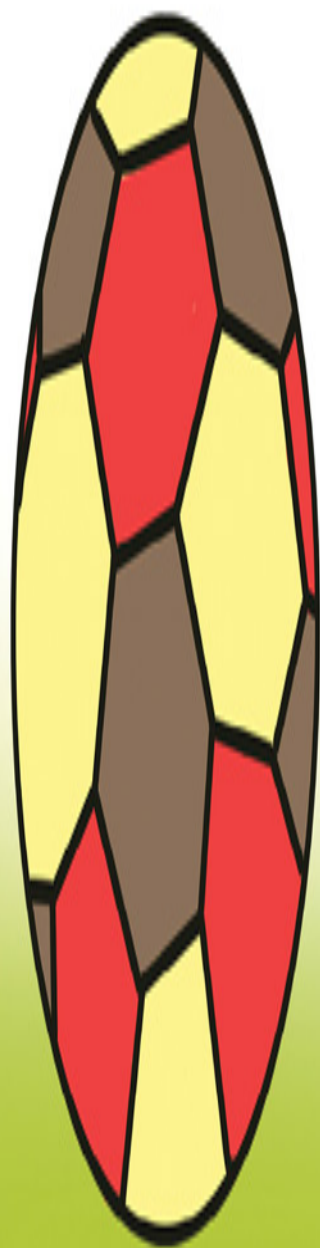






















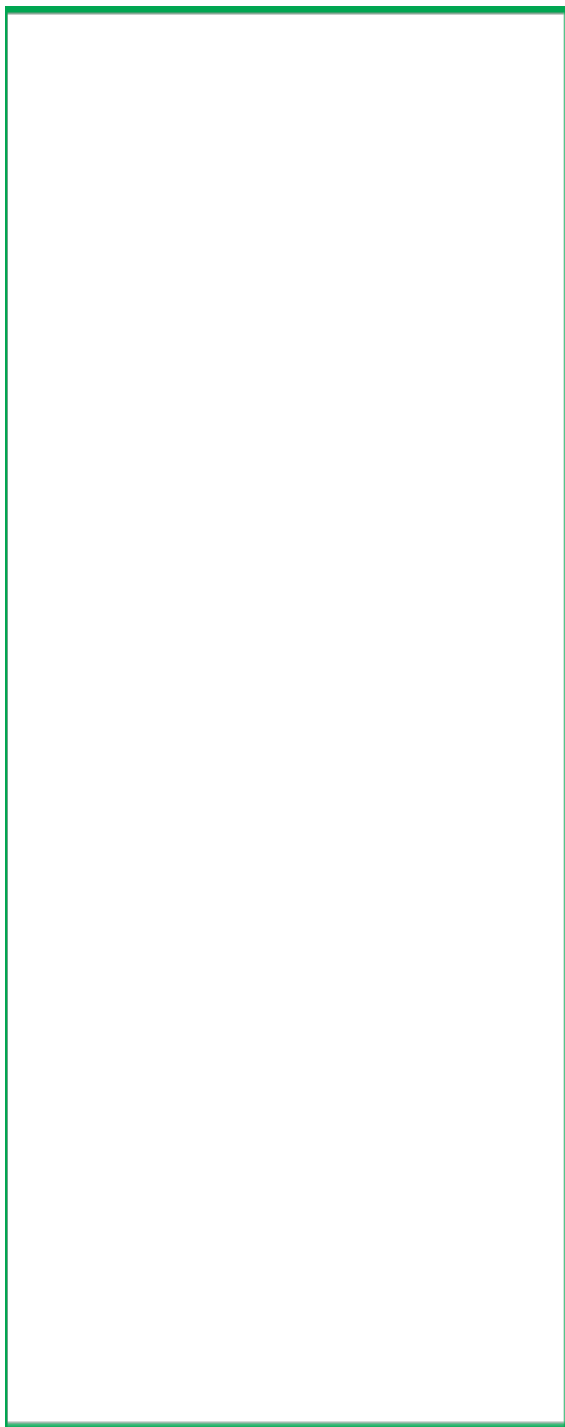
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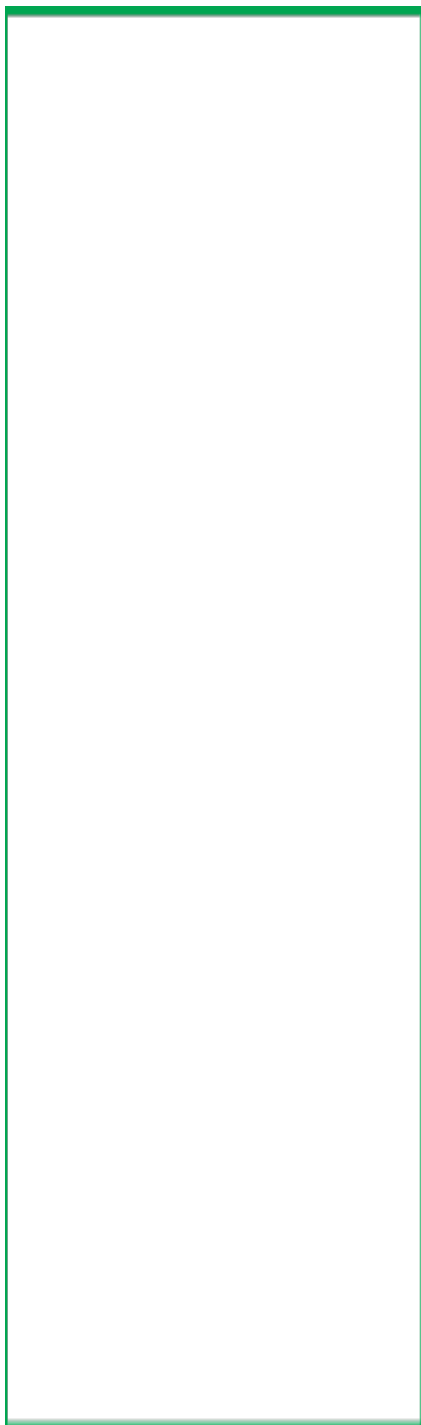


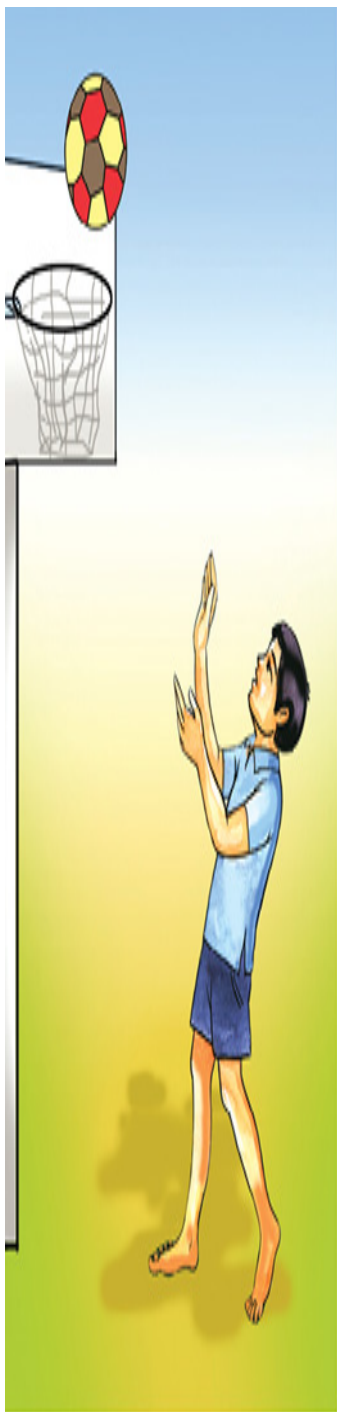












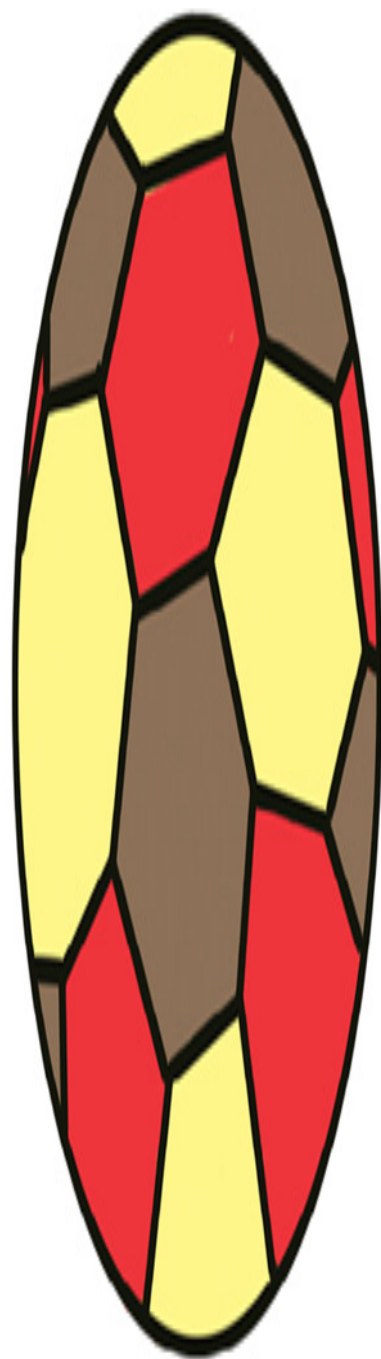








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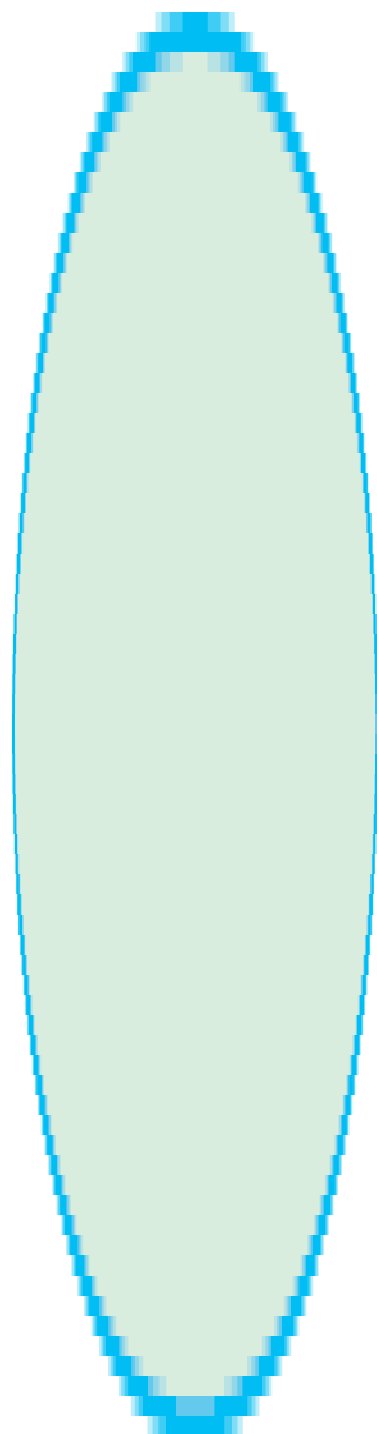
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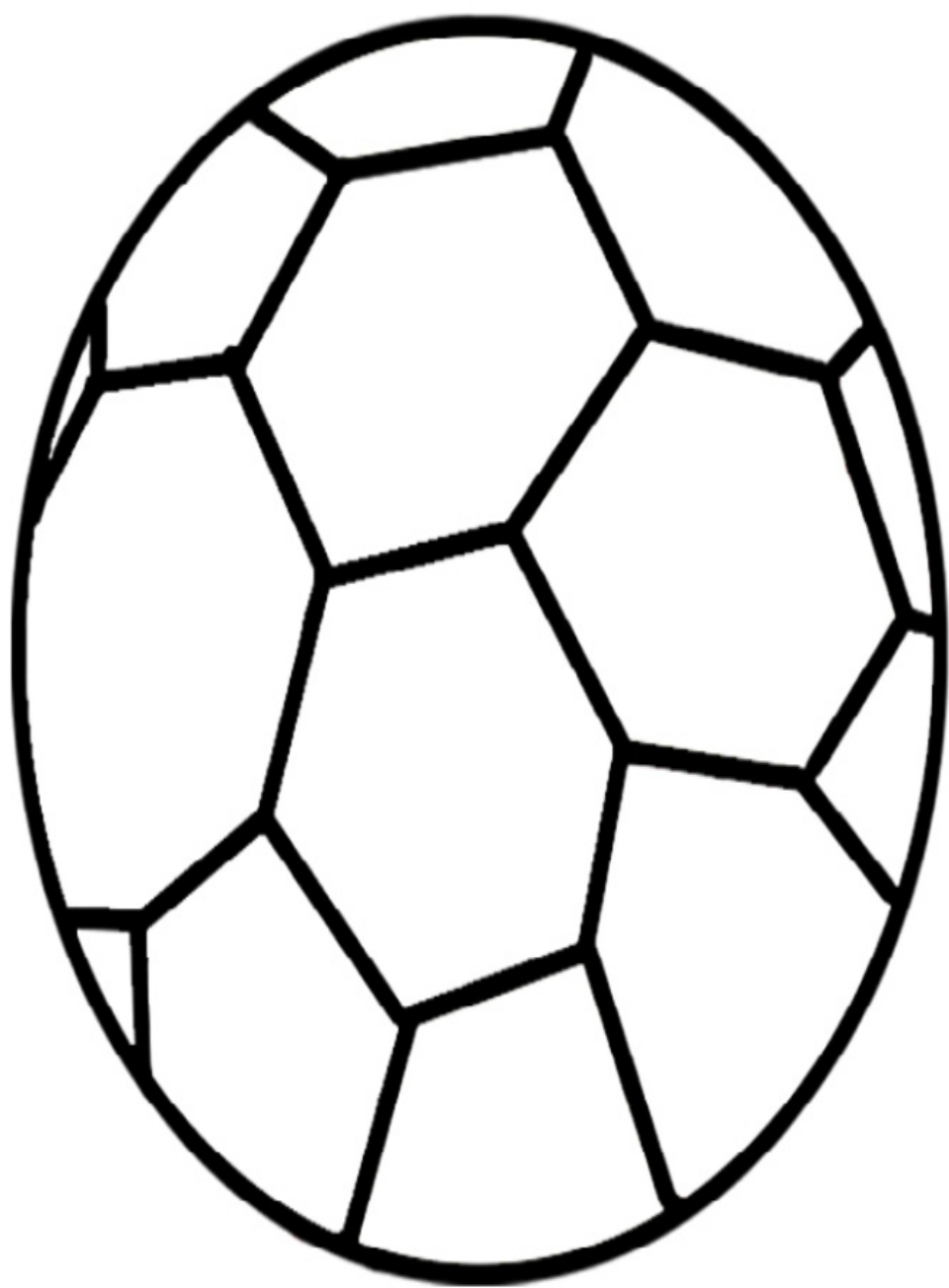


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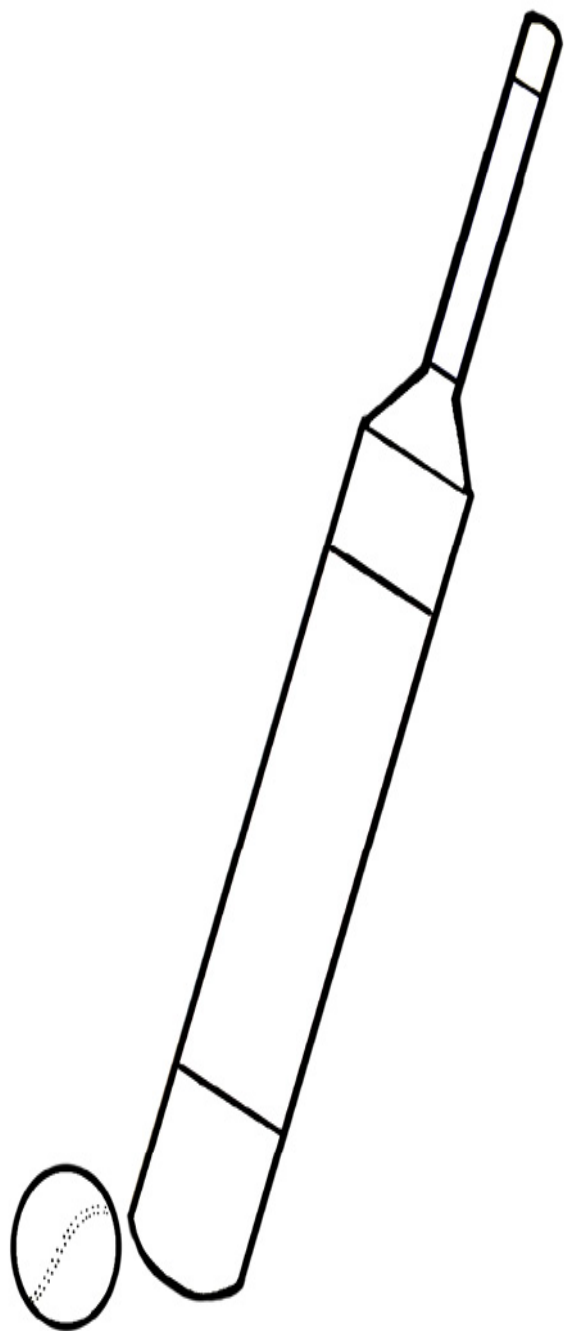


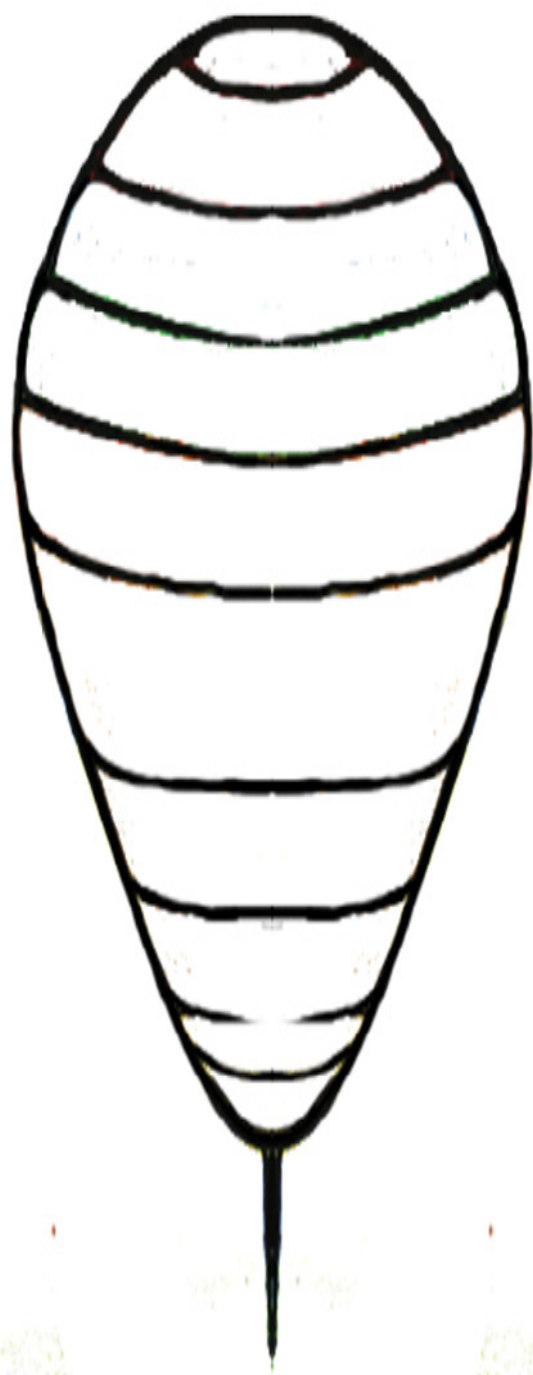
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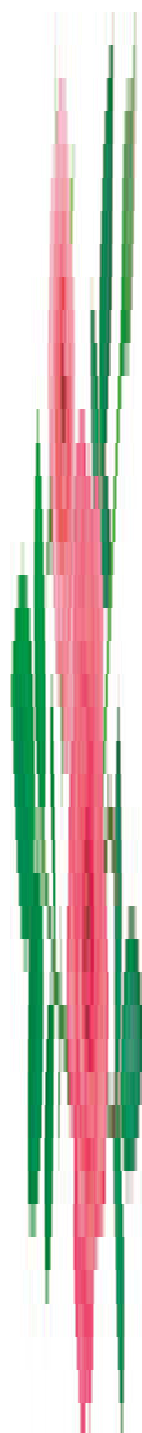




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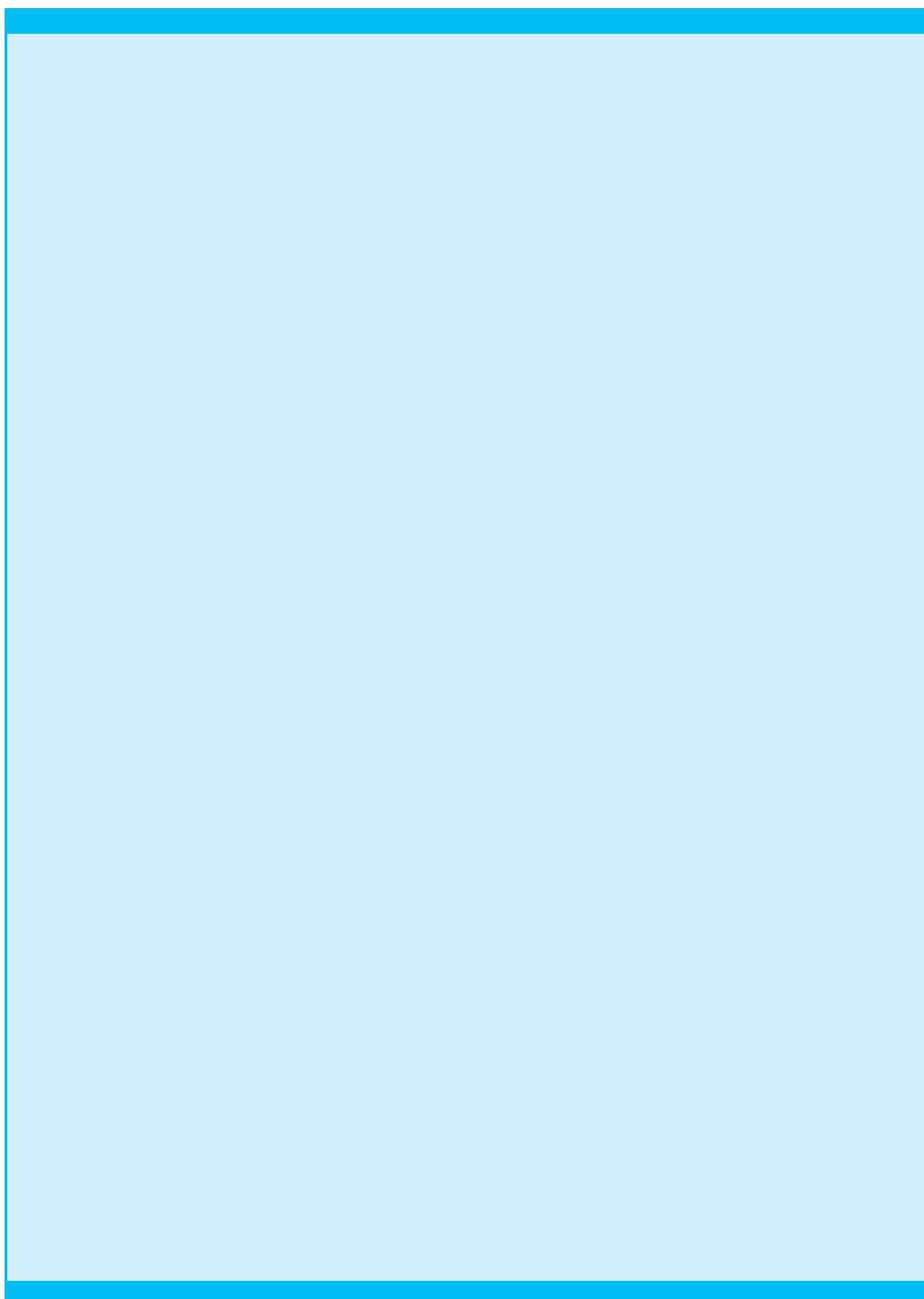




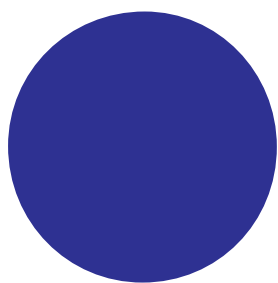




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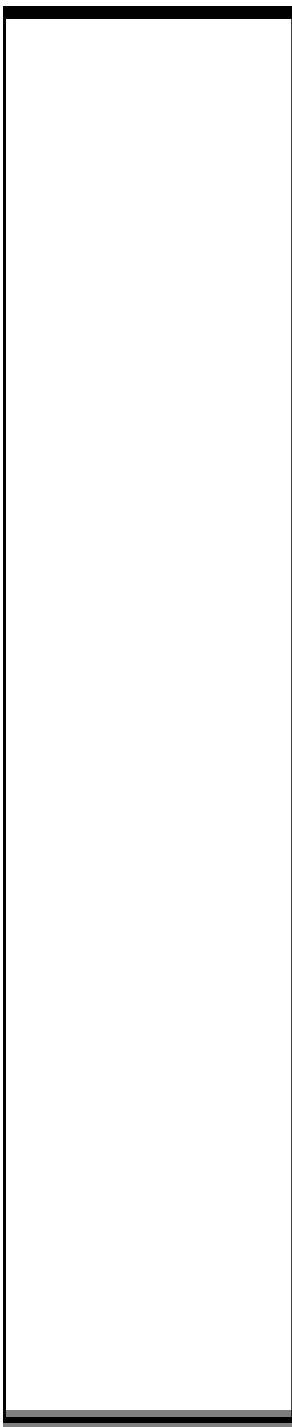
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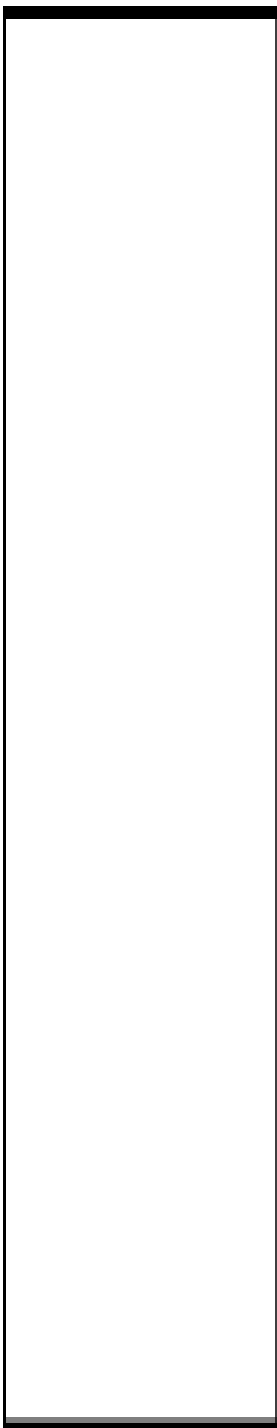
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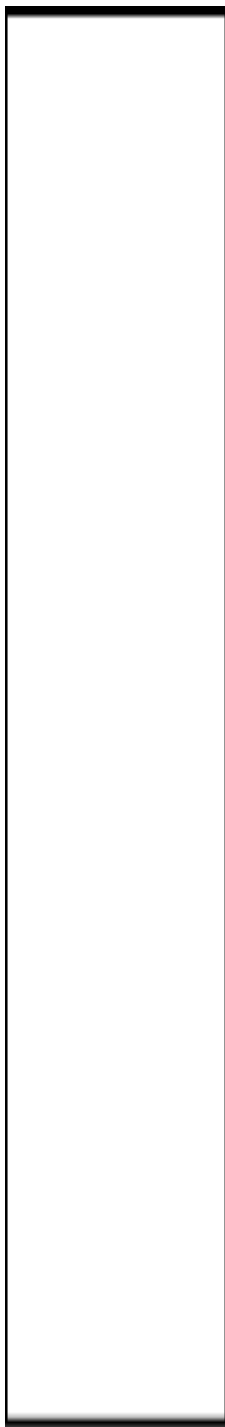
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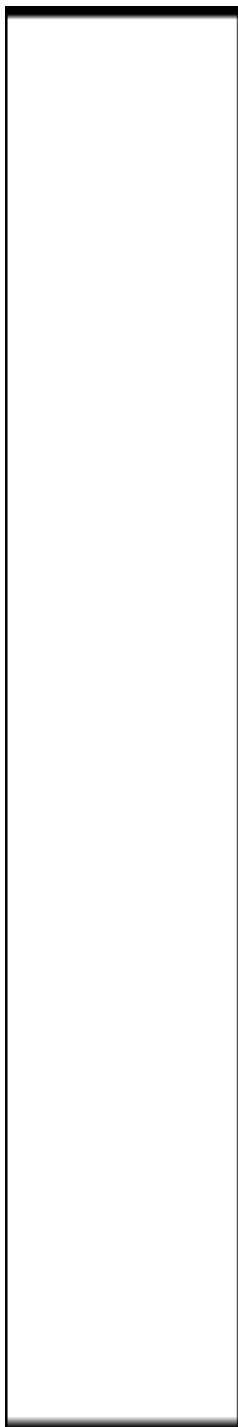
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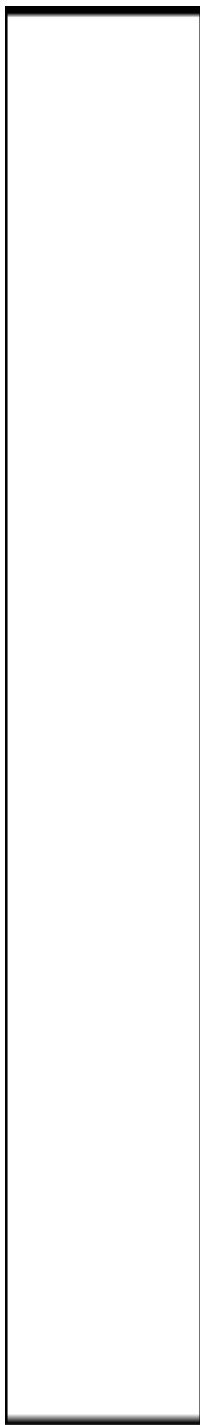


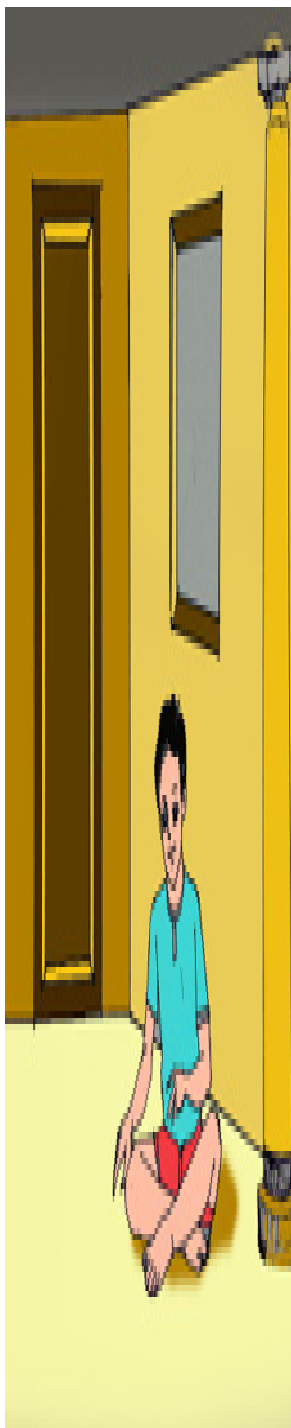


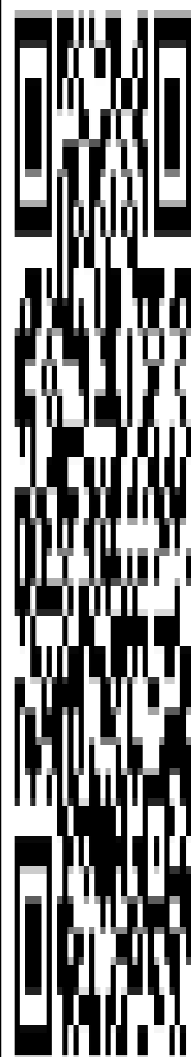












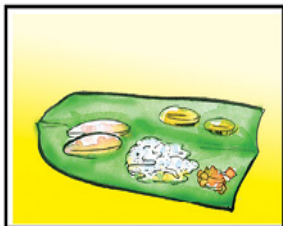
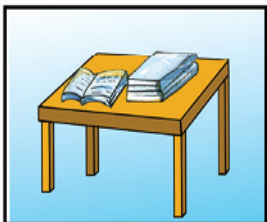
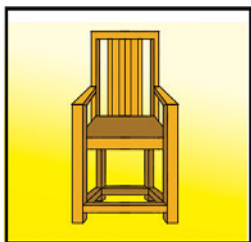
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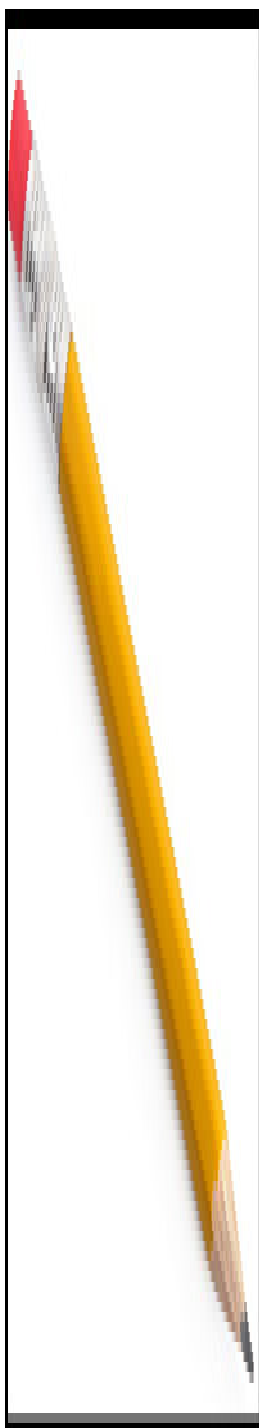




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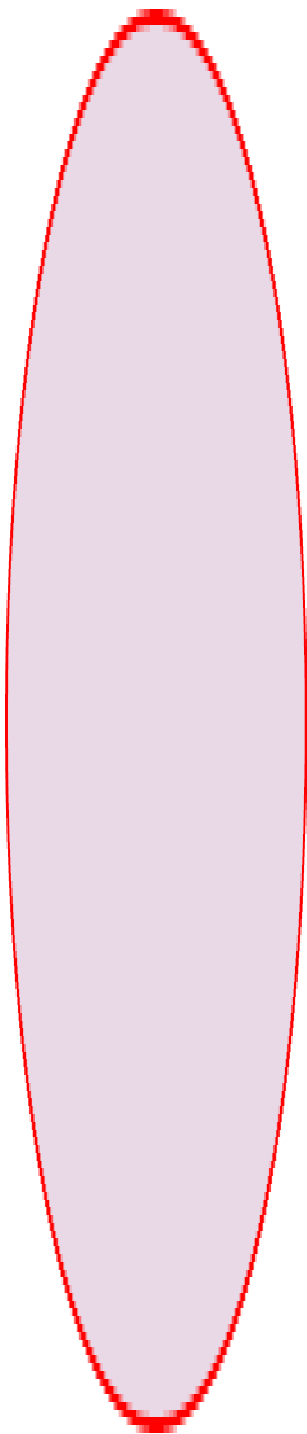






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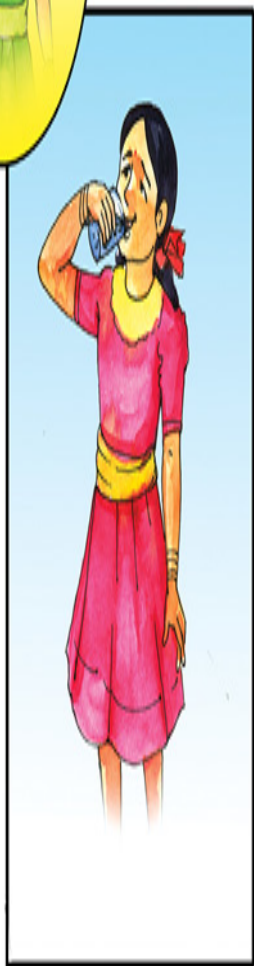


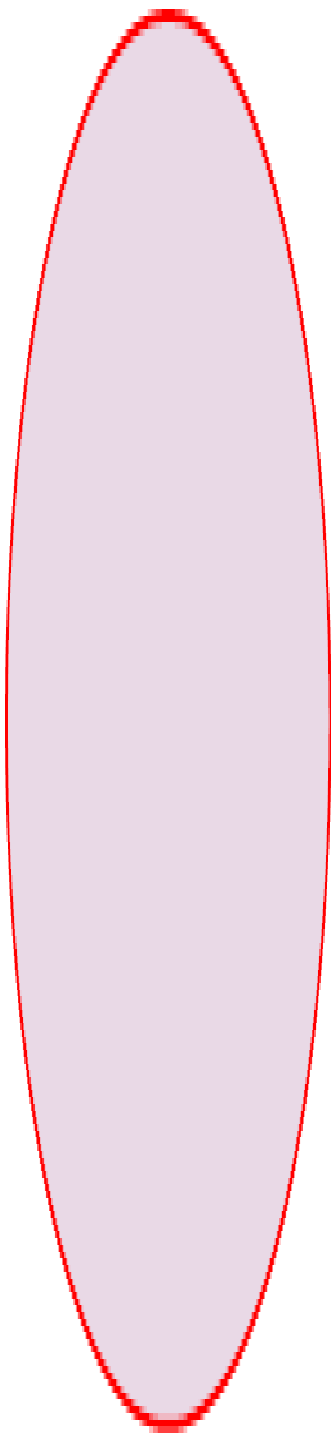












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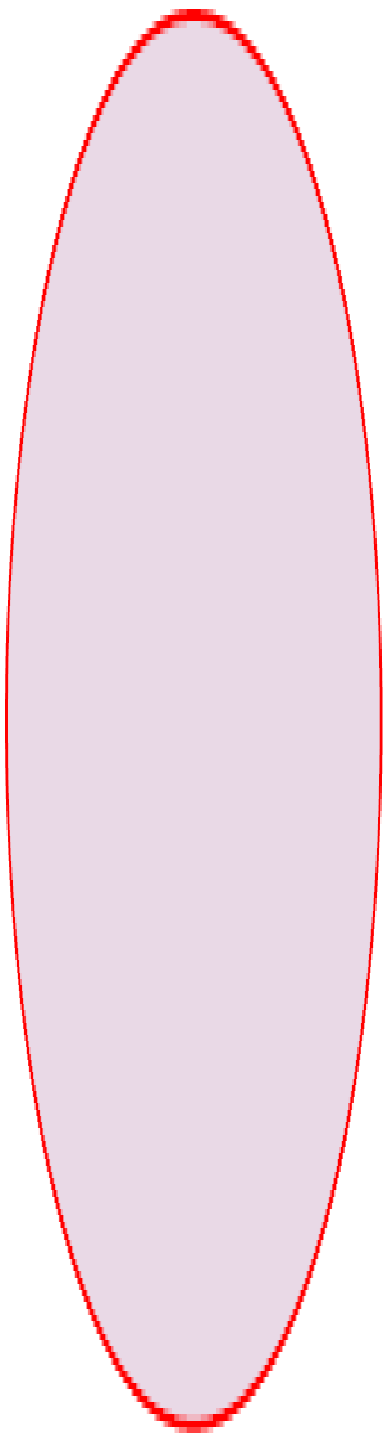












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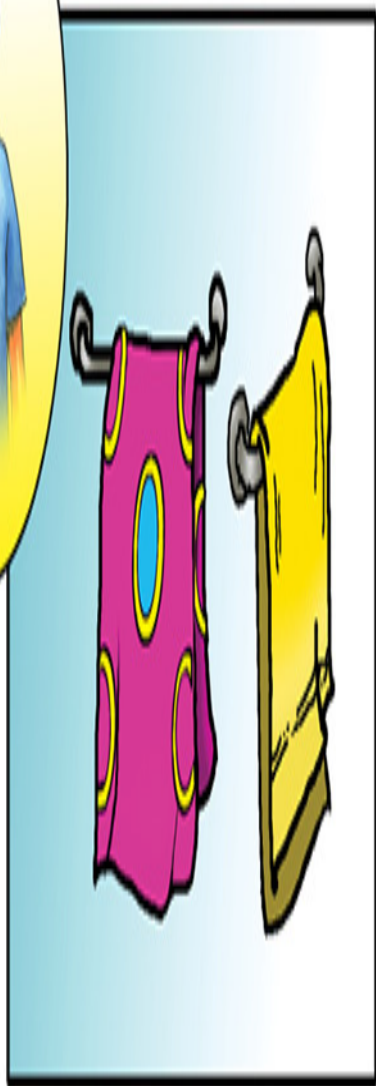




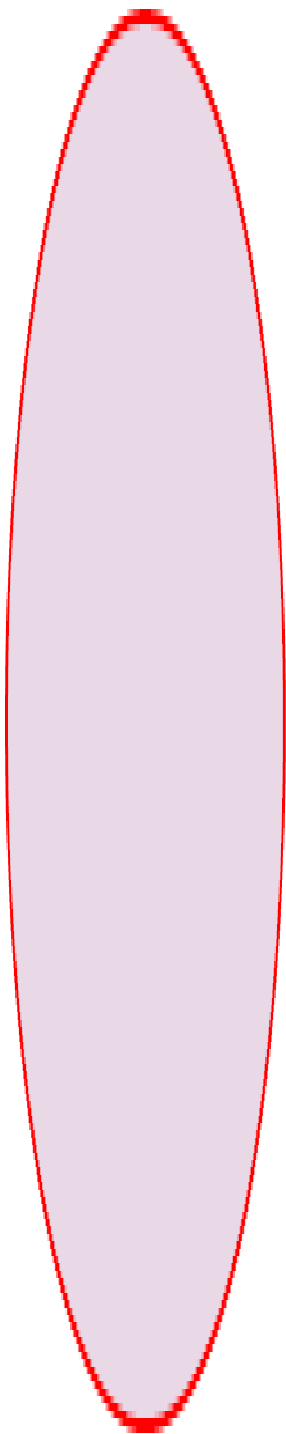




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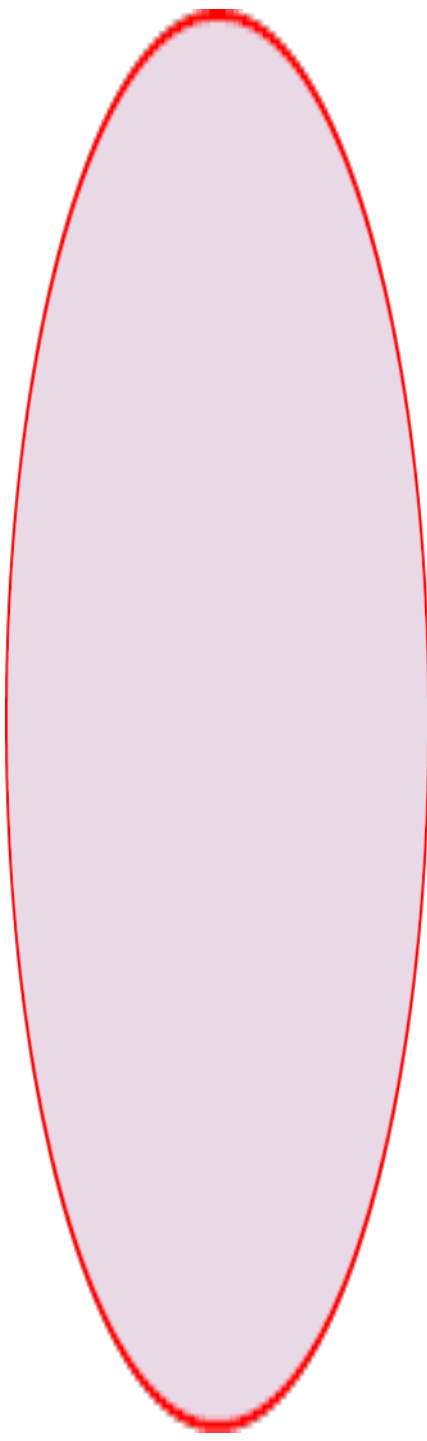
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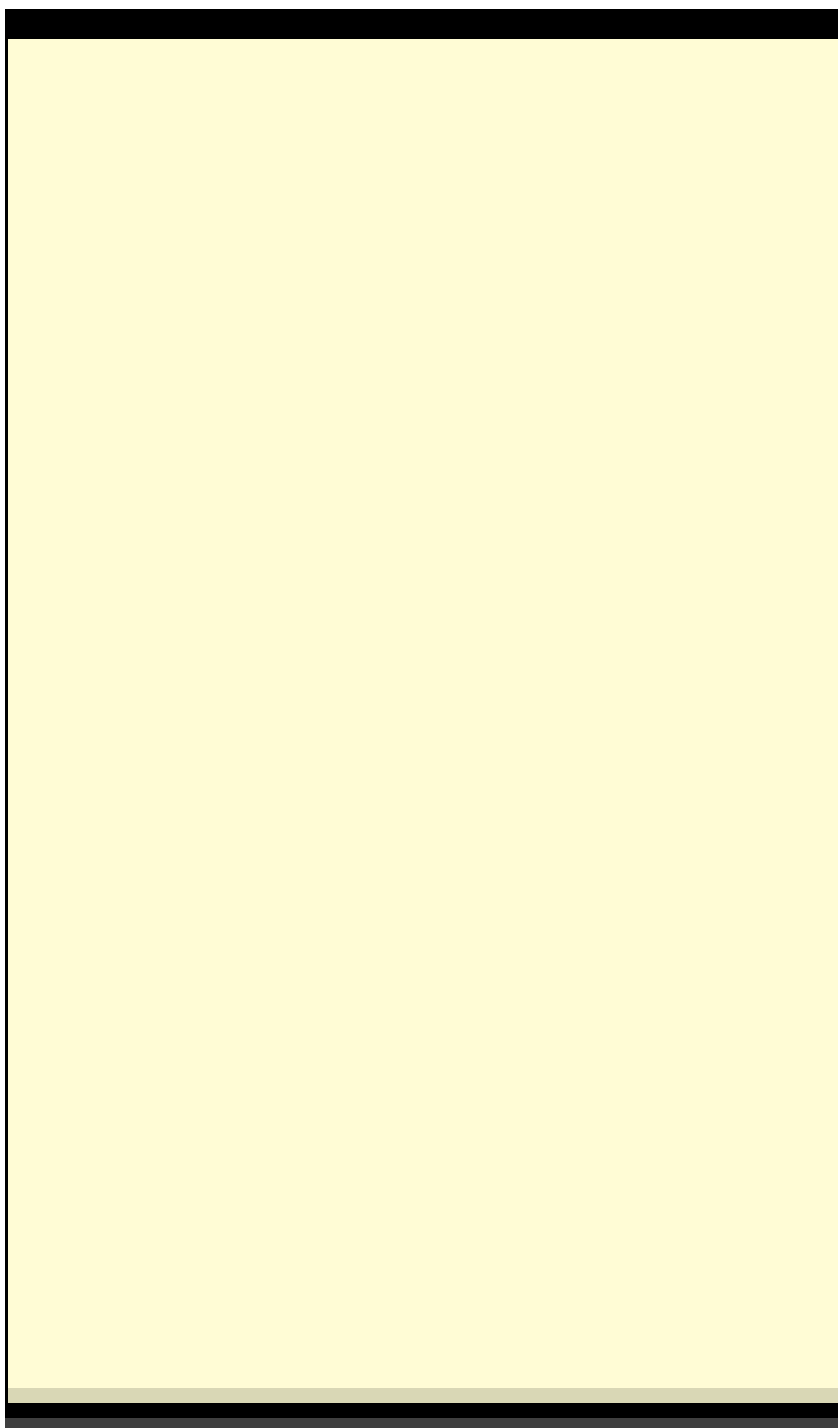
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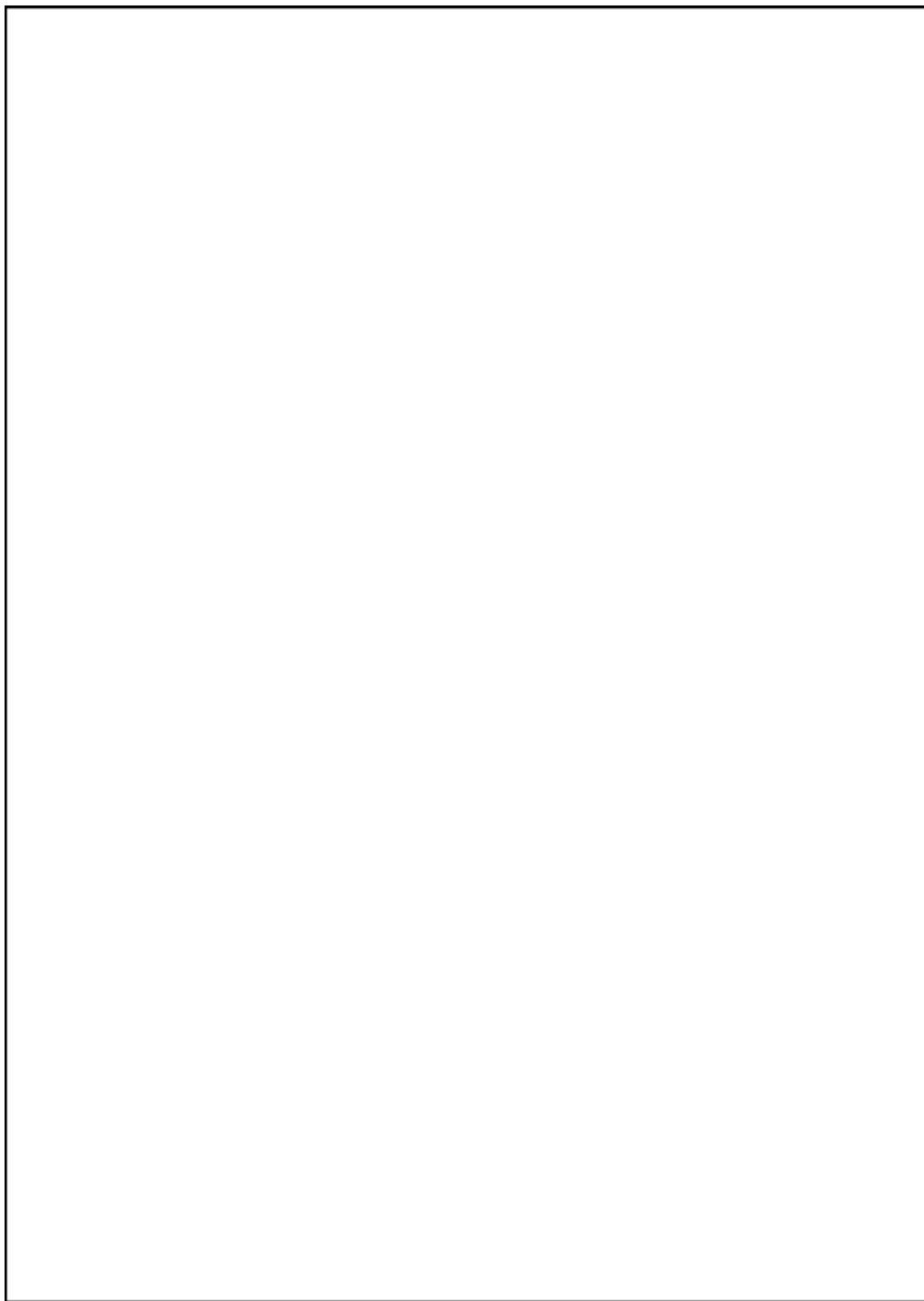
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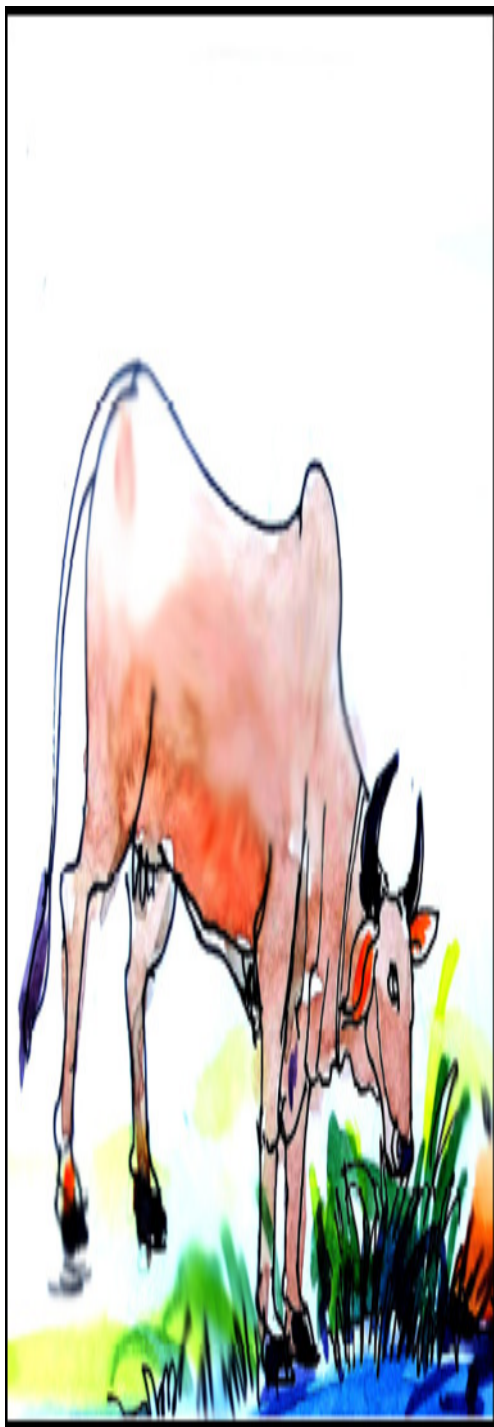
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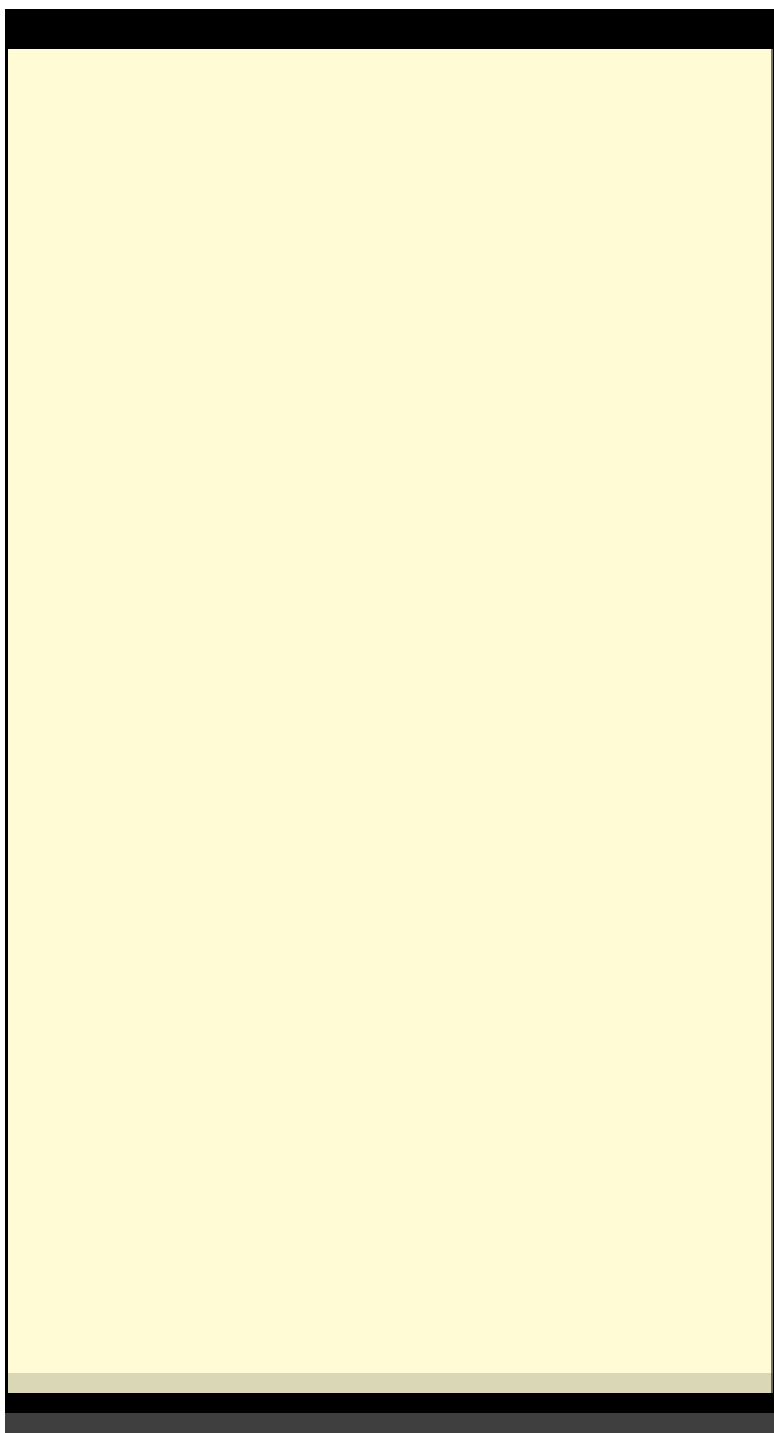










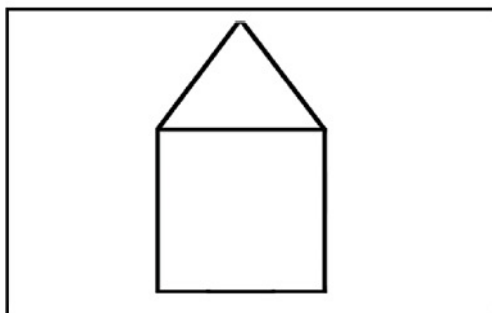
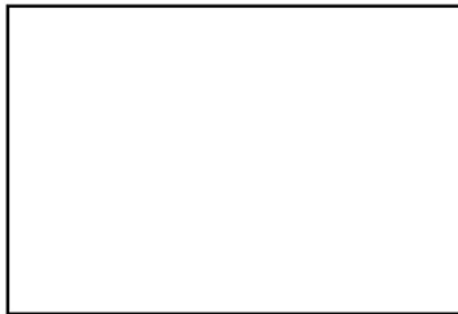
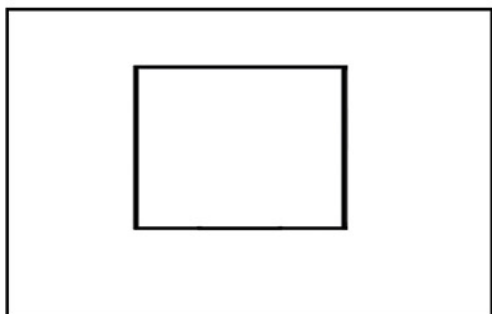


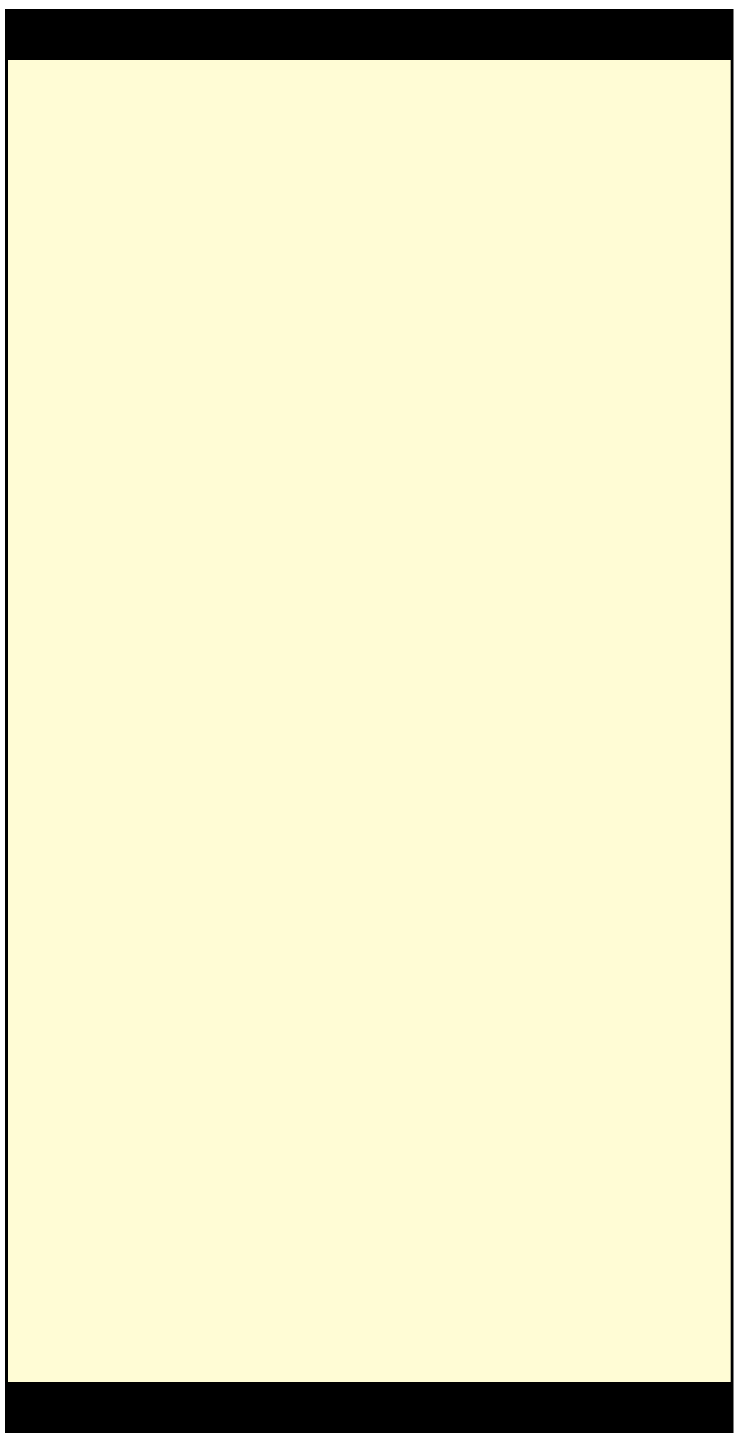
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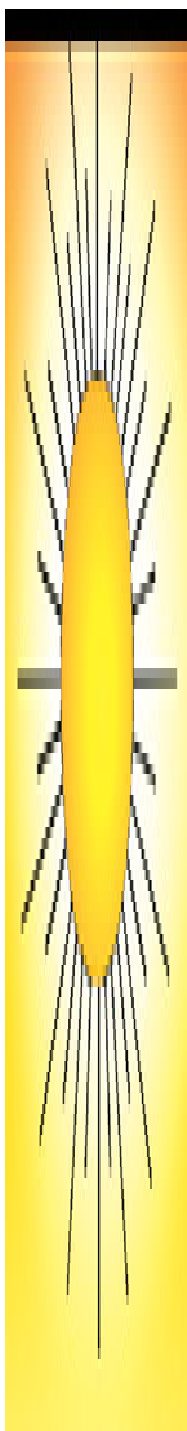


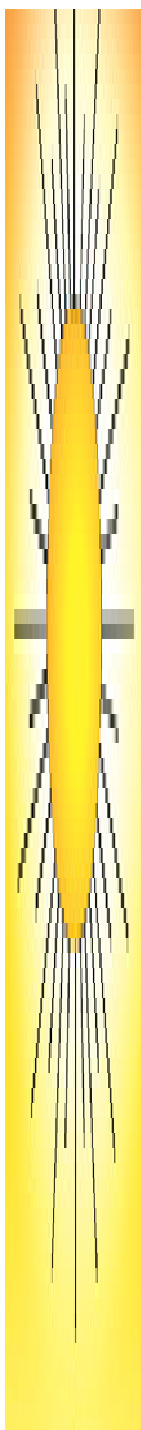
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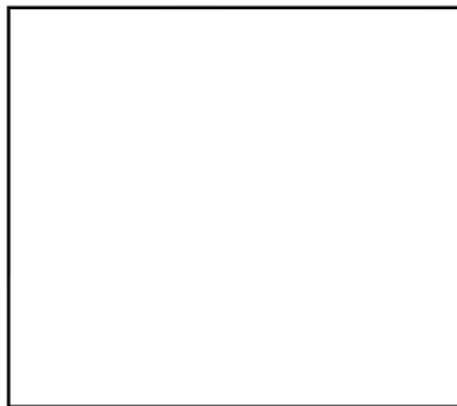
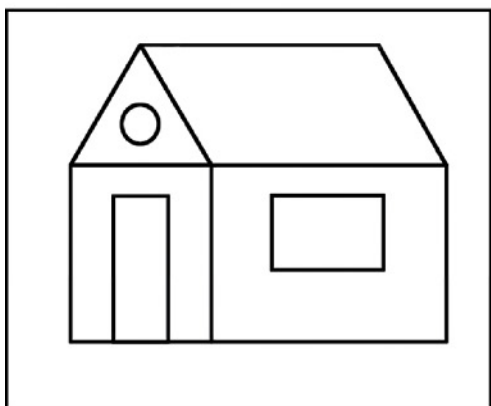
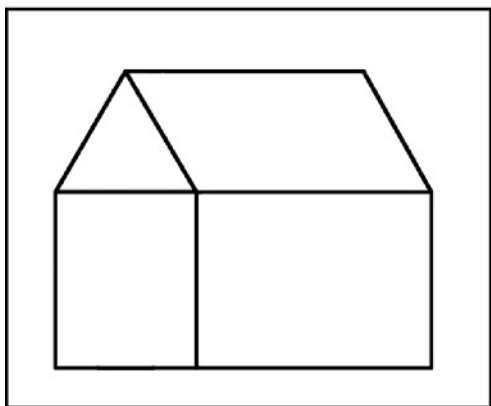
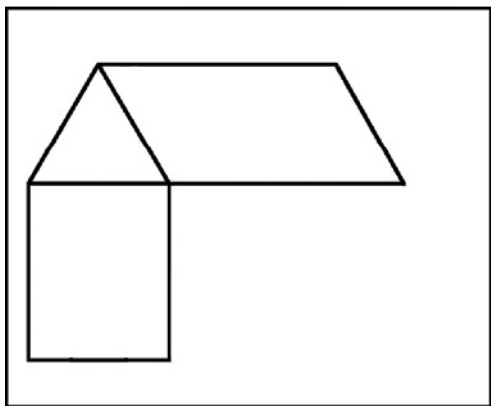


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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1998. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a key factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1999. The public sector has grown from 10% of the economy to 17% of the economy.

There are a number of reasons for this increase. One of the main reasons is the increasing demand for public services, particularly in the areas of health and social care. Another reason is the increasing need for public services to be funded, particularly in the areas of health and social care.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be funded. One way is through taxation. Another way is through borrowing. A third way is through the sale of public assets.

There are a number of advantages and disadvantages to each of these ways of funding the public sector. Taxation is the most common way of funding the public sector, but it can be unpopular. Borrowing can be a quick way to raise money, but it can also be expensive. Selling public assets can be a way to raise money, but it can also be controversial.

There are a number of ways in which the public sector can be managed. One way is through a central government department. Another way is through a number of different agencies. A third way is through a number of different trusts.

There are a number of advantages and disadvantages to each of these ways of managing the public sector. A central government department can be a way to ensure that the public sector is managed in a consistent way. A number of different agencies can be a way to ensure that the public sector is managed in a way that is responsive to the needs of different parts of the country. A number of different trusts can be a way to ensure that the public sector is managed in a way that is responsive to the needs of different groups of people.

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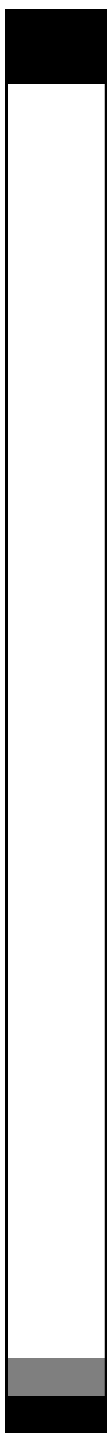
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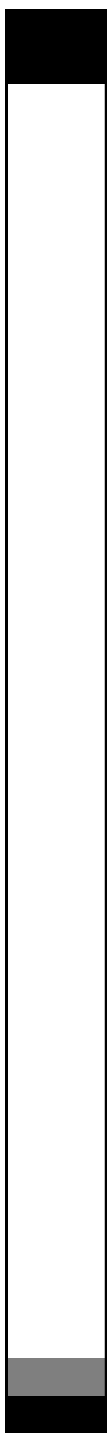
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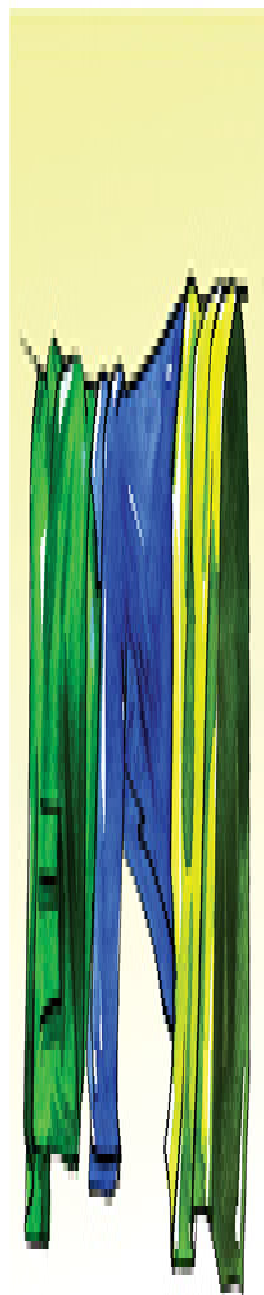
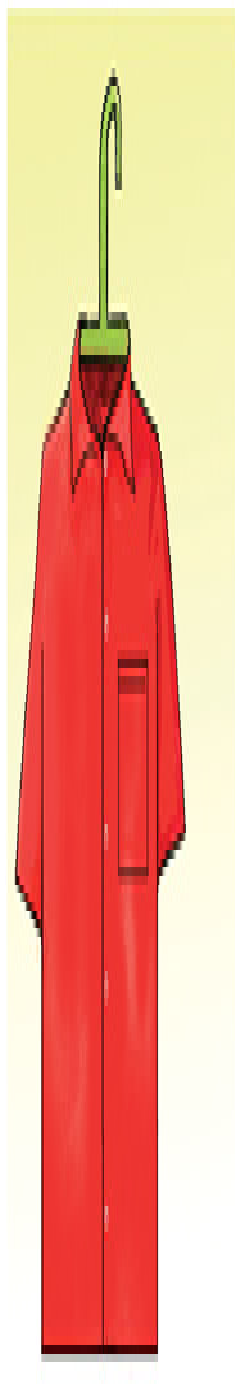
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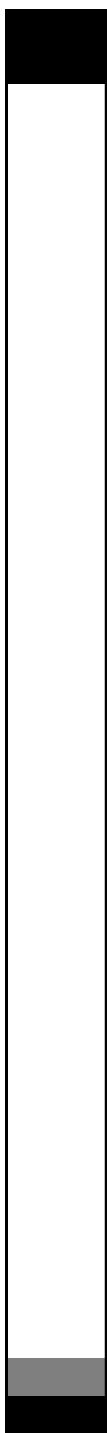
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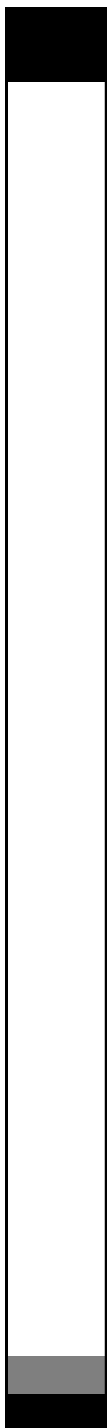






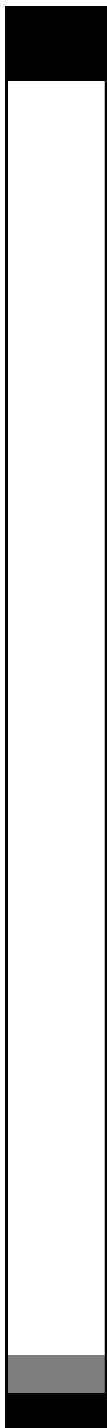


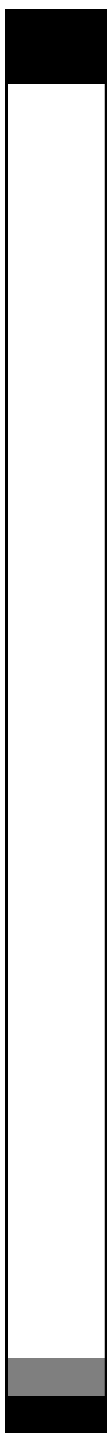


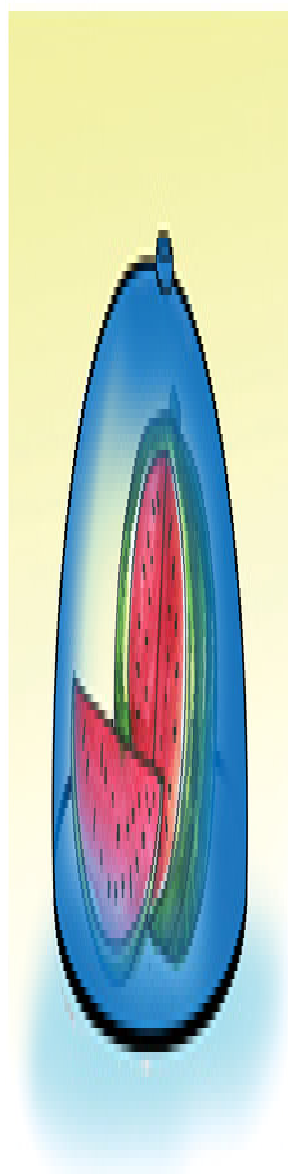


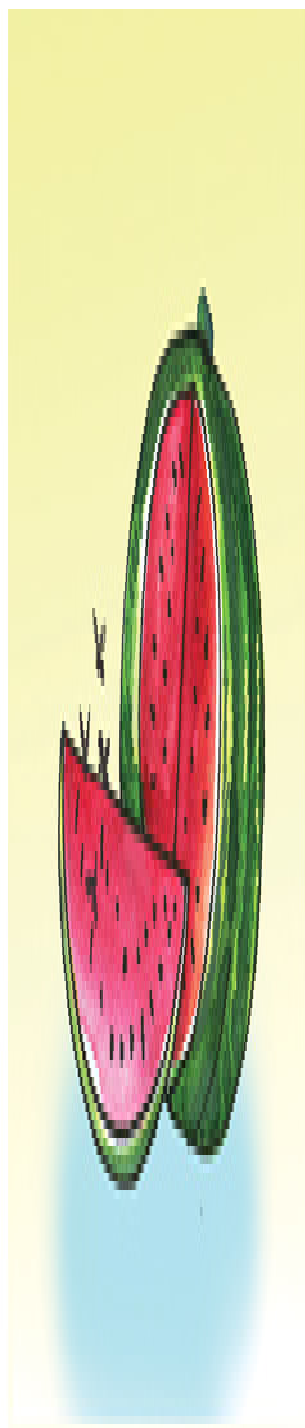


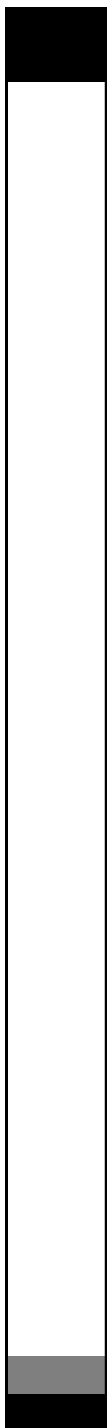


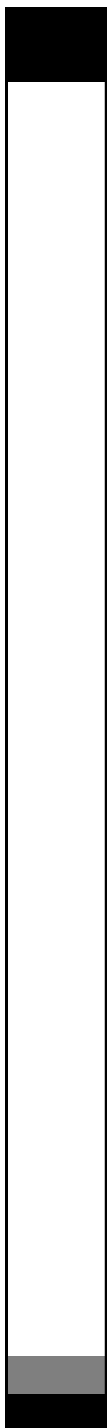




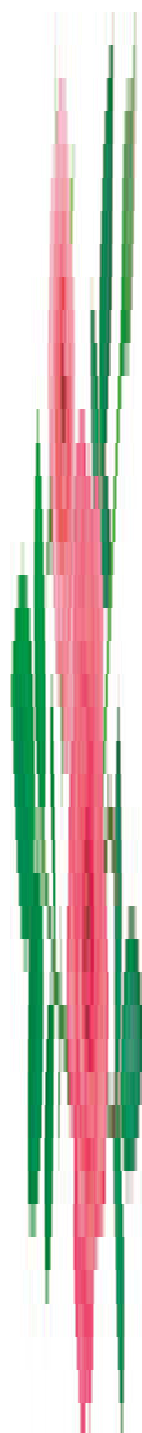








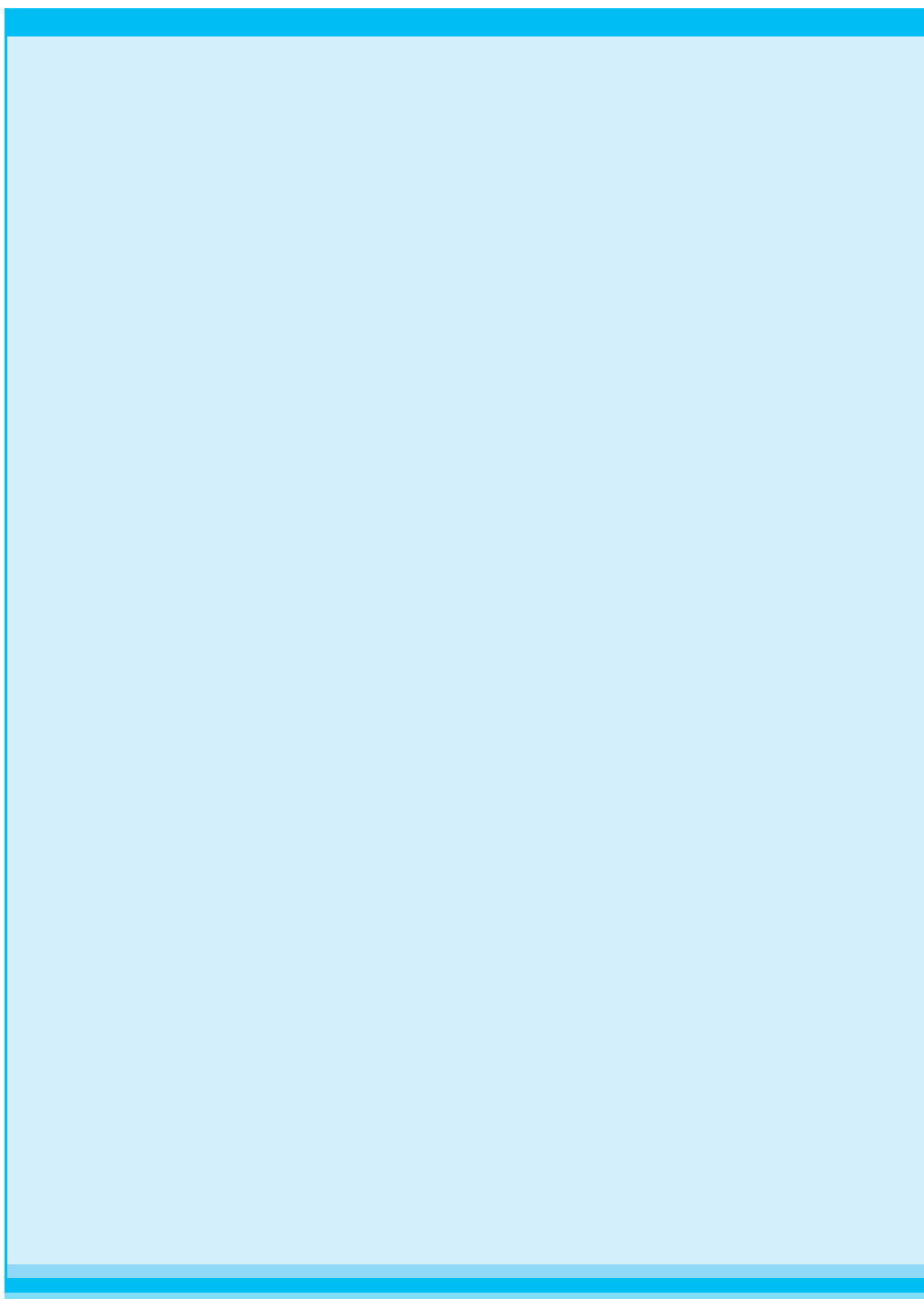








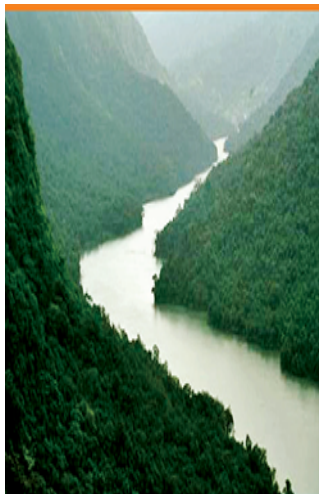
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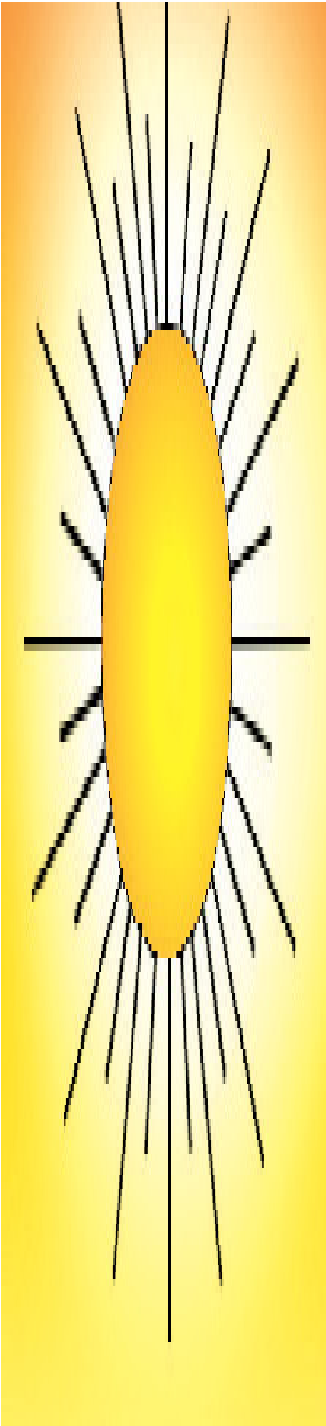


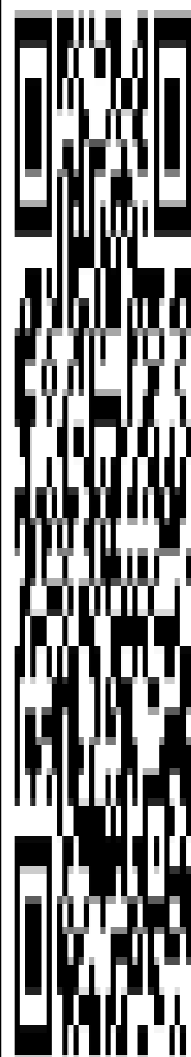
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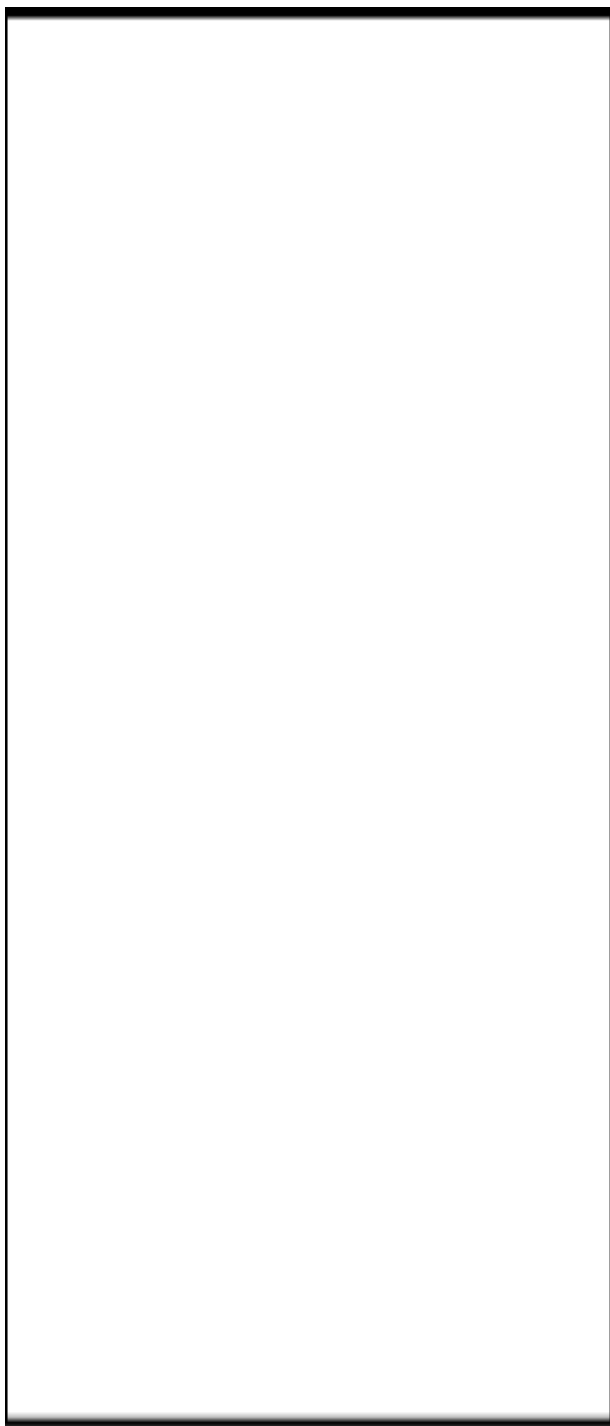
The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the cultural context of the research. It highlights the need for researchers to be sensitive to the values and beliefs of the communities they are studying. This is particularly important in the field of education, where cultural differences can significantly impact learning outcomes. The paper then moves on to discuss the challenges of conducting research in culturally diverse settings. It notes that researchers often face difficulties in establishing rapport with participants and in interpreting their responses. To address these challenges, the paper suggests several strategies, including the use of local informants and the development of culturally appropriate research instruments. The final part of the paper discusses the importance of ethical considerations in cross-cultural research. It emphasizes the need for researchers to obtain informed consent from participants and to ensure that their research does not cause harm or exploitation. The paper concludes by noting that while cross-cultural research is a complex and challenging endeavor, it is also a highly rewarding one that can lead to a deeper understanding of the human experience.

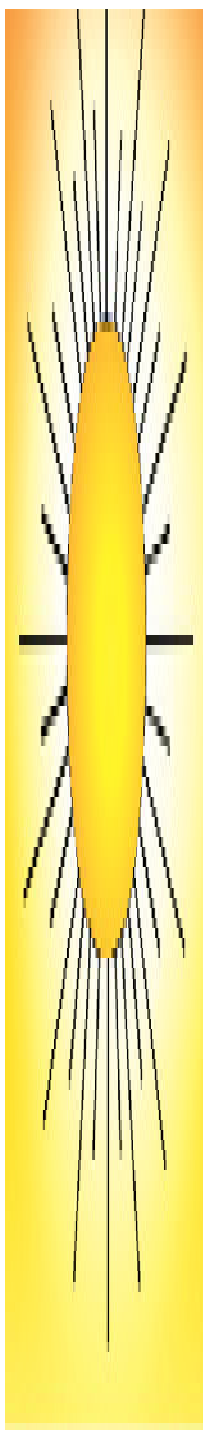
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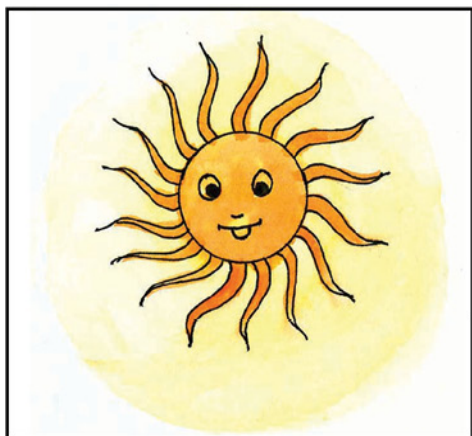








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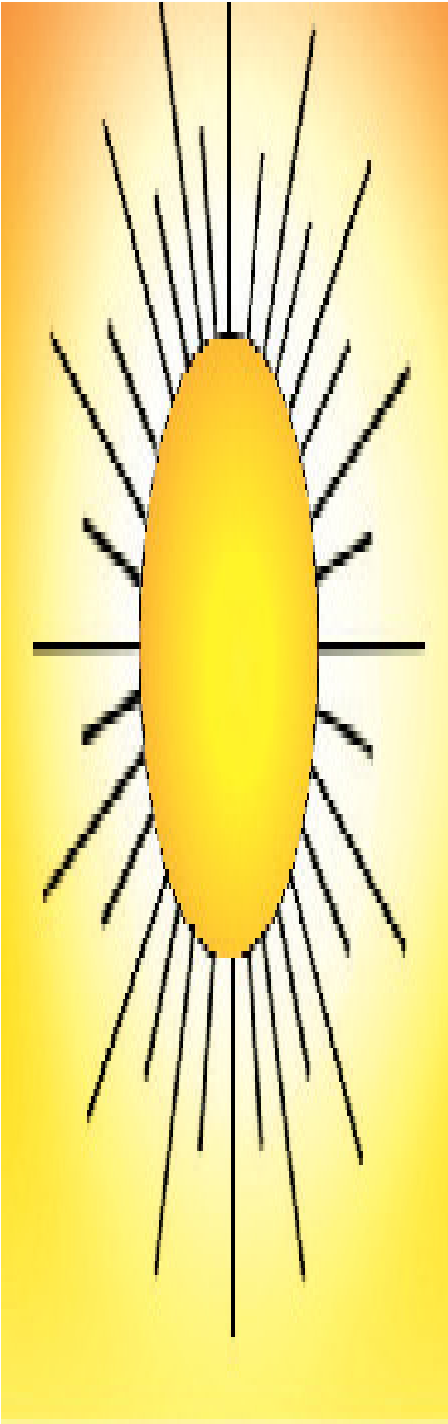


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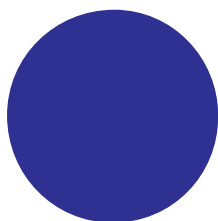




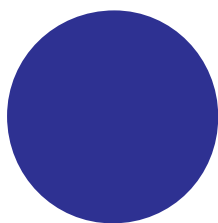
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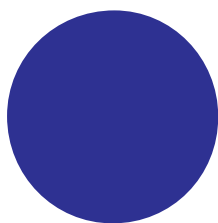
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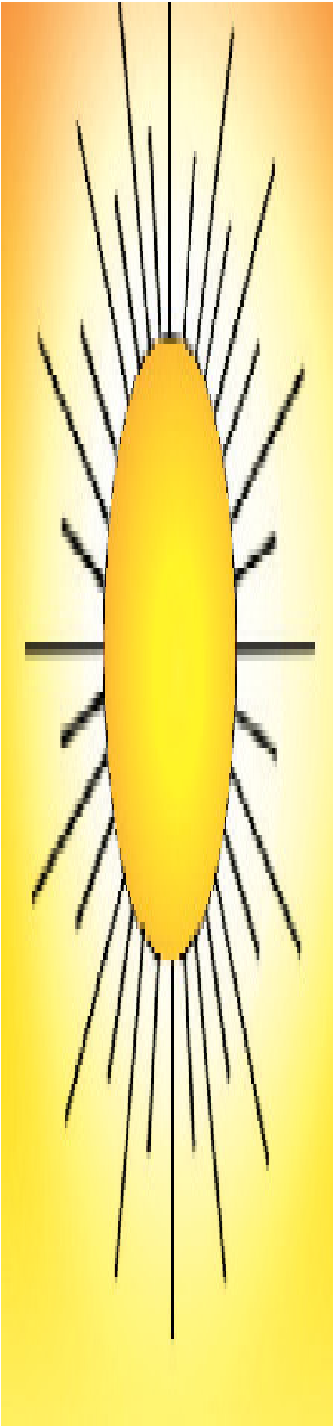
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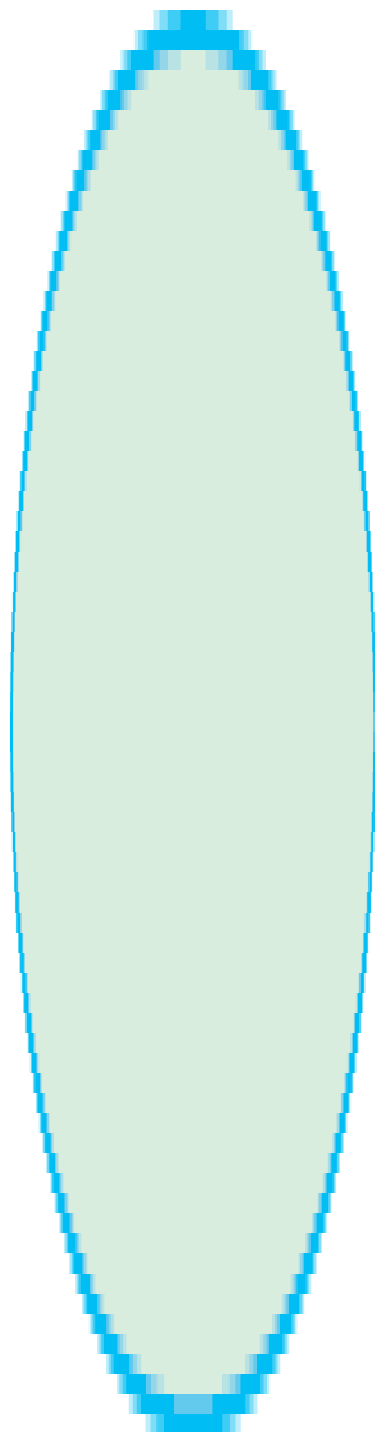
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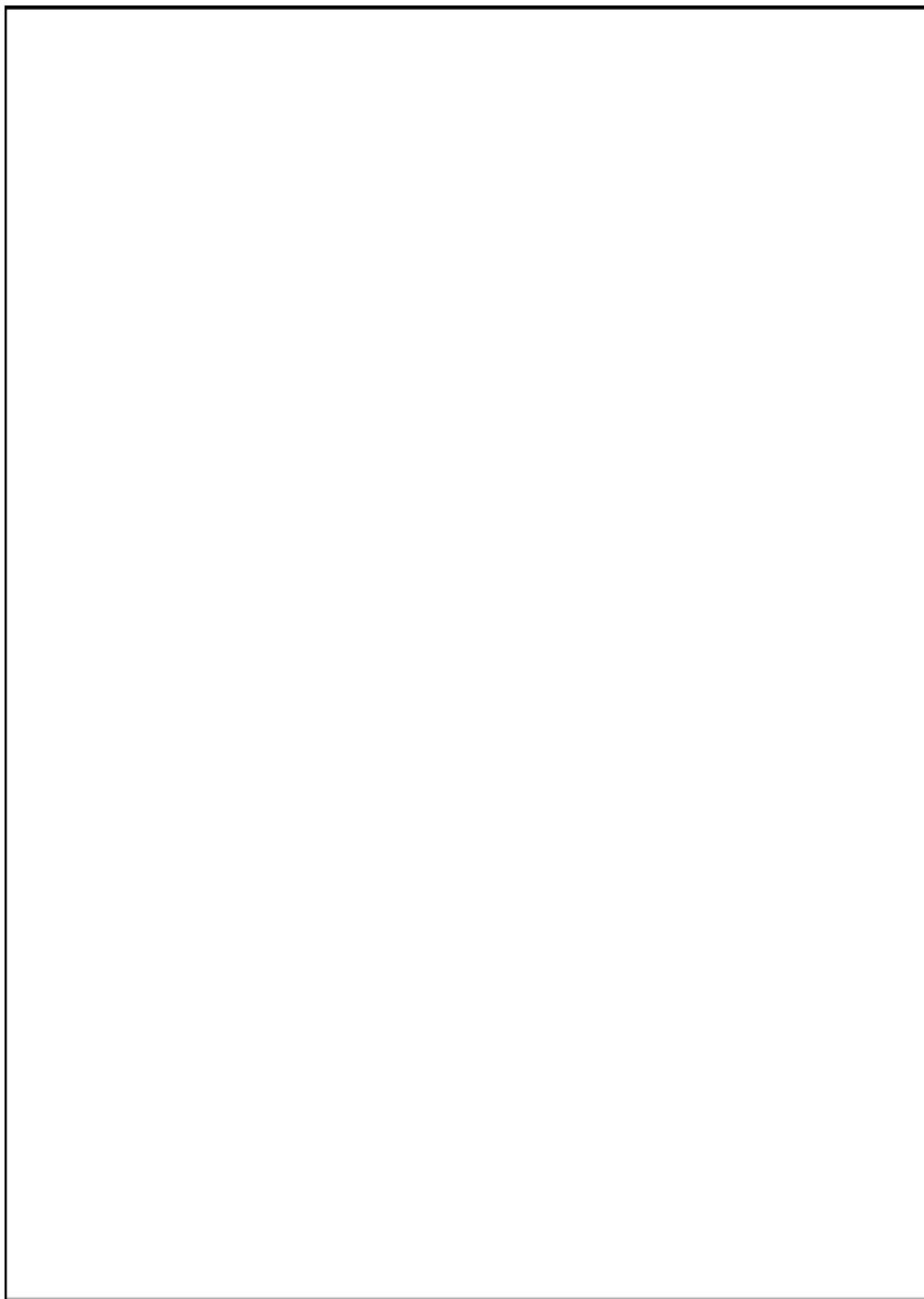




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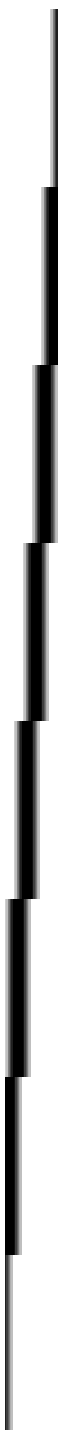


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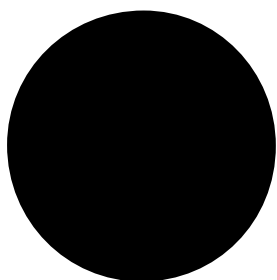




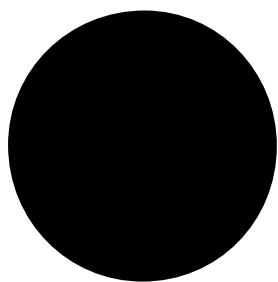




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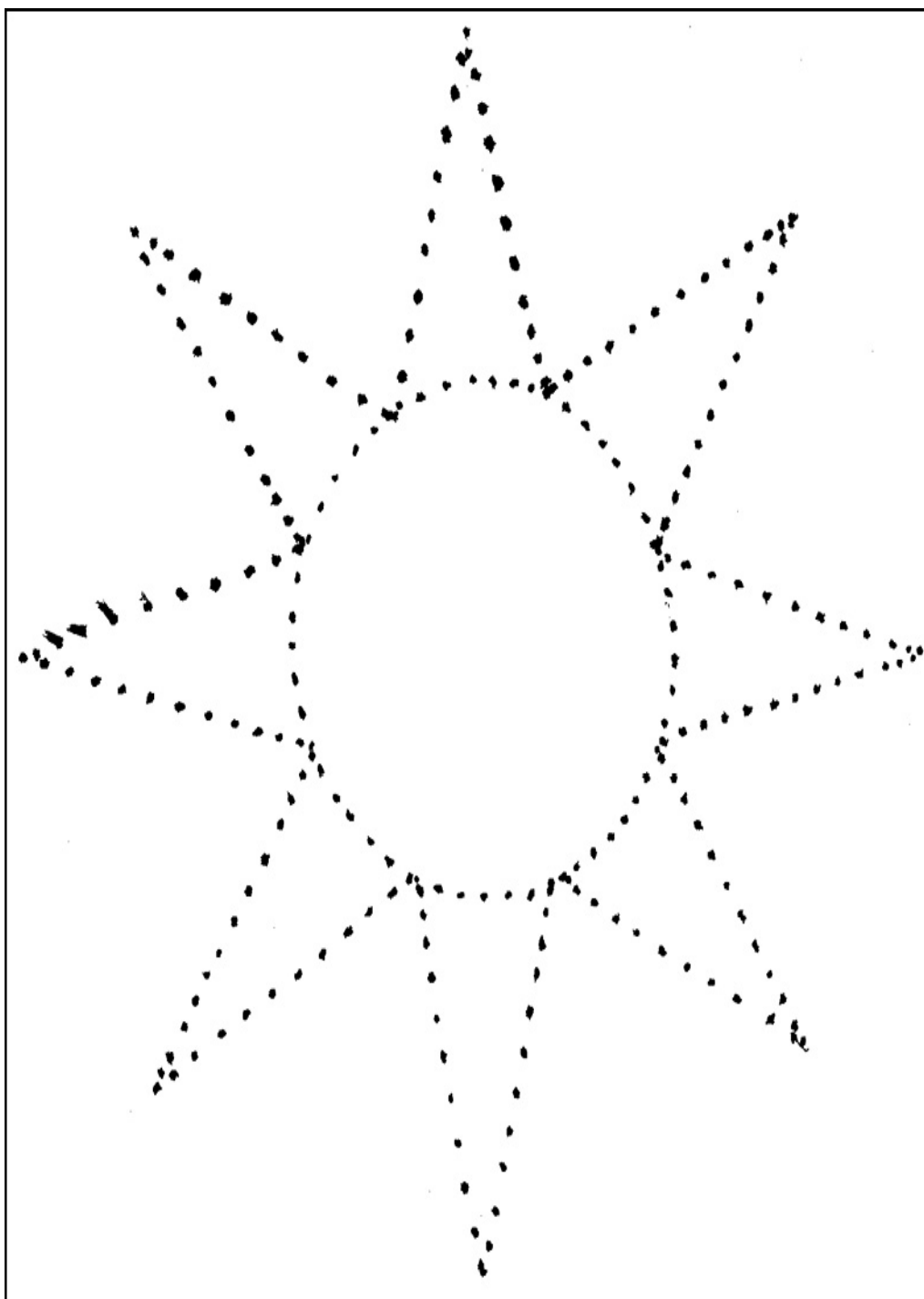
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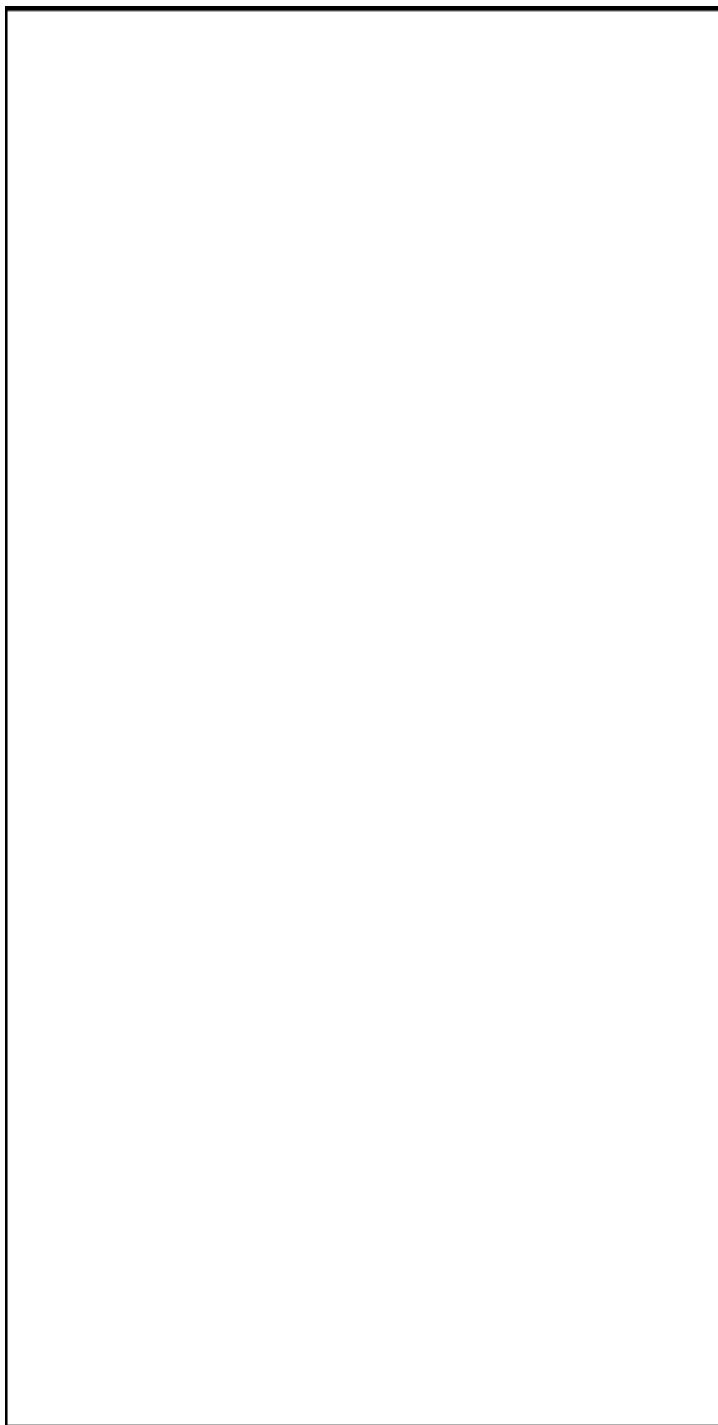
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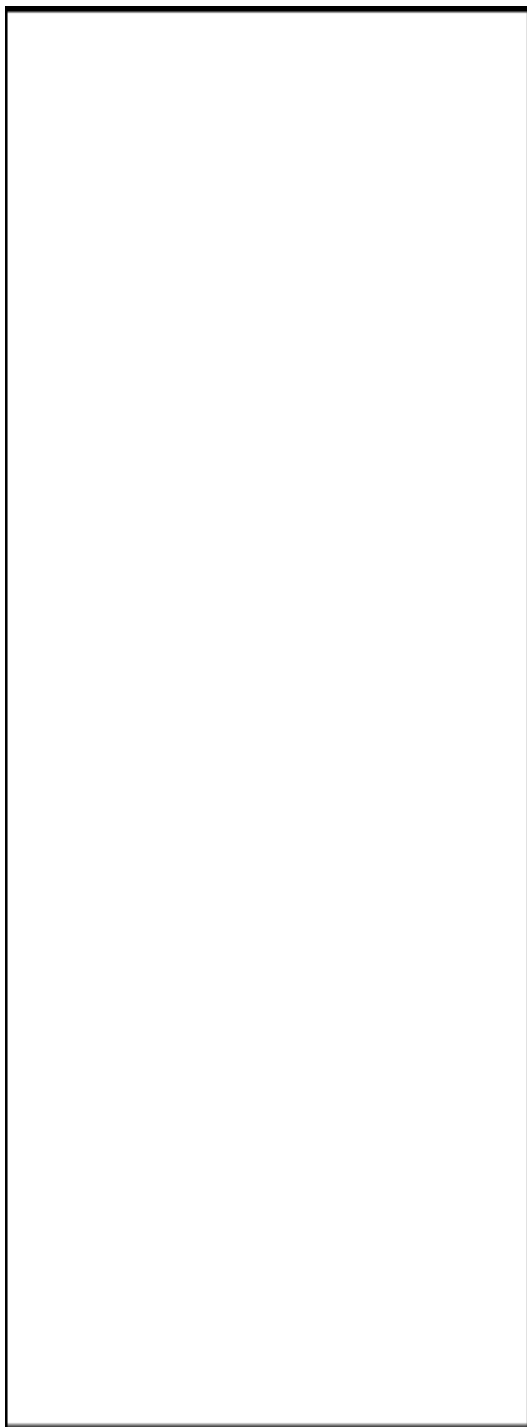


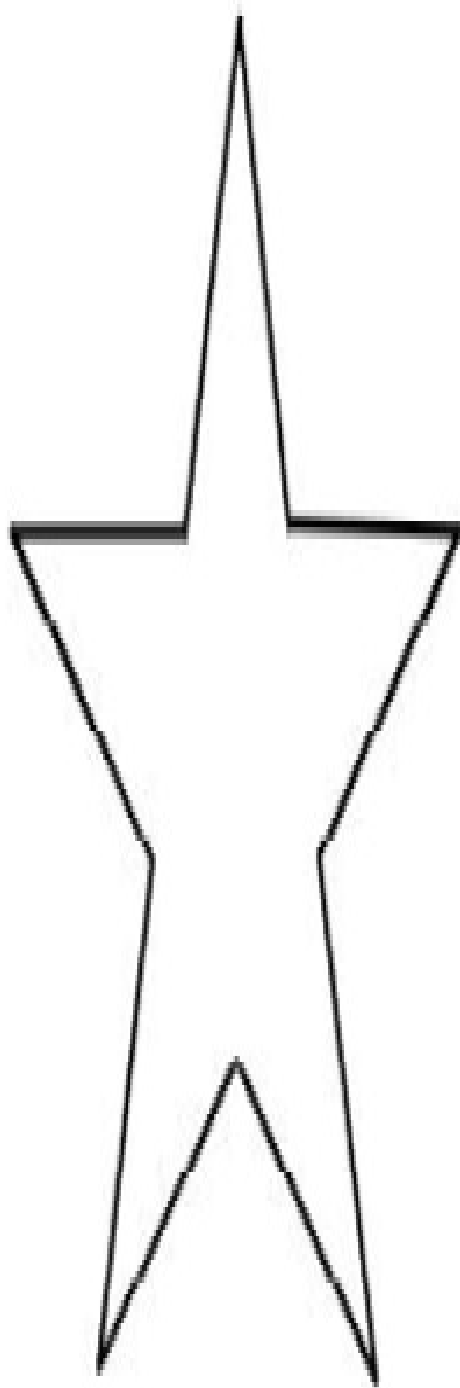




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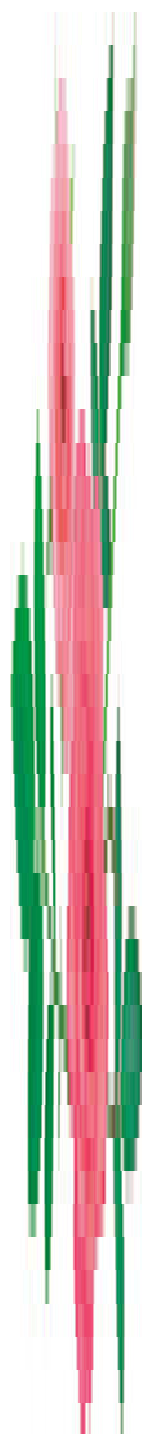








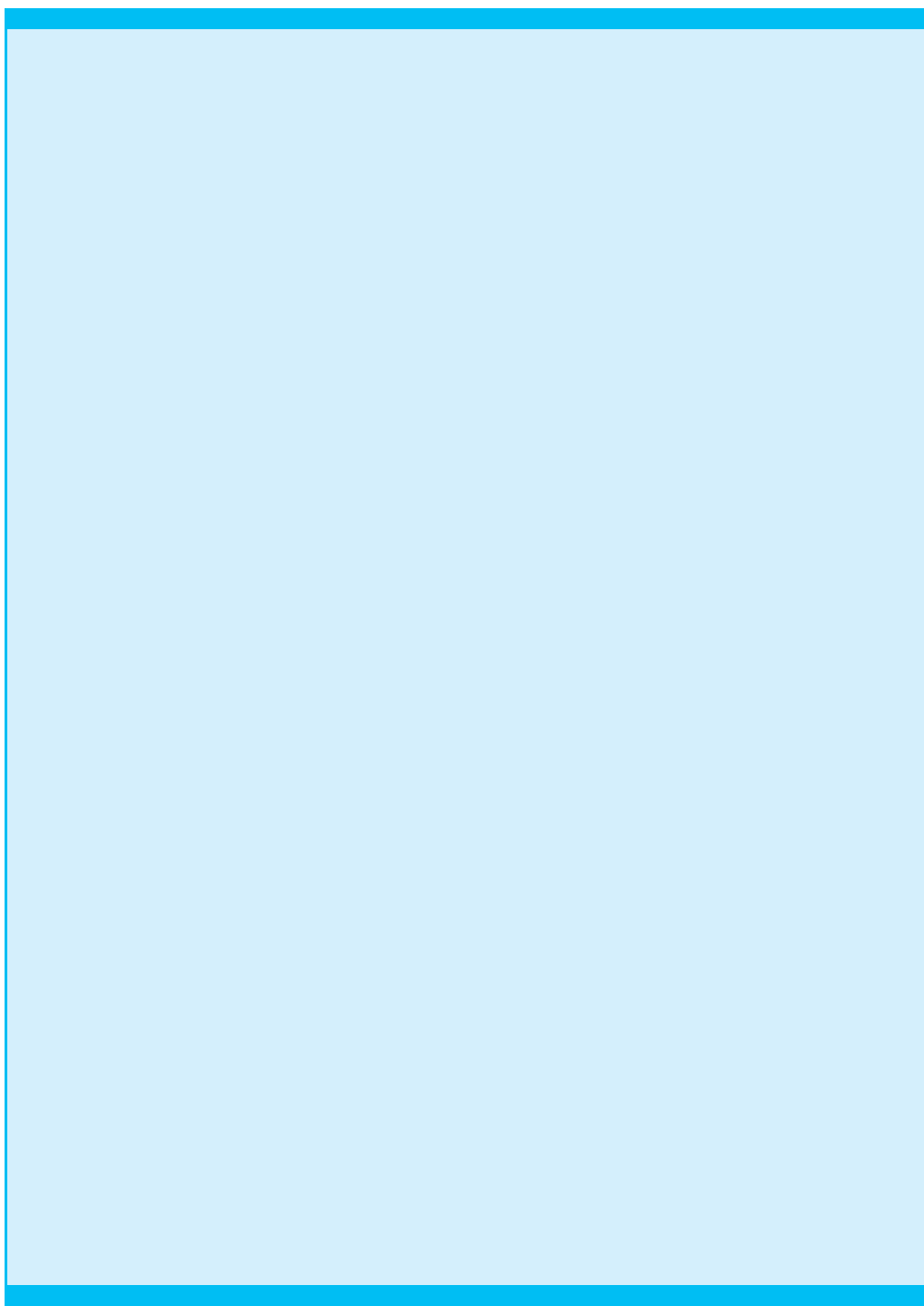
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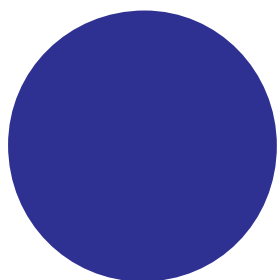




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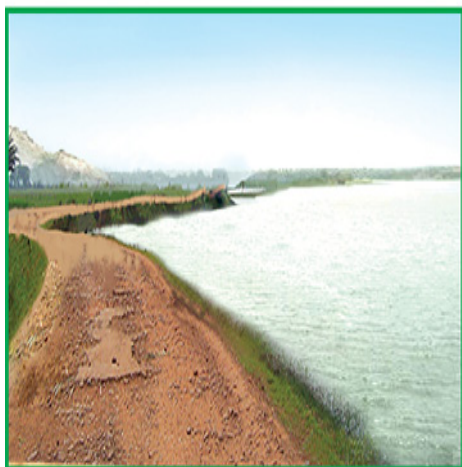
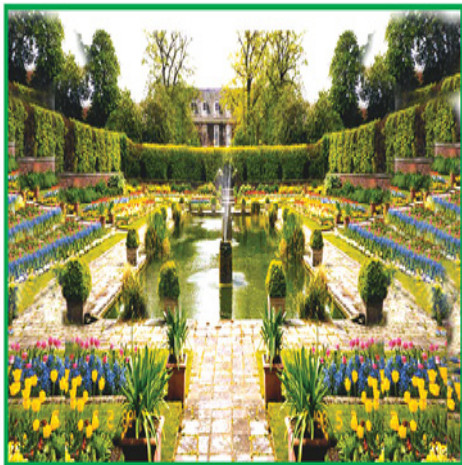
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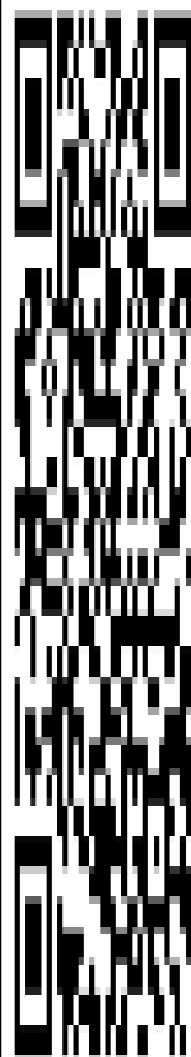
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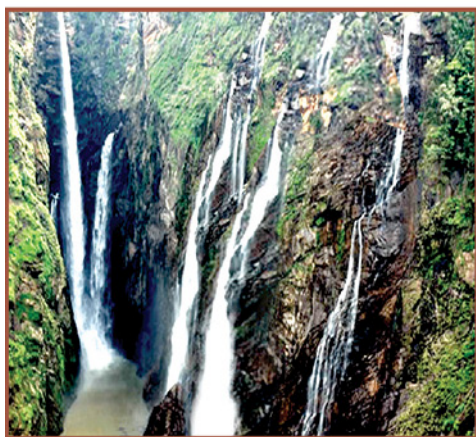


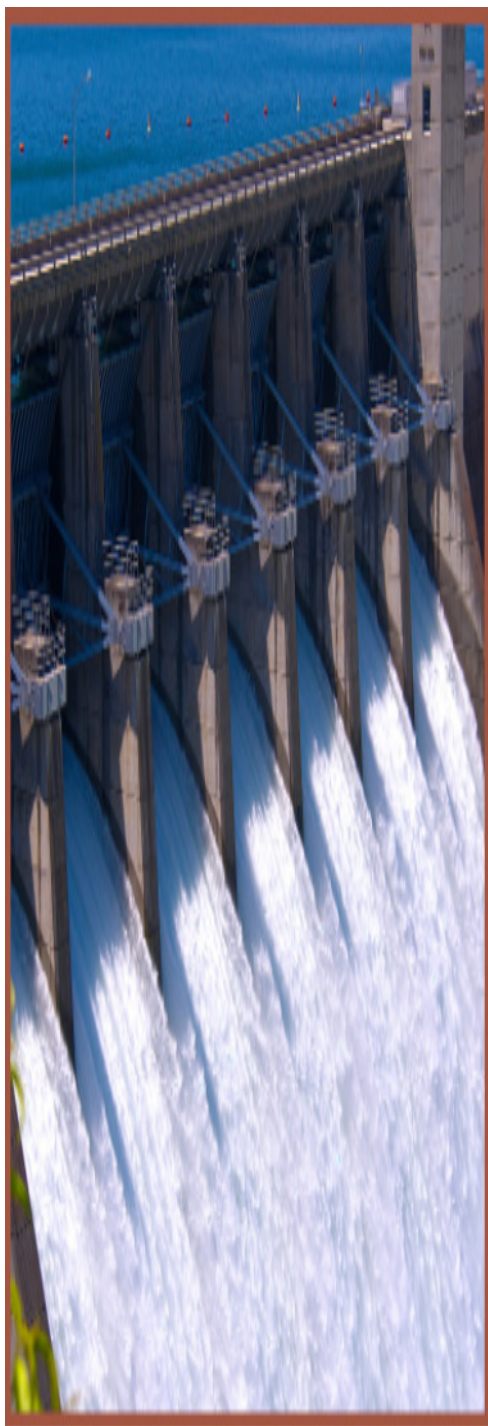
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the 1990s, the number of people with a mental health problem has increased by 50% (Mental Health Foundation 1999). The prevalence of mental health problems has increased in the general population, and the incidence of mental health problems has increased in the prison population.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the mental health needs of prisoners. The Department of Health (1999) has published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners. The Department of Health (1999) has also published a strategy for mental health services, which includes a commitment to improve the mental health of prisoners.

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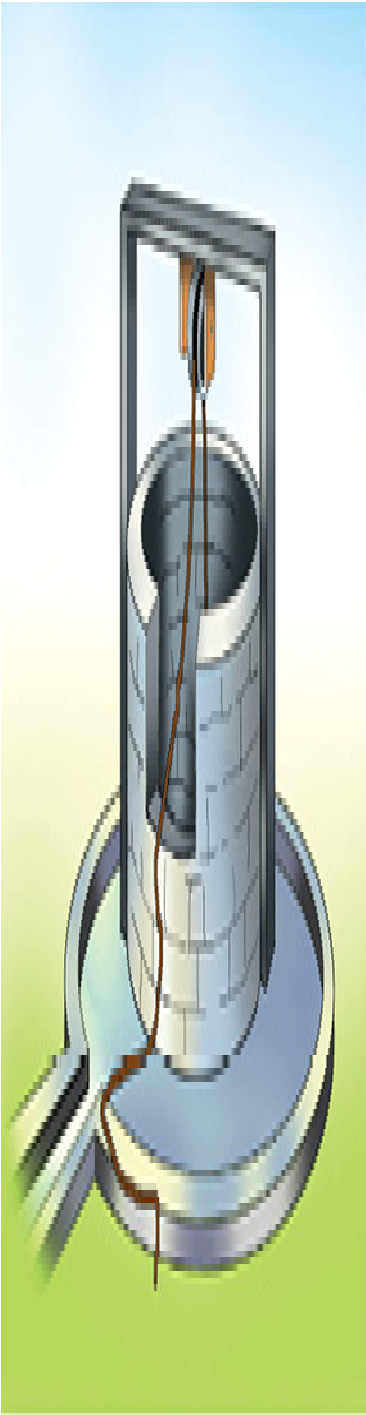
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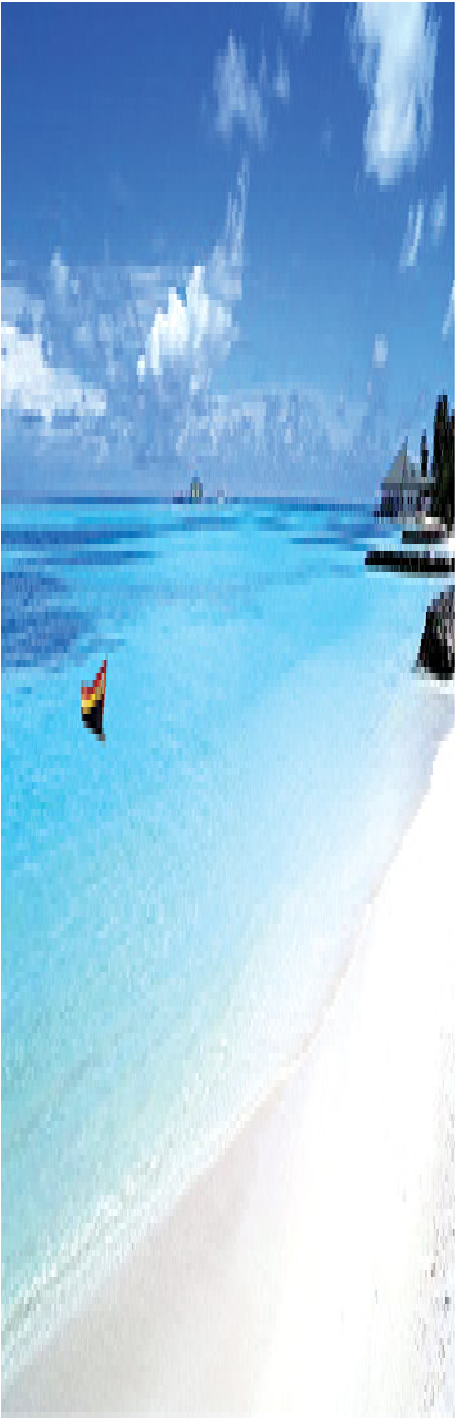
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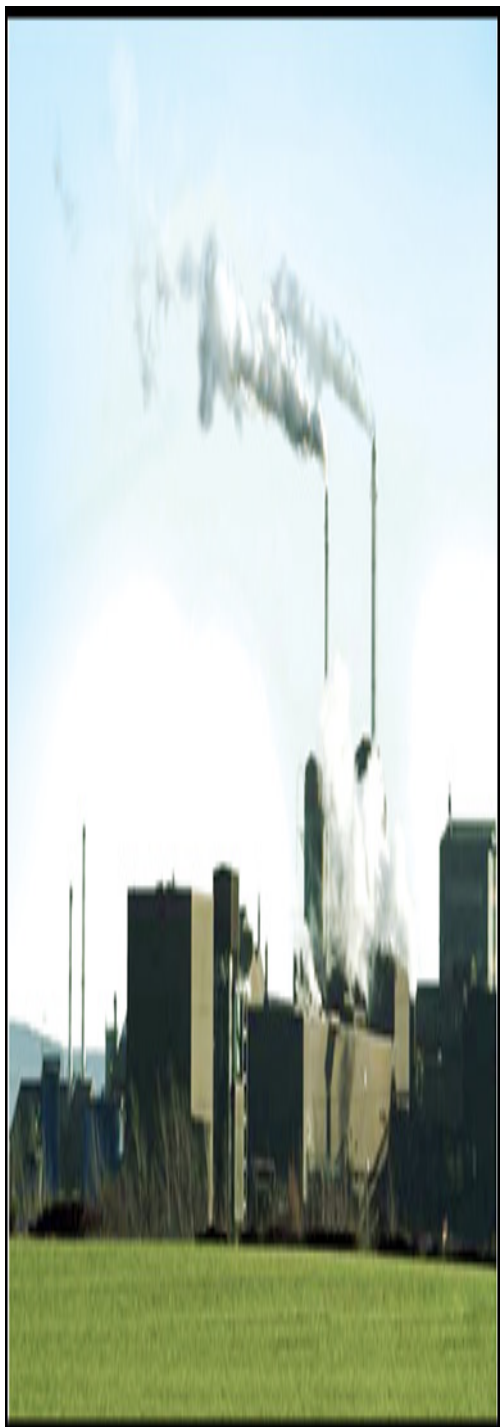
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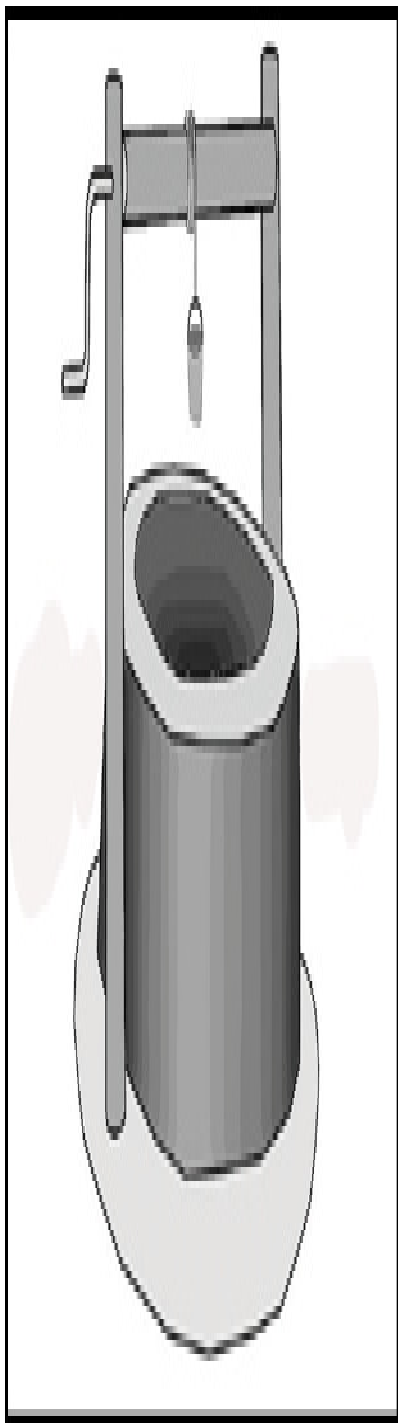
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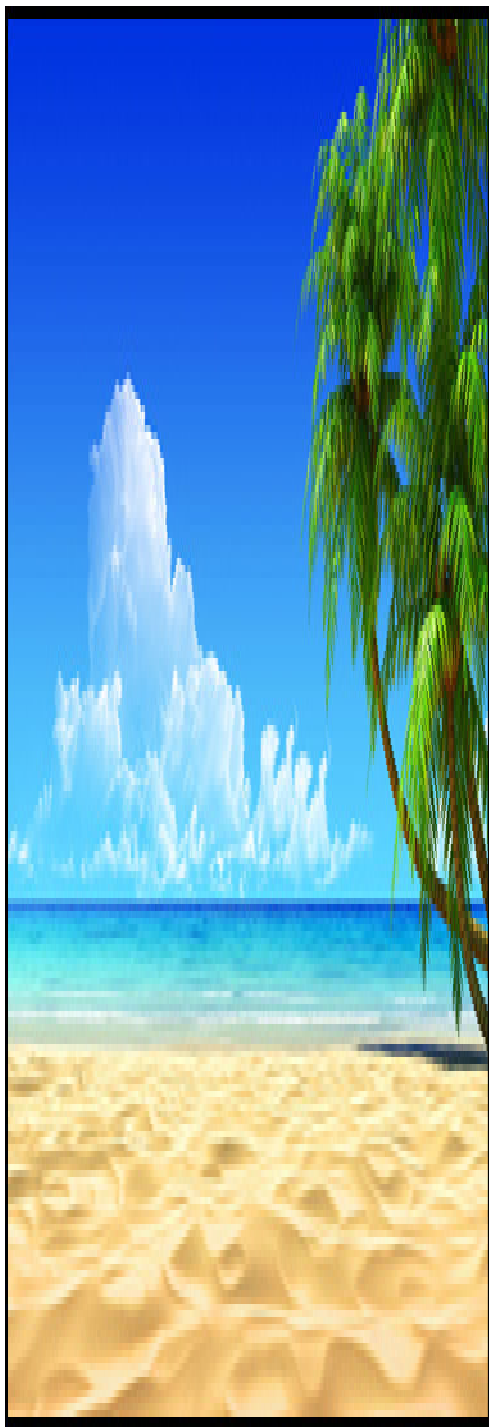
















101







the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

As the world's population grows, the demand for food and other resources will increase. This will put pressure on the environment and on the world's food supply.

One way to meet this demand is to increase the amount of food that is produced. This can be done by using more land for agriculture, or by increasing the yield of existing agricultural land.

Another way to meet this demand is to reduce the amount of food that is wasted. This can be done by improving food storage and distribution systems, or by changing the way that food is consumed.

There are many ways to meet the world's growing demand for food and other resources. It is important that we find ways to do this that are sustainable and that do not harm the environment.

One way to do this is to use more land for agriculture. This can be done by clearing more land, or by using land that is currently used for other purposes.

Another way to do this is to increase the yield of existing agricultural land. This can be done by using more fertilizers, or by using better farming techniques.

There are many other ways to do this. It is important that we find ways to do this that are sustainable and that do not harm the environment.

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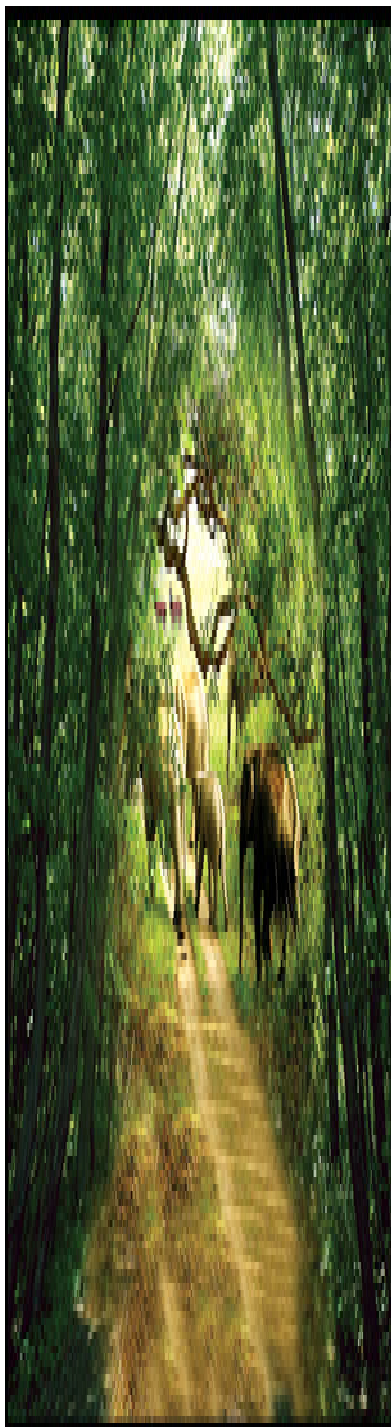
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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy. The public sector has become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 50% of public sector employees being women in 1995.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in the lower grades of the hierarchy, which is a result of the fact that women are more likely than men to be employed in the public sector. Another reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in the higher grades of the hierarchy, which is a result of the fact that women are more likely than men to be employed in the public sector.

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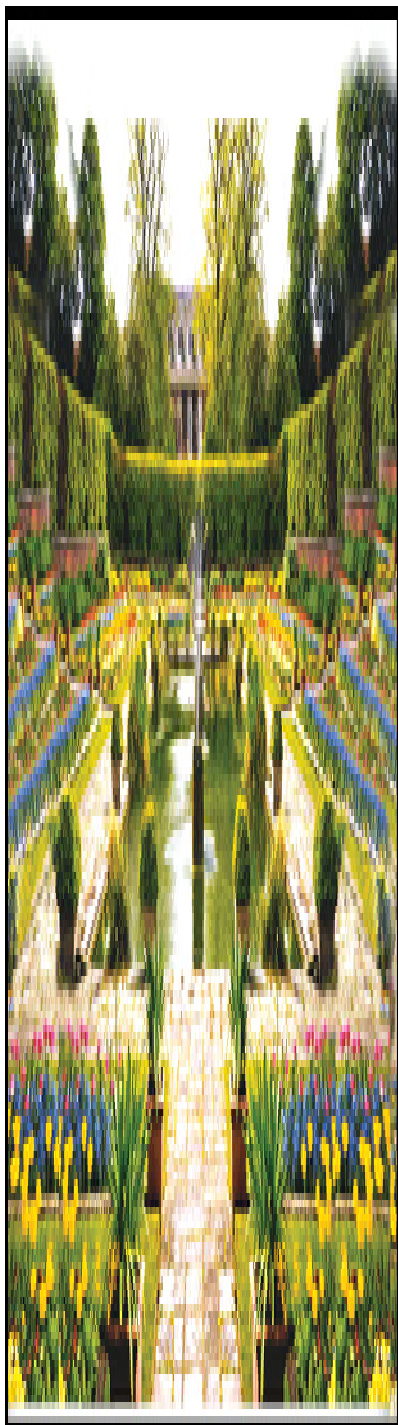
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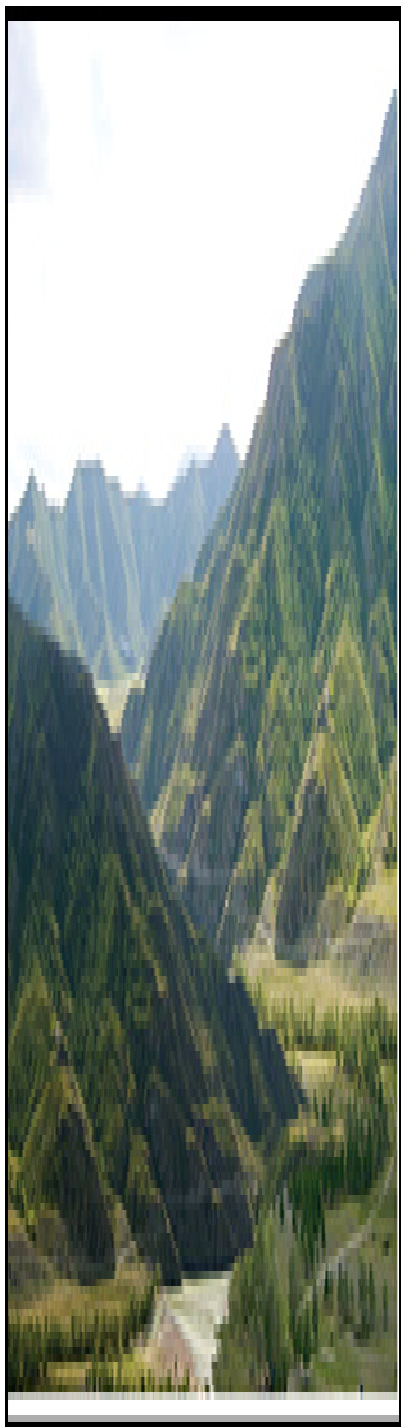
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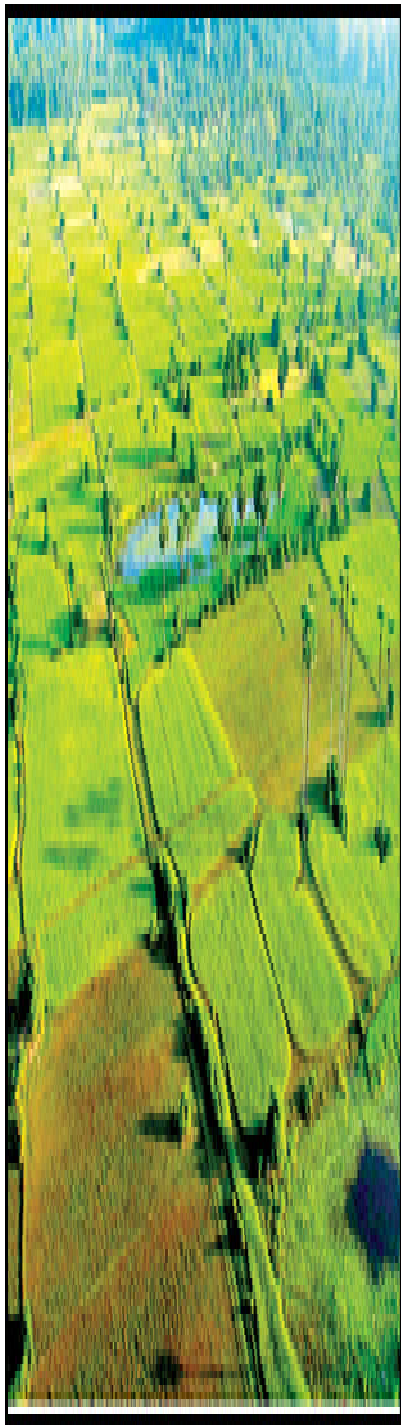
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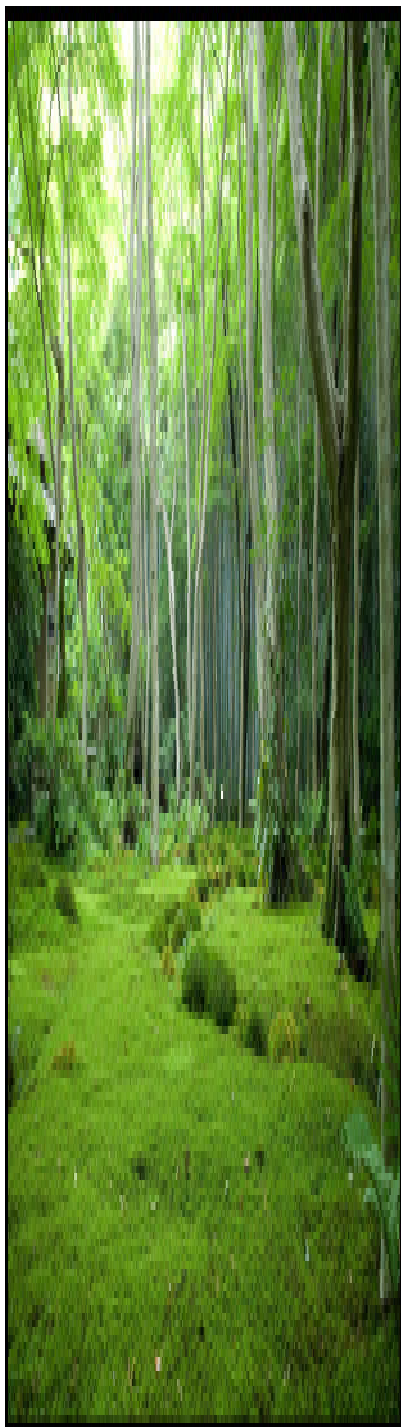
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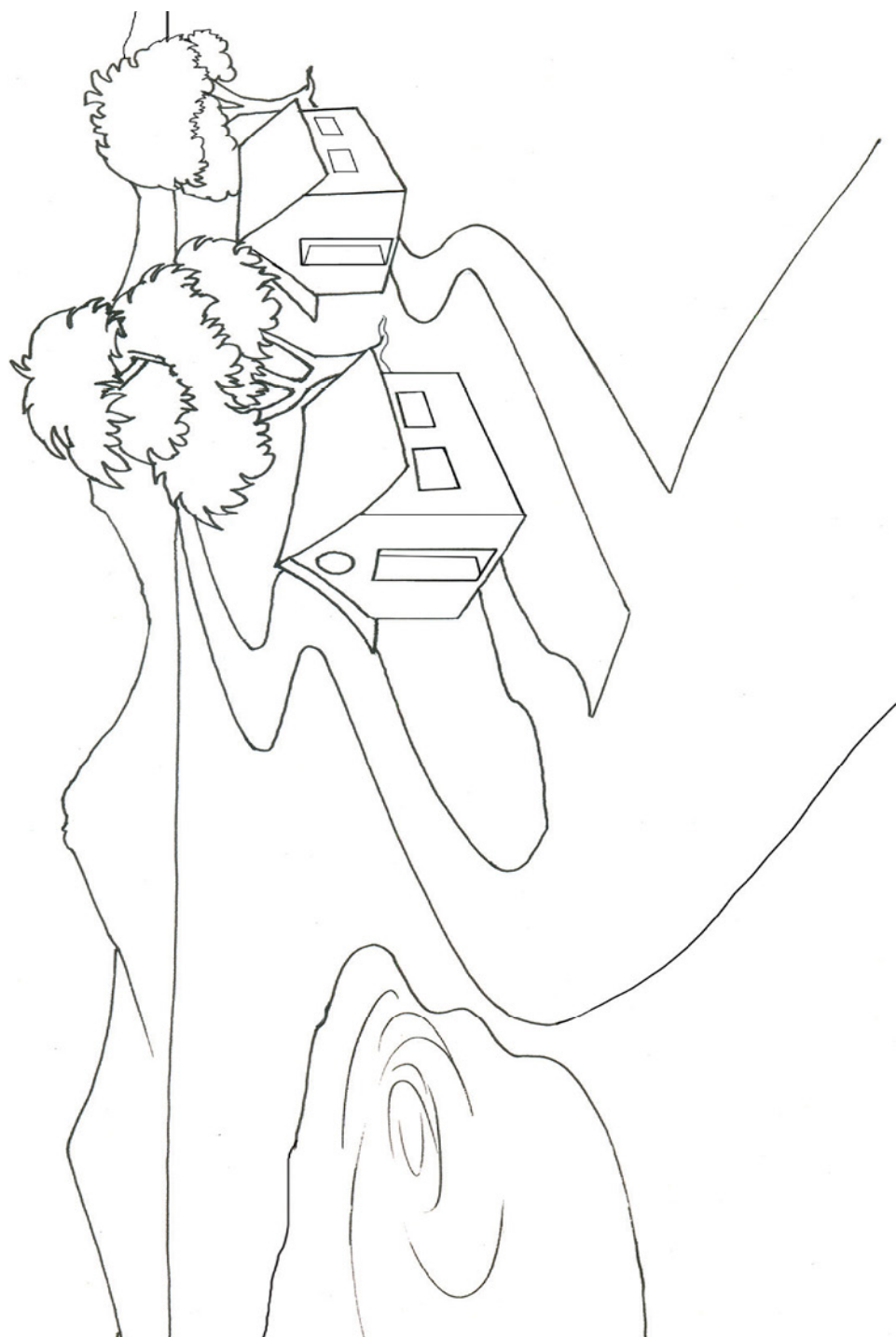
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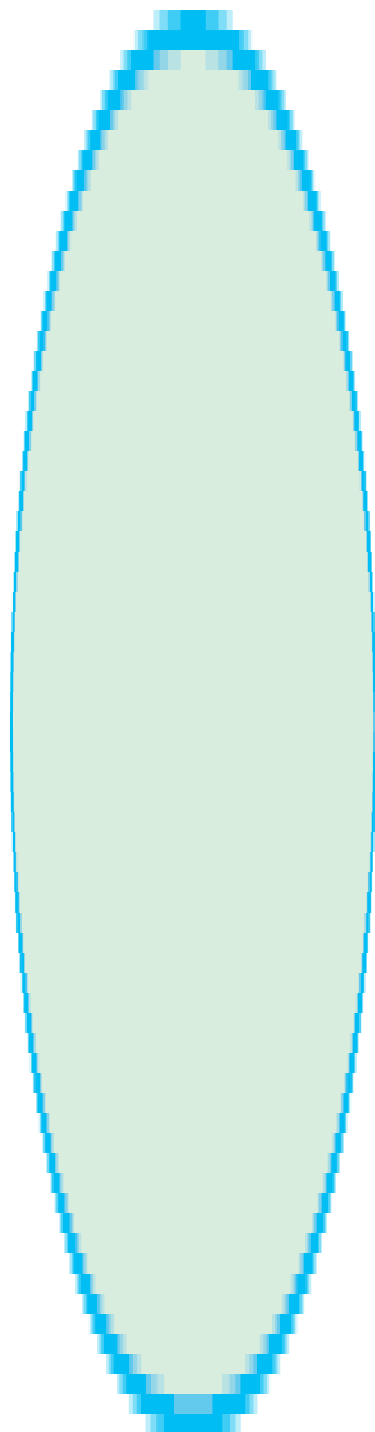
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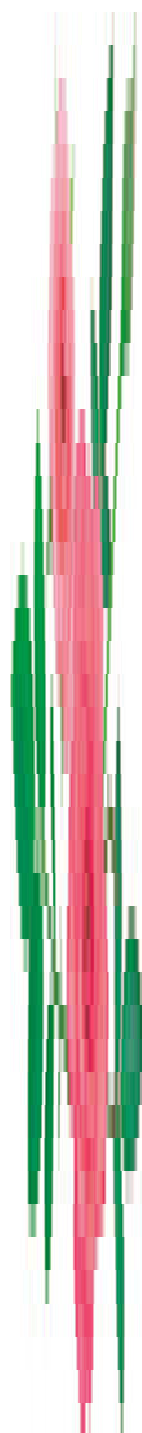
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